British
Parliamentary
Papers

Colonies
GENERAL

7

SESSIONS

1852-55

GOV
DOC
UK1
X8
S45
C53
v.7

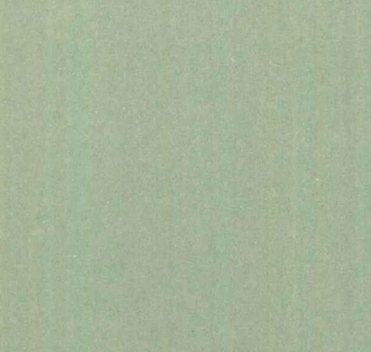
GOV PUB

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA
0 1620 00754 802

For Reference

NOT TO BE TAKEN FROM THIS ROOM

Ex libris
universitatis
albertaensis



UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA
AUG 7 1973
DOCUMENTS
LIBRARY



British

Parliamentary Papers

COLONIES ANNUAL REPORTS

Colonies

General 7

IUP LIBRARY OF FUNDAMENTAL SOURCE BOOKS

RESEARCH UNIT DIRECTOR T F Turley

The IUP Series of British Parliamentary Papers

CHIEF EDITORIAL ADVISORS

Professor P Ford, Professor Emeritus, Southampton University
and Mrs G Ford

CONSULTANT EDITORS

Professor J H Smith, Dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences, Southampton University
Professor Oliver MacDonagh, University College, Cork
Christopher Townley, Librarian, University College, Galway
Colman Lyne, National Museum of Canada
Dan O'Keeffe, Librarian, University College, Cork
Professor John W Osborne, Rutgers University, New Jersey

This Series
is published with the active co-operation of
SOUTHAMPTON UNIVERSITY

IRISH UNIVERSITY PRESS SERIES

OF

British Parliamentary Papers

ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE COLONIES

1852-55

Colonies General

7



SHANNON · IRELAND

PRINTER'S NOTE

The Printer wishes to draw attention to the many variations in the graphic quality of this series: broken type, ink set-off, poor impression and background blemishes are to be found in the original copy.

Every effort has been made to minimise these faults and to make the reprint copy as legible as possible.

© *1970*

Irish University Press Shannon Ireland

Microforms

Microfilm, microfiche and other forms of micro-publishing
© *Irish University Microforms Shannon Ireland*

SBN 7165 1211 4

PUBLISHER'S NOTE

The Irish University Press Series of British Parliamentary Papers is a facsimile reproduction. The original documents in this volume have been reproduced by photo-lithography and are unabridged even to the extent of faithfully retaining the printer's imprint.

The contents of this volume have been printed in their entirety by Clarke, Doble & Brendon Ltd. at Plymouth in the United Kingdom.

As a result of the arrangement of the documents in subject sets and of the bringing together in a single book of a number of papers, some volumes in the Irish University Press Series may include the imprints of more than one printer.

Irish University Press Shannon Ireland
DUBLIN CORK BELFAST LONDON NEW YORK
T M MacGlinchey Publisher
Robert Hogg Printer

LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

Contents

IUP Page Number

For ease of reference IUP editors have assigned a continuous pagination which appears on the top outer margin of each page.

State of the Colonies
Annual Reports for the Year 1852
1852–53 [1693] Vol LXII 9

State of the Colonies
Annual Reports for the Year 1853
1854–55 [1919] Vol XXXVI 369

Lib Gen

THE

REPORTS

Made for the Year 1852 *to the Secretary of State having the Department of the Colonies; in continuation of the Reports annually made by the Governors of the British Colonies, with a view to exhibit generally*

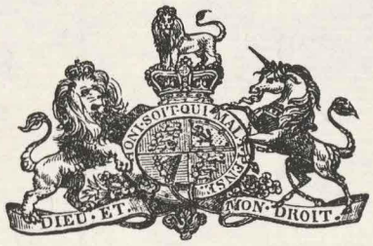
THE PAST AND PRESENT STATE

OF

HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

TRANSMITTED WITH THE BLUE BOOKS
For the Year 1852.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty,
1853.



LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1853.

2107915

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

SCHEDULE.

NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.

Place.	Name and Date.	SUBJECT.	Page.
CANADA - -	1. Earl of Elgin, Aug. 16, 1853.	Transmitting Blue Book for 1852 - -	1
		Referring to Despatch of 22d December 1851, as containing a detailed representation of the state and prospects of the Colony, has to inquire how far another year's experience justifies conclusions previously arrived at -	1
		REVENUE FROM CUSTOMS - -	1
		Comparison of IMPORTS for THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1852 and of 1853—great Increase of the latter - - - -	1
		Comparison of Total Exports of the years 1851 and 1852 - - - - -	2
		Commerce with other Countries - -	2
		Tolls and movement of Property on CANALS -	2
		Number and Tonnage of sea-going Ships -	3
		NET REVENUE and EXPENDITURE -	3
		Visit to GOLD WORKINGS on streams falling into the river Chaudiere - - -	3
		Other and probably more important MINERAL PRODUCTIONS of the townships of Lower Canada - - - - - -	3
		Flourishing condition of THE LUMBERING TRADE—Visit to the District—Valley of the OTTAWA — Disuse of intoxicating liquors by the Lumbermen—Favourable results of the experiment - - -	4
		Route to the west by the Ottawa described—600 miles shorter than by the St. Lawrence -	5
		Wealth in natural products of the Ottawa country—Great probability of this route becoming again the chief communication with the north-west regions - - -	5
		Presentation of addresses—Uniform testimony to the prosperity of the country and contentment of the inhabitants - - -	5
		Calls attention to facts and comparative Statements collected during a year and a half's administration - - - - -	12
NOVA SCOTIA -	2. Governor Sir J. G. Le Marchant, Oct. 28, 1853.	ENTIRE RECOVERY of the Colony FROM THE DEPRESSION, occasioned by the Potato Rot, and by recent changes in the Imperial commercial system - -	12
		FULL EMPLOYMENT of the Population -	12
		Steady INCREASE OF THE REVENUE -	13
		FREE PORTS, their Number, and the Extent and Value of their Trade - - -	13
		Tables of IMPORTS AND EXPORTS -	13
		Extraordinary growth of the MERCANTILE MARINE of the Colony—Comparison with that of the neighbouring Countries - -	16
		Great Agricultural capabilities of the Province —Endeavours to encourage their Improvement—Crops raised in 1851 - - -	18
		Great Importance attached by the People to the RIGHTS OF FISHERY under Convention of 1818. The magnitude of this Question from a Colonial point of view—British North America has an extent of 5,000 miles of Sea Coast - - - - - -	20
		Vessels, &c. employed in the Protection of the Fisheries - - - - -	21
		POLITICAL CONDITION of the Province. Representative Institutions. The Press. Tenure of Public Officers. Modes of Administration - - - -	21

NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES—*continued.*

Place.	Name and Date.	SUBJECT.	Page.
NEW BRUNSWICK	3. Lieut.-Governor Sir E. W. Head, Sept. 9, 1853.	Despatching Blue Book for 1852	22
		Prosperity of the Colony uninterrupted	22
		INCREASE of the provincial REVENUE	22
		State of the Lumber Trade	22
		INCREASE of SHIPPING and SHIP-BUILDING at St. John's	22
		INCREASE in the FISHERIES	23
		AGRICULTURE, cramped by the greater demand in Lumbering and Shipbuilding	23
		Comparative statement of the Revenue of the Province	24
		Statement of Receipts through the Crown Land Office	24
		Return of Number of Timber Licences issued, &c.	24
		Statements of Timber, &c. shipped, of Number and Tonnage of Vessels entered and cleared, and of new ships at St. John	25
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.	4. Lieut.-Governor Sir A. Bannerman, Sept. 13, 1853.	Transmitting two copies of Blue Book for 1852, with EXPLANATORY STATEMENT	26
		State of the Civil Establishment	26
		REVENUE	26
		EXPENDITURE	27
		Judicial Establishment	27
		Ecclesiastical Establishment	27
		Religious Population	28
		EDUCATION	28
		Commerce	28
		Fisheries	28
		ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION	29
		Shipbuilding	29
		Circulating Medium	29
		State of Political Feeling in the Colony	29
NEWFOUNDLAND	5. Governor Hamilton, April 19, 1853.	Transmitting Blue Book for 1852	30
		Period of Arrival not favourable for personal observation	30
		IMPORTS and EXPORTS	30
		REVENUE	30
		CIVIL and MILITARY EXPENDITURE	30
		ROADS, Expenditure on; the Formation of Roads of great importance to the Fishermen	30
		Legislative Measures; the ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S ACT and the Education Act	31
		SOCIAL CONDITION	31
		EDUCATION	32
		Agriculture and the Fisheries	33
		State of the Seal Fishery described; it is of paramount importance to the Colony	33
BERMUDA	6. Col. Phillpotts, June 24, 1853.	Forwarding duplicate Blue Book for 1852	35
		No Alteration in Taxes and Duties during the past year	35
		Generally satisfactory progress	35

WEST INDIES.

JAMAICA	7. Governor Sir H. Barkly, Nov. 8, 1853.	Late period of completion of the Blue Book for 1852	36
		Reasons for the delay; will endeavour to rectify the matter	36
		His very recent assumption of the Government precludes any attempts to analyse the results exhibited	36
		Large increase of the ISLAND DEBT, and imposition of ADDITIONAL TAXES ON ACCOUNT OF THE CHOLERA	3

WEST INDIES—*continued.*

Place.	Name and Date.	SUBJECT.	Page.
JAMAICA—*cont.*		No signs of recovery of the commercial and agricultural prosperity, from the same cause	36
		DECLINE IN VALUE OF IMPORTS for consumption, in the TRANSIT TRADE, and the VALUE OF EXPORTS	36
		Imperfection of returns relating to education and religion	36
		Apprehension of increased number of commitments	37
		Comparative statement of staple articles exported during 1851, 1852, and 1853	37
HONDURAS	8. Sir C. E. Grey, July 11, 1853.	Transmitting Blue Book and Superintendent General's Report for 1852	37
		Taxes, Duties, Fees, &c.	38
		Revenue and Expenditure	38
		LEGISLATIVE MEASURES	38
		Education	40
		IMPORTS and EXPORTS	40
BAHAMAS	9. Governor J. Gregory, April 30, 1853.	Transmitting duplicate Blue Book for 1852, and his own Report to accompany it	41
		Severe Visitation of the CHOLERA	41
		Riots at Harbour Island	41
		REVENUE and EXPENDITURE	42
		Income and Expenditure of the CROWN FUNDS	42
		SALT PONDS, new regulations for management of	43, 47
		Export of Fruit and Sponge	44
		SHIPPING, increase of	44
		IMPORTS and EXPORTS	45
		Legislative Measures	46
		Education	46
		Report of the Board of Education	50
		Statistics relating to Schools	53
		Report on the Church of England Schools	54
		Report on the Woodcock Schools	55
TURKS ISLANDS	10. Sir C. E. Grey, August 9, 1853.	Transmitting Copy of Despatch from President F. Forth, accompanying the first Blue Book for the Colony of Turks Islands	57
		Objects of the Separation from the Bahama Government fully realized	57
		Modifications of PORT DUES and CUSTOMS DUTIES	57
		LIGHT HOUSE	57
		Receipts and Expenditure of the CROWN FUNDS	58
		SHIPPING	58
		Schools	59
		WANT OF POSTAL INTERCOURSE and proper Post Office	58
GOVERNMENT OF THE WINDWARD ISLANDS. BARBADOS	11. Sir William Colebrooke, June 7, 1853.	Submitting Report on the Blue Book for 1852	59
		Circumstances attending the state of the SUGAR CROP	59
		COMPETITION OF THE MAURITIUS AND THE EAST INDIES in the Sugar Market	59
		Condition of the Peasantry on Sugar Estates	60
		POPULATION	60
		TAXES and DUTIES	61
		Churches and Schools	61
		PRISONS	61
		Statistical Tables for 1851-52, of the Revenue, Expenditure, Population, Land, Currency, Churches, Schools, Imports and Exports, Shipping, Gaols and Prisoners	62
		SUGAR PRODUCE in different parts of the world	64
		Schedule of TAXES and DUTIES levied in the Government of the Windward Islands	65

WEST INDIES—*continued.*

GOVERNMENT OF THE WINDWARD ISLANDS.

Place.	Name and Date.	SUBJECT.	Page.
BARBADOS —*cont.*		Comparative Statement of the POPULATION, REVENUE, and PRESSURE of TAXATION in the Windward Islands - -	68
GRENADA -	12. Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke, June 14, 1853.	Enclosing despatch from the President of Grenada, with the Blue Book for 1852 -	69
		Revenue and Expenditure - - -	69
		Population—continued WANT OF LABOUR for cultivation of plantations—LIBERATED AFRICANS - - - -	69
		Schools - - - -	69
		Health of the Colony - - - -	70
		Abstracts of Returns tabulated of the Revenue, Expenditure, &c., as in Barbadoes -	70
TOBAGO -	13. Sir W. Colebrooke, July 30, 1853.	Enclosing Blue Book for Tobago for 1852, with Abstracts of Returns for 1851 and 1852	73
		Unsatisfactory state of the FINANCES of the Island - - - - - - - -	73
		Difficulty of procuring fair statements of the annual Revenue and Expenditure -	73
		Non-advancement of the Colony - -	74
		Imports and Exports - - - -	74
		Gaol - - - - - -	74
		Education - - - - -	74
		Efforts making for promotion of the Colony -	74
		Abstract Statistical Returns for 1851-52 -	74
ST. VINCENT-	14. Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke, June 15, 1853.	Enclosing Blue Book for St. Vincent, with Despatch from Lieut.-Governor, accompanying, 1852 - - - - -	76
		Comparative Amount of Exports and Imports, Revenue, Expenditure, and Tonnage Outwards - - - - - - - -	77
		DEPLORABLE FINANCIAL CONDITION of the Island - - - -	77
		EXPORTS - - - - - -	77
		SUGAR—computation and measurement of -	78
		Abstract Statistical Returns for 1851-52 -	78
ST. LUCIA -	15. Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke, June 7, 1853.	Transmitting Blue Book for St. Lucia, with Report from Lieut.-Governor, for 1852 -	81
		Taxes and Duties - - - -	81
		REVENUE and EXPENDITURE - -	81
		EXPORTS and IMPORTS - -	83
		Local Revenues - - - - - - -	83
		EDUCATION - - - -	84
		AGRICULTURE - - - - -	87
		Cultivation of Sugar extending - -	87
		Military Expenditure - - -	88
		Executive and Legislative Councils - -	88
		Civil Establishment - - - -	89
		Population - - - - - - -	89
		ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT -	89
		Grants of Land—no Government Survey—Squatting - - - - - - -	89
		GAOLS and PRISONERS - -	89
		Improved Sanitary Condition of the Island -	90
		Observations of Sir W. Colebrooke on the Lieut.-Governor's Report - - -	90
	16. Sir W. Colebrooke, July 8, 1853.	Enclosing Correspondence with Lieut.-Governor, on affording INSTRUCTION TO LIBERATED AFRICANS - - -	91
	17. Sir W. Colebrooke, Aug. 6, 1853.	Enclosing further Despatch from Lieut. Governor, with Abstract Statistical Returns for 1851 and 1852 - - - -	92

WEST INDIES—*continued.*

GOVERNMENT OF THE LEEWARD ISLANDS.

Place.	Name and Date.	SUBJECT.	Page.
ANTIGUA -	18. Governor Mackintosh, April 30, 1853.	Transmitting Blue Book for 1852 - -	95
		Assimilation of financial year with calendar year - - - - -	95
		REVENUE and EXPENDITURE - -	95
		Public Works - - - -	95
		AGRICULTURE - - -	95
		Legislation - - - - -	96
		Alteration in establishment of Office of Treasurer - - - - - -	96
		Education - - - - -	96
		Criminals, &c. - - - - - -	96
		General Condition and Health of the Island -	97
MONTSERRAT	19. Governor Mackintosh, April 30, 1853.	Transmits Blue Book and Report accompanying, for 1852 - - - -	97
		Revenue and Expenditure - - -	98
		Public Worship and Schools - -	98
		General good Conduct of the people - -	98
		Agriculture, improvement of, by capitalists from Barbados - - - -	98
		UNFAVOURABLE PECUNIARY CONDITION of the Colony - - - -	98
		Hopes for Improvement - - -	98
ST. KITTS -	20. Governor Mackintosh, May 6, 1853.	Transmitting Blue Book for St. Kitts for 1852, with accompanying Despatch - - -	99
		Abstract of the Revenue and Expenditure, and Imports and Exports for 1851-52 - -	99
		DEFICIENCY in the SUGAR CROP -	99
		Local trade and revenue - - - -	99
		Legislation - - - - - - -	99
		Education - - - - - - - -	100
	21. Governor Mackintosh, May 20, 1853.	Transmitting additional Despatch from Lieut.-Governor—Draining a Swamp near Basseterre - - - - - -	100
VIRGIN ISLANDS.	22. Governor Mackintosh, April 30, 1853.	Transmitting Blue Book, with accompanying Despatch, for Virgin Islands for 1852 -	101
		Enjoyment by the emancipated race of the material comforts of existence - -	101
		Public Buildings - - - - -	102
		Legislation - - - - - -	102
		Death of Dr. Stobo, who had twice administered the government with advantage and credit -	102
		Parties in the Assembly - - -	102
		Schools and Churches - - - -	102
		Agriculture - - - - - -	102
		State of Crime and the Gaol - -	103
		Health of the Islands - - - -	103
		Poorhouse - - - - - -	103
		REVENUE - - - - -	103
NEVIS - -	23. Governor Mackintosh, May 20, 1853.	Transmitting Blue Book of Nevis for 1852, with Despatch accompanying - - -	104
		Satisfactory character of leading features -	104
		No change in Revenue or Expenditure -	104
		Decrease in Numbers and efficiency of Schools	104
		Imports and Exports - - -	104
		Population - - - - - -	104
		Favourable prospects of the present crop -	104
DOMINICA -	24. Governor Mackintosh, April 30, 1853.	Transmitting Blue Book for 1852, with accompanying Despatch and enclosures - -	105
		Satisfactory character of Report - -	105
		Decrease of Revenue ; Increase of Expenditure, cause explained - - - -	105
		Legislation - - - - - -	106
		Crops and Labour - - - -	107
		Criminals - - - - -	107
		Education - - - - -	107
		General Observations - - - -	108
		Return of the staple Articles of Produce exported in 1851-52 - - - -	108
		Report by Provost Marshal of the state of the Gaol	109

WEST INDIES—*continued.*

Place.	Name and Date.	SUBJECT.	Page.
BRITISH GUIANA	25. Governor Sir H. Barkly, April 26, 1853.	Transmitting Blue Book for 1852	110
		REVENUE and EXPENDITURE	110
		Legislation	110
		Civil Establishments	111
		POPULATION; great mortality in the past year	111
		EDUCATION; favourable prospects of	112
		CRIME	112
		IMPORTS and EXPORTS; striking Improvements under both heads	113
		Agriculture	114
		Abstract Returns of Revenue and Expenditure	114
		Financial Statement of the Receiver-General and Assistant Receiver-General, in account current with the colony	118
		Returns of Immigrants and Emigrants	131
		Return of Deaths for 1852	131
		Mortality among the Immigrants during 1850, 1851, and 1852	132
		Abstract of POPULATION and SCHOOLS	133
		Abstract of Parochial Returns for 1852	134
		Abstract of Business disposed of, and of Fines received and paid, by the Magistrates	138
		Number of Persons committed for trial before the Supreme Court of Criminal Justice	138
		Prisoners and Convicts	139
		Statement of Goods IMPORTED, and the DUTIES levied thereon	140
		Imports, Exports, and Shipping	142
TRINIDAD	26. Governor Lord Harris, Aug. 20, 1853.	Forwarding Blue Book for 1852	143
		REVENUE and EXPENDITURE	143
		Excess of Expenditure over Revenue only apparent	143
		IMPORTS and EXPORTS	143
		Experiments in the Cultivation of COTTON	144
		Tobacco likely to become the staple product of the Island	144
		AGRICULTURE — Preference given by British purchasers for inferior Cocoa—French market for good Cocoa	144
		Roads	144
		IMMIGRATION—success of the Coolies	145
		Emigration—failure of the scheme propounded by Dessourees	145
		Population	145
		EDUCATION—prospect of eventual success of a system of secular instruction lately established	145
		SANITARY REGULATIONS	146
		Public Works	147
		Post Office	147
		Mines	147
		Anomalous state of the COINAGE	147
		Difficulty in carrying out the law for establishing WARDS or local Districts	148
		Statistical Tables.—AVERAGES of POPULATION, and VALUE of IMPORTS and EXPORTS, in periods of FIVE YEARS, 1826–1852	148
		Returns of Population and Abstracts	152
		Abstract Returns, Colonial Hospital	173
		Return of Prisoners committed to Royal Gaol, Port of Spain	183

MEDITERRANEAN AND AFRICA.

Place.	Name and Date.	SUBJECT.	Page.
MALTA - -	27. Governor Sir W. Reid, April 13, 1853.	Transmitting the Blue Book for 1852 - -	185
		Table showing the Revenue and Expenditure of Malta for ten years, from 1843 to 1852 -	185
		Measures for regulating the Supply of Water, &c.	185
		Passing of a new MILITIA LAW - -	185
		Relaxation of QUARANTINE Restrictions -	185
		Political Refugees.—Number of, in Malta -	185
		EDUCATION checked by want of elementary Teachers - - - - -	185
		The Language spoken by the mass of the Maltese possesses no books - - -	185
		Postage on Newspapers sent to the Colonies; objection to it - - - - -	186
IONIAN ISLANDS	28. Sir H. Ward, August 25, 1853.	Forwarding the Blue Book for 1852, with accompanying Report - - -	186
		FAILURE of the OLIVE Tree - -	186
		Civil Establishment - - -	186
		DECREASE of general REVENUE—Explanation of the items - - -	187
		EXPENDITURE—Items of - -	189
		Punctual payment of the sum due to the Military Establishment - - - - -	190
		Judicial and Ecclesiastical Establishments -	191
		Education and Schools - - -	191
		Increasing demand for English Colonial produce, &c.—falling off of Customs duties a suspension rather than a cessation - -	191
		Baneful influence of a bad law of Real Property on AGRICULTURE - - -	191
		Disease of the Vines - - -	191
		Population - - - - - -	191
SIERRA LEONE -	29. Governor Kennedy, May 15, 1853.	Transmitting Blue Book and Report for 1852 -	192
		The Governor's short period of administration precludes lengthened detail - - -	192
		REVENUE—The decrease in the general Revenue made up by the House and Land Tax	192
		EXPENDITURE—but for the last-mentioned Tax there would have been a serious balance against the income - - -	192
		IMPORTS and EXPORTS—decrease of the former—increase of the latter - -	193
		Sum expended on PUBLIC WORKS below the average - - - - -	193
		Safe and rapid progress of the Colony -	194
		Report on Public Buildings, &c. - -	194
GOLD COAST -	30. Governor Hill, April 15, 1853.	Transmitting Blue Book and accompanying Statement for 1852 - - -	197
		Supposed exaggeration of amount of Population	197
		AGRICULTURE—Increase of taste for cultivation of COTTON - -	197
		Climate—Mortality from its effects - -	198
		Increase of EDUCATION - - -	198
		Jurisdiction—New Constitution given to the Natives—Poll Tax levied—Appointment of Magistrates - - - - - -	198
		GAOLS, &c.—Improvement of accommodation for Prisoners - - - - -	199
		DECREASE of IMPORTS and EXPORTS -	199
		Revenue and Expenditure - - -	199
		Concluding observations—General satisfactory state of the colony—Great advance of Christianity—Capabilities of the natives under judicious management - - -	199
		Remarks on the Cultivation of COTTON, and Observations on the Progress of Social Improvement, by the Rev. T. B. Freeman -	200
		Progress of CHRISTIANITY—Social Improvement on the Gold Coast - - -	202
		GOLD COAST CORPS—Report of the Progress of the Men of the Gold Corps employed on the Public Works, by Ensign Hill -	203

MEDITERRANEAN AND AFRICA—*continued.*

Place.	Name and Date.	SUBJECT.	Page.
GAMBIA - -	31. Governor O'Connor, July 8, 1853.	Transmitting Blue Book for 1852 - -	204
		Few changes since assumption of Government	204
		Steady progression of the REVENUE -	204
		PUBLIC WORKS - - -	204
		Police - - - - -	204
		IMPORTS AND EXPORTS - -	205
		POPULATION - - - -	206

No Report received from Gibraltar or the Cape of Good Hope.

AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

NEW SOUTH WALES.	32. Governor Sir C. A. FitzRoy, July 22, 1853.	Transmitting Blue Book for 1852 - -	207
		INCREASE OF REVENUE FROM TAXES AND DUTIES - - - - -	207
		Post Office - - - - -	207
		Fees of Office, &c. - - - -	207
		SOURCES OF REVENUE ARISING FROM THE DISCOVERY OF GOLD -	208
		Crown Revenue - - -	208
		Expenditure on account of CONVICTS -	209
		Local Revenue - - - -	209
		Military Expenditure - - - -	209
		Legislation - - - -	209
		The Pension List - - - -	209
		Foreign Consuls in Sydney - - -	210
		POPULATION - - -	210
		Ecclesiastical Returns - - -	210
		The Sydney University, and Number of Scholars at the different schools - -	210
		EXCHANGES AND CURRENCY -	211
		Imports and Exports - - -	211
		Shipping Returns - - - -	212
		Agriculture - - - -	212
		Grants and Sales of Land - - -	212
		STATE OF CRIME - - - -	212
		AGRICULTURE—Return of the Produce, Stock, &c. - - - - - -	213
		PRICES of Provisions and Clothing - -	215
		RATES OF WAGES - - -	216
VICTORIA -	33. Governor Latrobe, Aug. 3, 1853.	Transmitting Blue Book for 1852 - -	217
		Taxes, Duties, &c. - - -	217
		REVENUE—Great increase derived from gold licences - - - -	217
		Expenditure - - -	217
		Local Revenues - - - -	217
		Military Expenditure - - -	218
		PUBLIC WORKS—Number of buildings of every description urgently needed - -	218
		Legislation - - - -	218
		CIVIL ESTABLISHMENTS—Large increase of officials required for discharge of public business - - - - -	218
		Pensions - - - -	218
		Appointment of Foreign Consuls - -	218
		Increase of Population, owing to Immigration -	218
		EDUCATION—Small increase in number of scholars, owing to high value of every kind of labour - - - - -	219
		Currency - - - -	219
		IMPORTS AND EXPORTS—Remarkable increase of numbers under both heads—Great preponderance of gold and wool - -	219
		Agriculture - - - - -	220
		MINES—Amount of gold produced up to end of 1852 believed to be 5,000,000 oz. - -	220

AUSTRALIAN COLONIES—*continued.*

Place.	Name and Date.	SUBJECT.	Page.
VICTORIA—*cont.* -		Grants of Land - - - -	220
		Gaols and Prisoners - - - -	220
		Recent formation of Department of Registrar General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, by which statistical details will be more fully rendered - - - - -	220
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.	34. Governor Fitz-Gerald, June 7, 1853.	Transmitting Blue Book for the past year -	221
		General progress and advancement of the colony, without a single drawback - -	221
		INTRODUCTION OF CONVICTS PRODUCTIVE OF NOTHING BUT MARKED BENEFIT - - -	221
		Population - - - - -	221
		Diminution of Taxes - - - -	221
		REVENUE and EXPENDITURE—Increase—Land sales ; advantage of offering small blocks for sale - - -	222
		AGRICULTURE limited by the high price of labour—Great increase in stock - -	222
		EXPORTS decreased - - - -	223
		MINES AND MINERALS—Probability of the export of lead and copper - -	223
		Failure of exploring expeditions - -	223
		Crime - - - - - -	223
		LEGISLATION—The Branding Act—The Slaughter-house Act - - - -	223
		Favourable PROSPECTS OF EDUCATION	224
		Difficulty of keeping adult ABORIGINES in civilized life—Desertion of nearly all the youth from the Wesleyan mission school -	224
		Ecclesiastical matters - - - -	225
		Judicial department - - -	225
		Gaols - - - - - -	225
		Insufficiency of Postal arrangements—Great desire for steam communication with Europe	225
		Survey Department - - -	226
		Banks - - - - -	226
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	35. Lieut.-Governor Sir H. Young, March 14, 1853.	Transmitting Blue Book for 1852 - -	226
		POPULATION, PAUPERISM, and CRIME	226
		CLIMATE, DISEASES, and MORTALITY	226
		Agriculture - - - -	227
		LAND SALES and Surveys—Refers to an application for three additional sappers to be sent to the colony - - -	227
		IMMIGRATION - - - -	228
		REVENUE and EXPENDITURE - -	228
		EXPORTS and IMPORTS - -	228
		Education—The state of the times and the migrations to the Gold Fields produce a severe check to the progress of Education, the great bulk of teachers suffering severely	229
		Post Office - - - - -	229
		ABORIGINES — INCREASED USEFULNESS of the natives as shepherds and stock-tenders, and in the gathering of crops, procuring fuel, &c. - - - -	229
		Letter from the Bishop of Adelaide on the Training Institution for Natives at Port Lincoln - - - - -	230
		LEGISLATION and PROGRESS OF LOCAL IMPROVEMENT—Institution of Local Courts—Formation of Ports—Tariffs—Collegiate School of St. Peter's—Navigation of the river Murray—Leases for Pasturage—Miscellaneous—Legislation consequent on the Gold Discoveries - - -	233
		ASSAY OFFICE—Establishment of an Assay Office for the Assaying of uncoined Gold, for Stamping Assayed Gold as Ingots, and coining it as Tokens - - -	236
		Surveyor-General's Report for the year 1852 -	237
		Table of Grants of Land, 1852 - -	239

AUSTRALIAN COLONIES—*continued.*

Place.	Name and Date.	SUBJECT.	Page.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA—*cont.*		Return of LAND SOLD	241
		Return relative to SURVEYORS and SURVEYS	243
		Report of the General BOARD of EDUCATION, for quarter ended June 30, 1852	245
		Synopsis of School Returns of Licensed Town and Country Teachers, for June 1852	247
		Report of Central Board of Education, for quarter ended September 30, 1852	248
		School Returns of Licensed Country and Town Teachers for September 1852	249
		Report of Central Board of Education for quarter ended December 31, 1852	252
		Account Current of Central Board of Education	253
		Returns of Children who have attended School during December 1852	253
		Alphabetical List of Licensed Teachers whose Schools have been visited from 1st May to 31st December 1852	256
		Table of ARRIVAL and DESPATCH of MAILS	260
		Table of all the ACTS and ORDINANCES of SOUTH AUSTRALIA, passed since the Establishment of the Colony in 1836 to 1852	260
		Table of ACTS of PARLIAMENT adopted in South Australia	271
		Imperial Statutes passed specially for the Australian Colonies	271
		Rules and Regulations of HER MAJESTY'S GAOL at ADELAIDE	272
NEW ZEALAND	36. Governor Sir G. Grey, Aug. 15, 1853.	Enclosing Blue Books for New Ulster and New Munster for 1851	275
		Regrets the great and unusual delay observed in such transmission from this colony, caused by the rare and difficult communications between the principal settlements—Anticipates the same delay for two or three years	275
		Imports and Exports for the Province of NEW ULSTER for 1850 and 1851	275
		Population ; and Marriages, Births, and Deaths for the same	276
		Imports and Exports for NEW MUNSTER for 1850 and 1851	277
		Population ; and Marriages, Births, and Deaths for the same	277

No REPORT received from VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

EASTERN COLONIES.

ST. HELENA	37. Gov. Browne, March 23, 1853.	Forwarding Blue Book for 1852	278
		Diminished receipts under Customs and Licences, and reimbursements	278
		Complaints of the TONNAGE DUTY	279
		Comparative fewness of ships which touch at the island a hindrance to its prosperity	279
		Shops and shopkeeping in James Town	279
		Improvements in SCHOOLS	279
		Report by the Inspector of Schools	279
MAURITIUS	38. Governor Higgenson, May 9, 1853.	Transmitting Blue Book and Report for 1852	282
		DECREASE OF REVENUE, and INCREASE OF EXPENDITURE; the difference of the latter arising entirely from augmented expenditure on account of immigration	282
		Customs Revenue—Operation of the New Tariff	282
		IMPORTS AND EXPORTS—Decrease in the estimated value of both	282
		Shipping	283

EASTERN COLONIES—*continued.*

Place.	Name and Date.	SUBJECT.	Page.
MAURITIUS—*cont.*		Population	283
		Ecclesiastical Establishments	283
		Education	283
		Legislation	284
		Free GRANTS OF LAND; practice of granting such abolished	284
		Public Works	284
		GAOLS, PRISONERS, AND POLICE	285
		Agriculture and Manufacture—Improved processes gaining ground	285
		IMMIGRATION—Complement of labourers required for 1852 supplied without difficulty; increase of female immigrants	286
		General Remarks—Predictions of returning prosperity are being steadily fulfilled—Charges on shipping—Lighthouses—General tranquillity, and satisfactory state of Colony	287
		Report of Royal College	288
		Report on Government Schools	291
		Statement of Immigrants returned to India, 1852	298
CEYLON	39. Governor Sir G. W. Anderson, April 25, 1853.	Transmitting Blue Book and accompanying Report for 1852	299
		Comparative ABSTRACT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE for 1851-52	299
		Large amount of coined money in the Treasury	301
		Large expenditure on the construction of ROADS, and difficulty of reducing it	301
		PUBLIC WORKS—Unfavourable state of public buildings generally	301
		Irrigation	302
		Improvement of GALLE HARBOUR, Wharf, &c.	302
		Great cost of repair of military buildings and fortifications	302
		IMPORTS AND EXPORTS	302
		IMPROVEMENT OF COFFEE CULTIVATION	303
		Sale of Crown Lands almost ceased as a source of revenue, chiefly from difficulties of survey and conveyance	303
		Legislation on legal matters	304
		EDUCATION	304
		PUBLIC HEALTH—Appearance of cholera in portions of the island—Vaccination	305
		General Tranquillity—Pearl Fishery—General anticipations of increased success in commerce and planting	305
		Report of the Central School Commission	306
		Report of the Master Attendant of Colombo on the Pearl Banks	325
HONG KONG	40. Governor Sir S. G. Bonham, June 13, 1853.	Transmitting Blue Book for 1852	326
		REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE	326
		Military Expenditure	326
		Public Works	326
		Legislation	326
		POPULATION—Health and mortality	327
		Schools	327
		TRADE AND COMMERCE	327
		Revenue from Crown Lands	328
		Police	328
		Extent of PIRACY carried on in the neighbouring Waters	328
		Surveyor General's Reports	328
		Census of Hong Kong, 31st December 1852	334
		Abstract of Returns from houses occupied by Chinese on 31st December 1852	335
		Number and Description of Chinese Vessels anchored or plying at Hong Kong, on 31st December 1852	336

EASTERN COLONIES—*continued.*

Place.	Name and Date.	SUBJECT.	Page.
HONG KONG—*cont.*		Return of Mortality amongst the Chinese during 1852	337
		Return of Prisoners confined in Victoria Gaol during every day of each month of 1852	337
		Deaths in the Garrison of Hong Kong during 1852	337
		Report on Chinese Government Schools for 1852	338
		Export of Treasure and Import of Opium by the Peninsular and Oriental Steamers	339
		Memorandum of the Junk Trade of Victoria during 1852	339
		Return of Felony cases coming under the cognizance of the Hong Kong Police	340
		Return of Criminal Cases tried in the Supreme Court during 1852	341
		Number of Cases tried before the Chief Justice, and Actions commenced in the Supreme and Vice-Admiralty Courts of Hong Kong during 1852	342
		Abstract of Causes in Chief Magistrate's Office and Court of Petty Sessions during 1852	343
LABUAN	41. Lieut.-Governor Scott, Mar. 30, 1853.	Forwarding Blue Book for past year	344
		Little change in Revenue or Expenditure	344
		Not sufficient trade to render Labuan of importance; but the existing trade is attributable to the protection afforded by the settlement, and would be destroyed by piracy if the place were abandoned	344
		Discovery of additional coal seams	344
		General healthiness of the settlement	344
		Imports and Exports for 1852	345
FALKLAND ISLANDS.	42. Governor Rennie, January 8, 1853.	Transmitting Blue Book for 1852	346
		Steady though not rapid progress of the colony during the last four years	346
		INCREASE OF SHIPPING resorting to the islands—Abundance and reasonable price of provisions	346
		The establishment of the FALKLAND ISLANDS COMPANY likely to be of benefit to the colony	346
		FAVOURABLE SALE OF SUBURBAN ALLOTMENTS	346
		Subsidence of the discontent manifested by Enrolled Pensioners	346
		Capabilities and utility of the colony hold out favourable prospects to steady and industrious emigrants	346

REPORTS

EXHIBITING

THE PAST AND PRESENT STATE OF HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

CANADA.

No. 1.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Earl of ELGIN to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 58.) Government House, Quebec, August 16, 1853.

MY LORD DUKE, (Received September 5, 1853.)

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the Blue Book for 1852, together with two printed volumes, containing respectively the public accounts of the province, and tables of its trade and navigation, for the same year.

2. In my Despatch to Sir John Pakington, No. 116, of the 22d December* 1852, which accompanied the Blue Book for 1851, I endeavoured to submit as detailed and accurate a representation of the then state and prospects of the colony, and the bearing of recent legislation, both imperial and provincial, on its material and moral interests, as in a document of that character it was possible to furnish ; it is not necessary, therefore, that I should on the present occasion go over the same ground again. I have only to inquire how far the experience of another year may have modified conclusions previously arrived at.

* Vide Part II., Blue Book Reports 1851, p. 1, presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's command, 15th Feb. 1853.

3. The value of imports into Canada for the year ending the 5th January 1853, is stated at 4,168,457*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.* against 4,404,409*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.* for the year immediately proceeding. Here then is a falling off, though to no great amount, into the causes of which it may be proper to inquire.

4. It will appear, on a close examination of the returns which accompany this Despatch, that a considerable portion of the falling off in question has taken place in goods which are classed as free goods, the total value of goods imported under this head in 1851 having been 372,058*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*, and in 1852 256,407*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* Among the goods comprised in this category, of which there has been in 1852 a diminished importation, are military stores, wheat, to the large importation of which from the United States in 1851 I called special attention, in the second paragraph of my Despatch to Sir John Pakington, No. 116, of the 22d December last, and coin and bullion, which represent in the imports of 1851 the sum of 90,397*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*, but are altogether omitted from the returns of 1852. This circumstance may in some measure account for the fact, that the diminished importation for the year has not been accompanied by a corresponding diminution in the revenue from customs, the said revenue having been

		£	*s.*	*d.*
For 1851	Gross	606,114	5	2
	Net	577,158	15	8
For 1852	Gross	607,613	18	11
	Net	579,964	1	10

5. As respects dutiable articles, there appears to have been a falling off in cotton goods, which were imported in 1851 to the value of 802,492*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.*, and in 1852 to the value of 636,321*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* Of woollens, linens, and many other manufactures, there was on the other hand an increase in the latter year over the former ; but on the whole I am inclined to believe that importing merchants, looking to the great and rapid increase that had recently taken place in the aggregate amount of the annual imports, which had risen from the value of 2,468,130*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.* in 1849, to the value of 4,404,409*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.* in 1851, conducted their operations with especial caution during 1852.

6. With the view, however, of ascertaining whether or not the check which had been given in 1852 to the rapidly progressive increase of Canadian imports was due to causes which were likely to be permanent, I have caused returns to

be prepared, showing the comparative amount and value of the importations during the first six months of 1852 and 1853 respectively. It appears from these returns that the imports into the province during the six months ending the 5th July 1852 amounted in value to 1,782,464*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.*, and, during the six months ending the 5th July 1853, to 2,811,970*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.*, showing an increase of above 50 per cent. in the latter period over the former. I may observe further, that the importation of articles paying an ad valorem duty of 12½ per cent., which includes cotton and other manufactures, has increased from 1,199,096*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* in the first six months of 1852, to 1,910,055*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* during the same period of 1853.

7. The exports for the year 1852 exceeded those of the year preceding.

Total Value of Exports during 1852.

From sea ports	£1,602,290	3	11
From inland ports	1,285,923	15	4
	2,888,214	0	0
Against	2,663,983	14	4

for 1851. Or, with the addition in either case of 20 per cent. to the valuation of exports from the inland ports, in order to approximate to the actual values,

Grand Total of Exports in

1852	£3,145,398	14	3
1851	2,837,795	9	11

8. In this statement of exports the value of the ships built at Quebec in each of the years in question is included. It is estimated for

1851 at	£342,369	16	6
1852 at	215,835	12	3

the estimate for the former year being thus considerably in excess of that for the latter. It may be proper, however, to mention that from information I have received I have reason to know that the returns for the current year, when completed, will show a great increase in shipbuilding at the port of Quebec for 1853 over 1852.

9. The returns herewith transmitted give the following statement of the commerce of Canada, with the under-mentioned countries for the year 1852:—

	Exports.			Imports.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Great Britain	1,388,395	5	8	2,192,698	9	7
North American Colonies	166,877	18	4	98,826	3	9
British West Indies	2,868	15	5	1,050	19	0
United States	1,291,340	1	8	1,741,991	15	4
Other Countries	38,731	18	2	133,290	0	9

As regards the commerce with the United States, however, it is to be remarked that it consists both ways to a great extent of goods which pass through that country in transit. The imports from the states comprising large amounts of tea, West Indian sugar, and other articles not indigenous, and the exports thereto including, among other items, vegetable food to the value of 654,711*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*

10. The revenue from tolls on the provincial canals, which was

in 1851	Gross	£62,640	3	8
	Net	52,545	5	6
was in 1852	Gross	69,536	3	7
	Net	57,034	17	4

and the total movement of property in tons on the canals—

	Welland.	St. Lawrence.	Chambly.
1851	691,627¼	450,400½	110,726¾
1852	743,060	492,575	87,514

The decrease of traffic on the Chambly Canal is probably due to the competition of railways which have come recently into operation, and afford a direct communication from Montreal to the States.

11. The per-centage of increase in the total movement of property on these canals in 1852, as compared with 1848, appears to have been as follows:—

Welland - - -	141·5
St. Lawrence - - -	199·8
Chambly - - -	364·6

Although the traffic on the Chambly Canal, therefore, fell off in 1852, its ratio of increase on the longer term was higher than that of the other canals. Its rapid growth is attributable to the great demand for Canadian sawed lumber which has sprung up of late years in the United States.

12. The number and tonnage of vessels from sea which entered inwards at the ports of Quebec and Montreal were,

In 1851 - -	1,469 ships	-	573,397 tons.
In 1852 - -	1,332 „	-	528,738 „

Of which totals the following were foreign vessels belonging to the under mentioned countries:

Countries.	1851.		1852.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
Bremen - - -	—	—	1	134
Mecklenburg - -	2	478	2	469
Norway - - -	47	17,640	58	21,541
Prussia - - -	21	7,667	32	10,314
Hamburg - - -	—	—	1	599
Portugal - - -	—	—	6	1,019
Sweden - - -	3	989	3	979
United States - -	35	20,062	73	36,354
Hanover - - -	1	212	—	—
Russia - - -	8	3,668	—	—
Total -	117	50,716	176	71,409

13. The net revenue of the province of Canada for the year 1852 was 723,724*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.*; expenditure, including interest on public debt and sinking fund, 535,171*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.*

14. Before concluding this report I will, with your Grace's permission, offer a few remarks on two districts of the province which I have visited since the close of the parliamentary session, and which, though they are out of the track of ordinary travel, possess features of considerable interest.

15. Of these districts, the one which I first visited lies to the south of the St. Lawrence, at a distance of about sixty miles from Quebec. The discovery of gold at various points within it, and more particularly in the beds and banks of some of the smaller streams which fall into the river Chaudiere, has attracted attention to it of late years. The geological formation in which these discoveries have been made is held to be a prolongation of the Green Mountains of Vermont, and its strata bears a pretty close analogy to those that run through Virginia, the Carolinas, and other southern states in which gold has been found at intervals both in veins and alluvial deposits. The gold workings in this district have been hitherto conducted on a very small scale by companies employing hired labour, and for obvious reasons it is difficult under such circumstances to ascertain what may have been the amount of the actual yield. The encouragement which the companies have met with is at any rate such as to induce them, after the experience of two or three years, to continue their operations. I was unable to visit the most productive working, but a considerable quantity of gold was extracted in my presence from the gravel on the bank of a small stream called Des Plantes, which runs into the Chaudiere. Whether the gold workings in Lower Canada are likely to prove in any high degree productive, and whether, if they were to become so, it would be an advantage to the province, are questions on which I do not venture to hazard an opinion, but of the existence of that metal in very appreciable quantities in the district I visited, and over an extensive tract of country beyond it, no doubt can be entertained.

16. It may be questionable, however, whether the principal mineral wealth of the townships of Lower Canada will be found eventually to consist in their auriferous deposits. Copper ore, magnetic and specular oxyds of iron, and other

CANADA.

materials capable of economic application, are found in the region so named; and although I am unwilling in a document of this nature, where nothing should be introduced which is not susceptible of proof, to admit opinions that are speculative, I am bound to say that statements have been made to me on what purports to be high authority, which seem to warrant the expectation that some of these articles will, at no distant day, be worked to advantage.

17. My second visit was paid to the district which is probably doing more at the present time than any other single section of the province to enable Canada to enter the markets of the world as a purchaser. In my last year's report I adverted to the fact that the returns for 1850 and 1851 showed that in those years the exports of timber and agricultural produce from this province were nearly balanced in respect of value; the returns for 1852 exhibit a similar result. The products of the forest exported during that year being valued at 1,351,713*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*, and agricultural products, including "animals and their products," "vegetable food," and "other agricultural products," at 1,214,214*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.* Of the vast amount of wealth represented in this estimate by the products of the forest, the valley of the Ottawa furnishes a large and increasing proportion.

18. This important region takes the name by which it is designated in popular parlance from the mighty stream which flows through it, and which, though it be but a tributary of the St. Lawrence, is one of the largest of the rivers that run uninterruptedly from the source to the discharge within the dominions of the Queen. It drains an area of about 80,000 square miles, and receives at various points in its course the waters of streams, some of which equal in magnitude the chief rivers of Great Britain. These streams open up to the enterprize of the lumberman the almost inexhaustible pine forests with which this region is clothed, and afford the means of transporting their produce to market. In improving these natural advantages considerable sums are expended by private individuals. £50,000 currency was voted by Parliament last session for the purpose of removing certain obstacles to the navigation of the Upper Ottawa, by the construction of a canal at a point which is now obstructed by rapids.

19. From the nature of the business, the lumbering trade falls necessarily in a great measure into the hands of persons of capital, who employ large bodies of men at points far removed from markets, and who are therefore called upon to make considerable advances in providing food and necessaries for their labourers, as well as in building slides and otherwise facilitating the passage of timber along the streams and rivers. Many thousands of men are employed during the winter in these remote forests, preparing the timber which is transported during the summer in rafts, or, if sawn, in boats, to Quebec when destined for England, and up the Richelieu River when intended for the United States. It is a most interesting fact, both in a moral and hygienic view, that for some years past intoxicating liquors have been rigorously excluded from almost all the chantiers, as the dwellings of the lumbermen in these distant regions are styled; and that, notwithstanding the exposure of the men to cold during the winter and wet in the spring, the result of the experiment has been entirely satisfactory.

20. The bearing of the lumbering business on the settlement of the country is a point well worthy of notice. The farmer who undertakes to cultivate unreclaimed land in new countries generally finds that not only does every step of advance which he makes in the wilderness, by removing him from the centres of trade and civilization, enhance the cost of all he has to purchase, but that, moreover, it diminishes the value of what he has to sell. It is not so, however, with the farmer who follows in the wake of the lumbermen. He finds, on the contrary, in the wants of the latter a ready demand for all that he produces, at a price not only equal to that procurable in the ordinary marts, but increased by the cost of transport from them to the scene of the lumbering operations. This circumstance, no doubt, powerfully contributes to promote the settlement of those districts, and attracts population to sections of the country which, in the absence of any such inducement, would probably remain for long periods uninhabited.

21. The country of the Ottawa, besides its wealth in timber and water power, and considerable tracts of fertile soil, is believed to be rich in minerals, which may probably at some future period be turned to account. It is also worthy

of remark, that the route of the Ottawa, the Mattawa, Lake Nipissing, and French River, is that by which Europeans first penetrated the West. Along this route Champlain, in 1615, proceeded as far as Lake Nipissing, and thence to the vast and tranquil inland sea to which he gave the appropriate designation of La Mer Douce. The Récollet father, Le Caron, bore the Gospel to the Huron tribes along the same track, and was followed soon after by those Jesuit missionaries whose endurance and sufferings constitute the truly heroic portion of American annals. This route has been for some time past in a great measure abandoned for that of the Saint Lawrence and the Lakes. The distance, however, from Montreal to the Georgian Bay, immediately facing the entrance to Lake Michigan, is, viâ the Ottawa, about 400 miles, against upwards of 1,000 viâ the St. Lawrence. From this point to the Sault St. Marie, the highest of the three narrows (Sault St. Marie, Detroit, and Niagara,) at which the regions lying on either side of the four great lakes, Superior, Huron, Erie, and Ontario, approach each other, is a distance of about 150 miles. It is highly probable, therefore, that before many years have elapsed this route will be again looked to as furnishing a favourable line for railway, if not water communication with the fertile regions of the north-west.

22. I enclose the supplement of a local newspaper, which contains copies of the addresses that were presented to me at various points in my progress up the Ottawa. Your Grace will observe with satisfaction the uniform testimony which they bear to the prosperity of the country and the contentment of the inhabitants. Reports which reach me from other parts of the province speak on this point the same language. Canada has enjoyed seasons of prosperity before, but it is doubtful whether any previous period in the history of the colony can be cited at which there was so entire an absence of those bitter personal and party animosities which divert attention from material interests, and prevent co-operation for the public good.

No. 2 to 14.
Page 6 to 12.

23. Into the political causes which have mainly contributed to this gratifying result I do not now propose to inquire. When the irritation by which periods of transition are unhappily attended shall have entirely passed away, it is not improbable that Canadians will acknowledge the advantages they have derived from the steady application of sound principles to the administration of their affairs, and that they will look back with satisfaction to the period at which they began to feel practically that the interests which they have in common are more important than those which divide them, and that faithful allegiance to the Crown is not inconsistent with the exercise of those faculties and the indulgence of those aspirations which in communities as in individuals are proper to maturity.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of Canada for the Years 1851 and 1852.

—	1852.	1851.	Increase in 1852 as compared with 1851.	Diminution in 1852 as compared with 1851.
	£	£	£	£
Revenue - - -	723,724	692,206	31,518	—
Expenditure (including debt and sinking fund).	535,171	521,643	13,528	—
Excess of revenue over expenditure -	188,553	170,563	—	—

Comparative Statement of IMPORTS and EXPORTS of Canada for the Years 1851 and 1852.

Imports - - -	4,168,457	4,404,409	—	235,952
Exports (*declared* value) - -	2,888,214	2,663,983	224,231	—
Exports (*actual* value) - -	3,145,398	2,837,795	307,603	—

CANADA.

Enclosure 2.

ADDRESSES to the EARL of ELGIN during his Visit to the District of OTTAWA.

No. 1.

Inhabitants of the Township of Grenville and Union of Chatham.

To his Excellency the Right Honourable James Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Governor-General of British North America, &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

WE, the undersigned inhabitants of the township of Grenville and union of Chatham, most respectfully take this opportunity of approaching your Excellency upon this your Excellency's first visit to the Ottawa, to testify our loyalty to our beloved Sovereign, and to express to your Excellency our congratulations that the importance of the Ottawa to the province should be appreciated during your Excellency's administration, and respectfully to hope that the ameliorations now contemplated may be the foundation of a more extended and general benefit to the Ottawa country.

This large and important stream has been visited by several of your Excellency's predecessors, all of whom were delighted with its romantic scenery, but their admiration did not result in any continuous benefit to the Ottawa, although for so many years this district of country has largely contributed to the trade of Lower Canada, and consequently to its revenue.

We would with all respect beg leave to state to your Excellency that our canal is inadequate to our increasing transport trade, and we trust that through this visit to the Ottawa your Excellency's attention will be directed towards its enlargement.

And that your Excellency will derive such pleasure from the Ottawa tour as to induce your Excellency to make us an annual visit, is the sincere wish of the undersigned, Her Majesty's loyal and obedient subjects.

(Signed) EDWIN PRIDHAM, J. P., Lt. Col. C.M., and 91 others.

Grenville, July 25, 1853.

No. 2.

Inhabitants of the Townships of Lochaber and Buckingham.

To his Excellency the Right Honourable James Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Governor-General, &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

WE, the undersigned inhabitants of the township of Lochaber and Buckingham, county of Ottawa, most respectfully beg leave to approach your Excellency, and to tender our unfeigned sentiments of respect towards your Excellency's person and Government.

We are happy to have this opportunity of acknowledging the great advantages and benefits Canada has acquired during your Excellency's administration of the Government of this province.

We dare say that the present will form an epoch in the future history of Canada, and that the historian will record that during the administration of his Excellency the Earl of Elgin, Canada awakened to a knowledge of her great resources, and from a just representation England duly appreciated them by investing a large amount of capital in the province.

We believe that the Ottawa and its tributaries, with its vast extent of waste land, are the repositories of great wealth, and only require the hand of a fostering Government to make them a source of great individual and provincial prosperity.

We again beg leave to assure your Excellency of the esteem in which we hold you, and hope that your administration may be long continued.

(Signed) D. M'LEAN, Lieut. Col., and 214 others.

No. 3.

Inhabitants of Bytown.

To his Excellency the Right Honourable James Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Governor-General of British North America, &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

WE, the inhabitants of Bytown, approach your Excellency's person with feelings of profound respect as the representative of our most Gracious Sovereign, of whose vast empire it is our enviable distinction to form a part, and to assure your Excellency of our inalienable attachment to Her Majesty's person and Government.

We cordially welcome your Excellency on this your first visit to the town of Bytown, and we are happy that you should have an opportunity in person of seeing the vast resources

and general prosperity of this portion of the province, together with the necessity and importance of completing and enlarging on a liberal scale the navigation of our noble river, for the commencement of which a grant was made during the recent session of our legislature.

When we inform your Excellency that our embryo city only marks six and twenty years existence on the dial of time, the irregularity and apparent incompleteness which it may present to a stranger can be readily accounted for. We trust, however, that its bold and elevated capes, its magnificent waterfalls, and all its natural features, will compensate for the absence of the polish and elegance found in towns of greater age.

Our position geographically, in the very centre of Canada, situate on the banks of the majestic Ottawa, one of the largest rivers in British America, at the junction of the Rideau Canal with that river,—having an extensive, fertile, salubrious country above and around us, inexhaustible in timber and minerals, and unequalled in water powers,—with railway access in process of completion, therefore we hope we may be excused in anticipating for our intended city a high rank in the future destiny of this great and fast growing country.

We wish your Excellency an agreeable tour on the Ottawa, and a safe return to the seat of your Government.

No. 4.

Sons of Temperance in the Town and Neighbourhood of Bytown.

To his Excellency the Right Honourable James Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T., Governor-General of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

WE, Her Majesty's most loyal and devoted subjects, a deputation of the Sons of Temperance of the town and neighbourhood of Bytown, beg to approach your Excellency on the occasion of this your first visit to the Ottawa country, and in doing so we would beg to assure your Excellency of our firm attachment to Her Majesty's person and Government, and our profound respect for your Excellency as her representative.

In view of the interest your Excellency has manifested in the welfare of this province by the countenance you have bestowed upon efforts for the intellectual and moral as well as more strictly material improvement of its inhabitants, we are encouraged to bring under the notice of your Excellency the association of which we have the honour to form a part.

The grand division of the Sons of Temperance of Canada West was instituted, April 12th, 1849, for the purpose of organizing the friends of the temperance movement into a body, which should yield mutual support to its members in the prosecution of the common object, —the eradication of intemperance from the entire soil of our country. At its sessions held at St. Catherine's in May last the returns showed a contributing membership of nearly eighteen thousand, with a surplus fund of about nine thousand pounds currency. In the valley of the Ottawa are situated about thirty subordinate divisions, numbering nearly four thousand members; and, in common with our brethren in other sections of Canada West, we trust that our local organizations have not been unproductive of benefit to this part of the province. Yet we cannot conceal the fact that our efforts are rendered much less successful, and must ever fail of the complete accomplishment of their object, while such temptations to the vice of intemperance, and so great facilities for a relapse from habits of sobriety, are presented to the young, the unwary, or the repentant.

We would respectfully represent to your Excellency our conviction, that the use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage on public occasions, and even in the social circle, by those to whom the majority of the community naturally look up for an example of propriety, gives an impulse of respectability which it would otherwise long ago have ceased to possess; but especially by the sanction of the law being given to the traffic in an article known to be pernicious in its effects upon public morals, an influence for evil is exerted which all the efforts of "moral suasion" merely and alone fail of meeting or nullifying.

We therefore conceive it to be our duty, as lovers of our country, while using all persuasive means for the dissemination of our principles of total abstinence from all liquors which intoxicate, to endeavour by all constitutional measures to procure the passage of a law prohibiting the trade in such liquors, believing that such a law if enacted, in consequence of the intelligent desire of the great body of the people, would be productive of results so beneficial as immeasurably to outweigh all material interests coming into competition therewith.

It would give an impulse of no ordinary character to our exertions were we permitted to hope that your Excellency would take the objects of our organization into your favourable consideration, and lend the powerful influence of your exalted position in furthering of the cause we have espoused.

We beg to assure your Excellency of the happiness conferred upon us by your presence in our midst, our sincere desire that your present tour may be pleasant, and that you may in safety return to the seat of your Government and the bosom of your family. Our prayer to the Almighty is, that He may prolong your days, and "bless you and make you a blessing."

CANADA.

No. 5.

Cadets of Temperance of Bytown.

To the Right Honourable James, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, Governor-General of British North America, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

WE, the Cadets of Temperance of Bytown, subjects of Her Majesty, truly loyal and truly devoted, in common with our seniors, beg to approach your Excellency with humble expressions of our welcome upon this your first visit to our native town, and trust that your brief stay amongst us may afford you pleasure and satisfaction.

Situated as we are, on the borders of yet unexplored forests, with the boisterous hum of the sable Ottawa continually ringing in our ears, we cannot but partake of that rudeness which is so characteristic of all that surrounds us; nevertheless, though our words may be rude, yet they are sincere, emanating from young hearts, which cherish a well-merited affection for the illustrious Sovereign who sits upon the British throne, warm attachment to the constitution of our country, and the deepest respect for your Excellency's person.

We hear with pleasure of your exertions for the prosperity of the country, by giving your countenance to mechanics' institutes, the diffusion of education, and the promotion of general improvements; and we are confident that such exertions will not be without happy results. We have good reason to believe that you do not think it unbecoming your station to look to the social well-being of the people, with which we, as a body, are more especially concerned.

We have witnessed, and many of us have indirectly suffered, from the evils resulting from the general use of intoxicating liquors, the effects of which are as demoralizing as they are injurious to the human system. For the prevention of an appetite for these poisons, we have associated ourselves together, in common with large numbers of the youth of the province, and with some success. We are what our name implies,—cadets in the army of temperance. But while the traffic in intoxicating liquors is sanctioned by the law of Canada, and their use indulged in or countenanced by the most learned in the land, we cannot hope to be entirely successful. Thus, while the inducements for dissipation are countenanced by law, and encouraged by example, it is too much to expect that our humble efforts will be of much avail.

We would therefore most respectfully but earnestly pray, that your Excellency would impress upon the people of this great country, by your counsel, the necessity for abstaining from indulging in the use of intoxicating beverages, so injurious to themselves, and so pernicious to the well-being of society.

That you may return from your present tour in safety and health to the bosom of your noble family, and that God may bless and direct you in carrying out your responsible mission in Canada, and bestow upon you long life and happiness in your distinguished career, is our earnest prayer.

No. 6.

Members of the Bytown Mechanics' Institute and Athœneum.

To his Excellency the Right Honourable James Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Governor-General of British North America, &c.

WE, the trustees and members of the Bytown Mechanics' Institute and Athæneum, hail with the liveliest feelings of pleasure and satisfaction this occasion of your Excellency's first visit to the peaceful and prosperous valley of the Ottawa, to welcome your Excellency to the institution we represent, having for its object the elevation of the moral and intellectual character and standing of the inhabitants of an interesting section of the country, which will be found to afford so many sources of research and inquiry for your Excellency's consideration and attention; and we beg to assure your Excellency that such an auspicious visit will be chronicled by us as an event closely connected with the rise, progress, and future prosperity of our infant institution.

The varied productions and vast natural resources of the Ottawa country, whether of the mine, field, or forest, united to our geographical position, eminently point at the progressive greatness of our now small town, and excite us thus early to lay the foundation of permanent educational establishments for the rising youth; to the utility of such like institutions the experience of past years bears ample testimony in your Excellency's native land, and the successful extension of them in England and the British colonies; and were further proof necessary, it is to be found in the many recent examples set by illustrious individuals in Great Britain in their behalf, added to the patronizing approval of your Excellency manifested this day towards us.

The present exhibition, to which we have the honour of directing your Excellency's attention, has been undertaken at a few days' notice, and is intended to illustrate as nearly as possible our tastes, habits, and feelings, as well as to mark the proficiency we have attained in the industrial pursuits of life; whilst the department of geology will be found

of special local and we may add of vast national interest, indicating as it does the commercial importance of the country generally.

In the prosecution of your Excellency's tour to the Upper Ottawa, we hope your Excellency will be amply repaid by a personal intercourse with its inhabitants and inspection of its capabilities; and after a pleasing recess from the cares inseparable from a political life, we trust that your Excellency will return to the seat of Government in health and safety, with every favourable impression of the country through which your Excellency shall have passed.

No 7.

Inhabitants of Aylmer and its Vicinity.

To his Excellency James Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T., Governor-General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and the island of Prince Edward, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c.

WE, the undersigned, inhabitants of Aylmer and its vicinity, beg to offer your Excellency our sincere congratulations on this your first visit to the valley of the Ottawa.

We trust that your Excellency will be personally gratified with your visit to this, one of the most important sections of that noble dependency of the British empire which you are deputed to govern in the name of our beloved Sovereign, important both as regards its present resources and development and its future capabilities, and inferior to no part of Canada in the beauty and grandeur of its scenery.

We would also offer to your Excellency our hearty thanks for your assent n the Queen's name to those measures recently enacted by the Provincial Parliament, by which large grants of money have been placed at the disposal of Her Majesty's Provincial Government for the improvement of this section of the country, by which we are convince that not only will the prosperity of the valley of the Ottawa be materially increased, but the general revenue of the country, already in great part derived from the duties on the timber, its staple product, be also considerably augmented.

We again congratulate and welcome your Excellency to this section of your government, trusting that from your actual observance of the character and position of the valley of the Ottawa your Excellency may be better enabled to judge of its capacity, promote its welfare, and so lend your aid to make it hereafter the happy home of thousands of our fellow subjects emigrating from the British Islands to Her Majesty's North American possessions.

Signed on behalf of the inhabitants of the municipality of Aylmer and the adjacent townships.

JOHN EGAN, Mayor.

No. 8.

Inhabitants of the County of Renfrew.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

WE, the inhabitants of the county of Renfrew, beg to offer to your Excellency our sincere congratulations on this the first visit of any governor of this colony to the valley of the Upper Ottawa, though far away from the heart of the empire.

We beg to assure your Excellency that it is our ambition to yield to none in attachment to that empire, in affectionate loyalty to its Sovereign, in veneration for its just constitution and laws, and glorious traditions.

Your Excellency will observe that the shores of the Ottawa appear rather barren and rugged; but in the interior the land is fertile, and requires but facilities of communication to make it a great agricultural country, independent of the great lumber trade of the Ottawa, which contributes so largely to the revenue of the province. Trusting that from your actual observatior of the character and position of the Upper Ottawa you will be better enabled to judge of its unlimited resources, and that your Excellency's government will be pleased to promote and encourage emigration to this important part of Canada.

We are happy that under your enterprising administration the resources of this great and improving country are in course of being rapidly developed, so that we anticipate for Canada a bright and glorious future. Our most anxious desire is that it may please our most Gracious Queen to retain your Excellency in your exalted position, thereby enabling your Excellency to wield the reins of government with the same discretion and wisdom which has hitherto been crowned with so eminent success.

In conclusion we fervently pray that your Excellency and Lady Elgin may copiously enjoy every blessing which the great Director of Events can bestow.

Signed in behalf of the inhabitants of the county of Renfrew.

JAMES MORRIS, jr. Warden,
For the united counties of Lanark and Renfrew.

No. 9.

Inhabitants of M'Nab.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

WE, Her Majesty's loyal and devoted subjects, the inhabitants of M'Nab, beg leave to approach your Excellency with feelings of the warmest affection for your Excellency's person and government, and to congratulate your Excellency on your first visit to the valley of the Ottawa, and to tender out heartfelt thanks for the distinguished honour hereby conferred on the pioneers of civilization, " the backwoodsmen of the Ottawa."

We trust that though this is the first visit of your Excellency to the Ottawa country, yet the favourable impressions which we doubt not will be made on your Excellency's mind by the appearance of so inexhaustible and undeveloped resources, as well as that enterprising energy so characteristic of Her Majesty's subjects in this region, will have the happy effect of bringing under the fostering care of your Excellency and your advisers measures for the further development of the immense natural resources of the Upper Ottawa; and at the same time we tender our sincere thanks to the Government for the liberal grant made for the improvement of the magnificent river before us.

To point out to your Excellency the numerous natural advantages possessed by this part of Canada would be superfluous, being confident that they can neither at present escape your Excellency's observation nor fail to receive your favourable attention hereafter.

Your Excellency will receive our strong declaration of attachment to our amiable and beloved Sovereign, and our appreciation of the great benefits derived from our forming a a part of that vast empire, compared to which, it has been observed, the nations of ancient times sink into insignificance.

With pleasure we congratulate your Excellency on the success which has attended your administration of the affairs of this important province, evinced in the unmistakeable characteristics of prosperity throughout the length and breadth of Canada, and hope that your Excellency may long remain to exercise those functions which have hitherto been attended with such eminent success.

In conclusion, we fervently wish your Excellency the enjoyment of every blessing which the great Director of Events can pour on the privacy of your domestic life, and may every success attend your Excellency's career, whether in your distinguished capacity of Her Majesty's representative in this province, or any other office which your Excellency may be called to fill in the councils of our most Gracious Sovereign Queen Victoria.

No. 10.

Inhabitants of the Township of Pakenham.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

WE, the inhabitants of the township of Pakenham, hail with pleasure your Excellency's visit to the valley of the Ottawa, a country whose resources of wealth are inexhaustible, in her timber trade, her water power, her unwrought minerals, and fertile soil, and, above all, a healthy climate.

Hitherto the valley of the Ottawa has been unknown and neglected by the Government of Canada. But we perceive the dawn of a brighter epoch in the improvement of our navigation and the introduction of railroads, which we hope will develope the natural riches of this great country. We feel highly pleased to know that you have seen Bytown, with her just claims for the permanent seat of government; and we feel perfectly satisfied that you will give those claims due consideration. It is cheering to see one of Britain's greatest statesmen amongst us,—one under whose wise government Canada has made unparalleled progress in the history of nations, and whose credit stands equal to that of any in the world. We therefore hope that your Excellency may be long spared amongst us as Her Majesty's representative, to govern a loyal and happy people.

No. 11.

Renfrew.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

WE, the members of Renfrew Division, No. 151, of the order of the Sons of Temperance, loyal and dutiful subjects of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, embrace the opportunity afforded us of approaching your Excellency to express in our own name and on behalf of our division our heartfelt congratulations on your arrival amongst us in this distant part of our colony.

We rejoice to think that your Excellency has condescended to visit these far off though fertile shores of the Ottawa.

Living in this formerly obscure part of the colony, where but a few years ago stood an unbroken forest, we are proud and feel truly grateful that through the attention paid by your government the resources of this our great and growing country are being rapidly

developed; and we look from and to the day when the surrounding forest, which now re-echo to the axe of the woodman, will re-echo to the whistle of the locomotive.

We are also proud to notice that under your Excellency's energetic administration the affairs of this colony have attained an eminence and prosperity hitherto unrivalled; and it is to be hoped, that since the temperance cause is rapidly progressing through the length and breadth of the land, we may anticipate for Canada a bright and glorious future. (Our thanks are greatly due to those members of your Excellency's government who did in their places in Parliament support the cause of temperance.) Our earnest prayer is, that your Excellency may be long spared to hold the exalted office you now fill with such honour to your Excellency and advantage to the country.

Signed on behalf and in nature of Renfrew Division, No. 151, of the order of the Sons of Temperance.

No. 12.

Members of the Council of the Town of Perth.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

WE, Her Majesty's dutiful subjects, the members of the council of the town of Perth, in council assembled, beg leave to approach your Excellency with an assurance of the heartfelt pleasure with which we have heard of your Excellency's visit to the Ottawa country, including the united counties of which Perth is the county town.

While congratulating your Excellency upon the prosperous condition of the province at large, and the brilliant prospect which has opened upon this noble dependency of Her Majesty's Crown, we heartily embrace this opportunity of welcoming your Excellency to this part of the province, and would earnestly solicit the honour and pleasure of your Excellency visiting Perth, if time will at all permit.

And we beg to assure your Excellency that the inhabitants of Perth would hail your Excellency's visit with delight, and would do all in their power to make it as pleasing and gratifying as possible.

Council-room, Perth, 27th July 1853. JOHN DORAN, Townreeve.

No. 13.

Inhabitants of the Township of Clarendon.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

WE, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Protestant inhabitants of the townships of Clarendon in the district of Ottawa, beg respectfully to approach your Excellency, to welcome you on this the first visit of Her Majesty's representative to this part of Her Colonial Empire, and to express the satisfaction which we feel at the interest exhibited by your Excellency in all such undertakings as are calculated to advance the welfare and to develope the resources of the province.

A noble predecessor of your Excellency, whose memory is held in reverence by the older settlers, appreciated the importance of the Ottawa country, and had adopted measures to facilitate its settlement and reclamation from the forest, when a lamentable accident terminated his life, and the further improvements which he had contemplated, and for many subsequent years the pioneers of civilization had to struggle, not only with the difficulties incident to a new and remote settlement, but also to surmount the obstacles which impeded the navigation of the noble stream on whose waters private enterprise has enabled your Excellency to travel to-day with so much facility. But as the administration of your Excellency has been distinguished by the growth of our province in material prosperity, and by a spirit of enterprise to which we were before strangers (some public works of magnitude having been brought to a successful issue, and others of vast importance being now in course of erection), we trust the value of the Ottawa, as a connecting link with the Far West, and the agricultural capabilities of the country through which it and its numerous tributaries flow, will no longer be despised; indeed we are convinced that your Excellency's judgment, uninfluenced by sectional prejudices, will not only cordially approve of the contemplated canal between Les Chats and Duchene Lakes, but of the opening as soon as practicable of a continuous communication between Lake Huron and the ocean.

It would be an injustice to our country to allow your Excellency to judge of its agricultural capabilities by the portions which meet the eye on ascending the river or in this immediate vicinity, since a mile or two from the shore commences an extensive region of productive land already settled by nearly ten thousand persons, and still offering happy and independent homes to many thousands more. It is with thankfulness we acknowledge the facilities for settlement which are offered by deferred terms of payment for Crown lands; at the same time we would reiterate, what has often been represented elsewhere, that the *great want* of the whole district is a good public road to connect Aylmer with the Upper Ottawa, receding at no point more than five or six miles from the river, and we

CANADA.

encourage the expectation that a liberal portion of the 15,000*l.* voted for such objects in the late session of the legislature will be appropriated to its formation.

We shall be highly gratified to learn that the beautiful scenery of our lakes and rapids has been a source of pleasure to your Excellency, and that the favourable estimate hitherto frequently expressed by you in reference to the province has not been diminished by the visit with which we are now honoured.

We would also desire to express the hope, that when our country shall have become better known, other distinguished individuals, after the example of the noble Earl, your companion, will make the tour of the rivers and lakes of Canada with as much satisfaction as they have been accustomed to feel in visiting the rivers of Germany and the lakes of Italy.

No. 14.

Inhabitants of the township of Fitzroy and Torbolton.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

WE, the loyal and dutiful subjects of Her Majesty inhabiting the townships of Fitzroy and Torbolton, beg to approach your Excellency, to offer our congratulations, and heartily to welcome your Excellency on this your visit to the Ottawa. We cannot doubt that the most beneficial effects will result from your Excellency's visit, for we feel assured that this magnificent part of the province has only to be seen to render apparent the immense importance of developing its vast natural resources. We have learned with deep satisfaction that the first step towards the advancement of this great object has been taken in the recent vote of the legislature and the subsequent arrangements connected therewith, for overcoming the obstructions to the navigation of this the largest river entirely within the dominions of Her Majesty.

We desire to express to your Excellency our conviction that the usefulness of the contemplated improvement at the Chats will be materially increased by its being made on this, the south side of the river, as thereby, not the pecuniary interests of a few individuals, but the commercial interests of the entire community, will be benefited.

We are glad to know that your Excellency has visited Bytown, which from its central position in the province, its salubrious climate, and its position in the valley of the Ottawa (a valley which promises to become the future workshop of the Canadas), possesses the first claim to be the permanent seat of Government.

That your Excellency and Lady Elgin and family may long be blessed with health and happiness is our earnest prayer.

NOVA SCOTIA.

NOVA SCOTIA.

No. 2.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieut. Governor Sir J. GASPARD LE MARCHANT to the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 68.)

Government House, Halifax,
October 28, 1853.

MY LORD DUKE, (Received November 21, 1853.)

DURING the year and a half that I have administered the Government of this province, I have endeavoured to make myself acquainted with its industrial resources, and maritime and agricultural capabilities.

With the Blue Book sent home in 1852, I transmitted the statistical Returns for 1851, collected under an Act of the Legislature. Without recapitulating what these include, I shall do myself the honour to call your Lordship's attention to a few interesting facts and comparative statements, which will serve to illustrate the actual condition of this colony.

I am happy to be enabled to report that it has entirely recovered from the depression occasioned by the potato rot, and by the derangements which recent changes in the commercial system of the empire at first occasioned. All the great interests of the province exhibit revived activity. Its staples,—agricultural produce, fish, coal, gypsum, cordwood, lumber, and new vessels,—command high prices. The population are fully employed; and the revenue collected

under a tariff, the lowest on this continent, steadily increases, yielding not only all that is required to defray the expenses of the Government, but a large surplus for the protection of the fisheries, the encouragement of agriculture, the maintenance of schools, and for internal improvements of various kinds.

In Canada the ad valorem duty on imports is 12½ per cent.; in New Brunswick it ranges from 7½ to 30 per cent.; but in Nova Scotia it is only 6¼ per cent. on the same description of articles.

In 1849 the revenue was 54,179*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* sterling. In 1852, in sterling, 93,039*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.** And the three quarters of 1853, the accounts for which have been closed, show that this increase will be maintained.

There are 43 free ports in Nova Scotia, at which officers are appointed, and which enjoy equal privileges for conducting domestic and foreign commerce. By reference to the following Tables, your Grace will perceive the extent and value of the trade of each with Great Britain, the British Colonies, the United States, and other countries.

A GENERAL STATEMENT of Imports at the different Ports in NOVA SCOTIA in the Year 1852, showing the Value of Merchandise entered at each Port, and indicating from what Country imported.

Ports.	Total Value.	Imported from				
		Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States.	Other Countries.
			West Indies.	North America.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Amherst	12,475 16 0	- - -	- - -	6,609 12 0	5,866 4 0	—
Annapolis	14,488 13 0	- - -	58 15 0	8,816 4 0	5,391 2 0	22 12 0
Antigonishe	435 0 0	- - -	- - -	359 0 0	76 0 0	—
Arichat	12,767 11 0	1,466 4 0	- - -	4,656 0 0	2,882 14 0	3,762 13 0
Barrington	3,696 19 0	- - -	- - -	979 9 0	2,485 5 0	232 5 0
Beaver River	1,219 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,219 0 0	—
Canada Creek	2,909 10 0	- - -	- - -	1,139 0 0	1,770 10 0	—
Canso (Cape)	7,350 0 0	350 0 0	- - -	6,082 0 0	918 0 0	—
Church Point	2,876 12 0	- - -	30 0 0	735 0 0	2,111 12 0	—
Clements Port	1,633 5 0	- - -	- - -	336 5 0	1,297 0 0	—
Cornwallis	7,664 15 0	- - -	- - -	5,277 10 0	2,387 5 0	—
Digby	14,955 16 0	- - -	143 16 0	8,322 15 0	6,424 17 0	64 8 0
Guysborough	1,196 5 0	- - -	- - -	898 10 0	297 15 0	—
Halifax	939,864 3 0	399,277 2 0	11,496 2 0	162,954 9 0	218,817 5 0	147,319 5 0
Hants Port	823 16 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	823 16 0	—
Horton	3,992 15 0	- - -	- - -	74 0 0	3,918 15 0	—
Joggins	1,725 15 0	- - -	- - -	504 15 0	1,221 0 0	—
Le Have	865 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	806 0 0	59 0 0
Liverpool	13,132 18 0	- - -	3,076 7 0	3,299 11 0	6,515 0 0	442 0 0
Londonderry	4,241 15 0	22 10 0	- - -	363 0 0	3,856 15 0	—
Lunenburg	1,265 1 0	- - -	121 5 0	138 1 0	962 15 0	43 0 0
Maitland	2,478 10 0	- - -	- - -	438 15 0	2,039 15 0	—
Parrsborough	3,301 15 0	100 0 0	328 10 0	1,905 15 0	967 10 0	—
Pictou	43,597 17 0	176,110 5 0	- - -	6,359 10 0	19,602 2 0	25 0 0
Port Hood	849 0 0	- - -	- - -	847 0 0	2 0 0	—
Port Medway	257 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	247 0 0	10 10 0
Pubnico	1,357 0 0	- - -	- - -	30 0 0	1,327 0 0	—
Pugwash	1,111 0 0	1,111 0 0	—	—	—	—
Ragged Islands	3,872 7 0	- - -	1,280 17 0	- - -	2,530 0 0	61 10 0
Shelburne	747 0 0	- - -	403 10 0	73 10 0	270 0 0	—
Sherbrooke	210 10 0	210 10 0	—	—	—	—
Sheet Harbor	118 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	118 10 0	—
Ship Harbor	5,852 10 0	- - -	- - -	992 5 0	4,860 5 0	—
Sydney, C. B.	7,043 16 0	2,124 19 0	- - -	1,939 0 0	2,367 5 0	612 12 0
Tatamagouche	1,648 10 0	1,071 0 0	- - -	301 0 0	276 10 0	—
Tusket	2,761 10 0	- - -	823 15 0	- - -	1,877 15 0	60 0 0
Wallace	2,956 15 0	2,467 10 0	- - -	152 5 0	337 0 0	—
Walton	1,680 15 0	- - -	- - -	45 0 0	1,635 15 0	—
Westport	6,114 10 0	- - -	567 10 0	2,649 0 0	2,268 0 0	630 0 0
Weymouth	8,664 10 0	- - -	846 10 0	2,499 0 0	5,319 0 0	—
Wilmot	6,617 11 0	- - -	- - -	3,594 10 0	3,023 0 0	—
Windsor	9,706 6 0	1,200 11 0	- - -	2,830 9 0	5,675 6 0	—
Yarmouth	33,647 13 0	519 17 0	2,761 11 0	6,839 0 0	23,052 6 0	474 19 0
Total	1,194,175 10 0	427,532 8 0	21,938 8 0	243,041 1 0	347,843 19 0	153,819 14 0

* Public debt of Nova Scotia, 31st Dec. 1852, (on interest at 4 per cent.)

	£	s.	d.
sterling	39,200	0	0
Province paper afloat, not paying interest, sterling	47,889	10	0
	£ 87,089	10	0

NOVA SCOTIA.

A GENERAL STATEMENT of Exports from the different Ports in NOVA SCOTIA in the Year 1858, showing the Value of Merchandise exported from each, and indicating to what Country exported.

Ports.	Total Value.	Exported to				
		Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States.	Other Countries.
			West Indies.	North America.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Amherst -	4,372 2 0	1,894 0 0	- - -	1,497 4 0	980 18 0	—
Annapolis -	20,366 9 4	- - -	263 17 0	15,341 14 0	4,761 0 0	—
Antigonishe -	7,520 17 0	- - -	- - -	7,520 17 0	—	—
Arichat -	19,911 13 0	713 0 0	- - -	4,170 12 0	3,758 3 0	11,269 18 0
Barrington -	9,977 16 0	- - -	413 10 0	3,472 4 0	6,092 2 0	—
Beaver River -	1,673 8 0	- - -	182 8 0	22 10 0	1,468 10 0	—
Canada Creek -	3,977 13 0	- - -	- - -	1,659 13 0	2,318 0 0	—
Canso (Cape) -	7,046 8 0	- - -	75 0 0	5,880 6 0	1,091 2 0	—
Church Point -	2,444 12 0	- - -	293 18 0	29 4 0	2,121 10 0	—
Clements Port -	1,875 1 0	- - -	- - -	503 19 0	1,371 2 0	—
Cornwallis -	15,057 5 0	- - -	- - -	3,078 5 0	11,979 0 0	—
Digby - -	13,438 0 0	300 4 0	418 17 0	6,944 15 0	5,774 4 0	—
Guysborough -	2,174 7 0	- - -	- - -	2,034 7 0	- - -	140 0
Halifax -	588,206 10 0	20,167 0 0	144,480 0 0	234,842 0 0	119,385 0 0	69,332 10 0
Hants Port -	2,924 8 0	874 18 0	- - -	- - -	2,049 10 0	—
Horton -	4,030 0 0	- - -	396 15 0	66 5 0	3,567 0 0	—
Joggins -	3,317 11 0	- - -	- - -	1,639 7 0	1,678 4 4	—
Le Have -	3,370 6 0	495 6 0	588 9 0	282 10 0	2,004 1 0	—
Liverpool -	36,061 4 0	- - -	30,505 9 0	1,258 17 0	3,352 8 0	944 10 0
Londonderry -	2,739 16 0	517 6 0	- - -	1,712 10 0	510 0 0	—
Lunenburg -	742 15 0	- - -	- - -	92 12 0	650 3 0	—
Maitland -	3,815 17 0	197 4 0	- - -	596 13 0	3,022 0 0	—
Parrsborough -	8,000 4 0	2,987 6 0	2 0 0	3,459 13 0	1,551 2 0	—
Pictou - -	57,618 16 0	13,056 15 0	112 0 0	10,199 18 0	33,761 3 0	489 0 0
Port Hood -	5,967 15 0	- - -	- - -	5,934 10 0	33 5 0	—
Port Medway -	3,356 11 0	- - -	1,096 19 0	- - -	2,259 12 0	—
Pubnico -	1,879 16 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,879 16 0	—
Pugwash -	10,582 16 0	9,828 13 0	- - -	754 3 0	—	—
Ragged Islands	8,104 17 0	- - -	7,519 8 0	455 9 0	55 0 0	75 0 0
Shelburne -	2,332 6 0	13 10 0	1,379 10 0	567 16 0	- - -	371 10 0
Sherbrooke -	1,972 0 0	1,936 0 0	- - -	36 0 0	—	—
Sheet Harbor -	76 0 0	- - -	66 0 0	- - -	10 0 0	—
Ship Harbor -	5,605 1 0	- - -	- - -	2,593 1 0	3,012 0 0	—
Sydney, C. B. -	31,997 8 0	581 10 0	310 0 0	21,893 13 0	7,363 15 0	1,848 10
Tatamagouche -	3,843 13 0	3,224 15 0	- - -	618 18 0	—	—
Tusket -	3,737 16 0	- - -	2,471 11 0	607 5 0	659 0 0	—
Wallace -	4,174 14 0	3,441 14 0	100 0 0	633 0 0	—	—
Walton -	2,625 5 0	- - -	- - -	198 5 0	2,427 0 0	—
Westport -	7,215 17 0	- - -	1,306 1 0	2,274 16 0	3,635 0 0	—
Weymouth -	20,850 1 0	1,292 0 0	11,191 1 0	2,347 10 0	6,019 10 0	—
Wilmot -	5,477 14 0	- - -	- - -	2,892 9 0	2,585 5 0	—
Windsor -	9,542 13 0	1,062 12 0	335 10 0	450 0 0	7,694 11 0	—
Yarmouth -	20,775 13 0	92 6 0	9,526 3 0	3,622 16 0	6,969 18 0	564 10 0
Total -	970,780 14 4	62,675 19 0	213,034 6 0	352,185 4 4	257,849 17 0	85,035 8 0

By a comparison of the totals, it would appear that there is a balance of 223,394*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* against the province; but when it is considered that the exports are estimated at the comparatively low prices which they bring here, it will be apparent that if the higher prices which they command abroad, including the freights outward in our own vessels, were given, they would prove that Nova Scotia is fulfilling all the conditions of a healthy and profitable exchange.

The value of new vessels, built for sale and exportation, ought also to be added to the exports. I regret that it is not in my power to furnish an accurate Return of these. The financial secretary has been instructed to prepare one for the current year.

By reference to the following Returns, the character of the imports and exports to and from all countries, will be understood.

ABSTRACT of the principal Articles of British and Foreign Merchandise imported into the Province of NOVA SCOTIA during the Year ended 31st December 1852, showing the Value of each Article and from what Country imported.

Articles.	Total of Imports.		From what Country imported.													
				British Colonies.												
	Quantity.	Value.	Great Britain.	W. Indies.			N. America.			U. States.			Other Countries.		
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Apples	- -	542 7 2	- - -	-		-	269	6	0	273	1	2	—		
Ammunition	- -	2,682 18 5	2,632 10 0	-		-	43	4	11	-		-	7	3	6
Ale	- -	1,047 15 0	1,044 4 0	-		-	0	14	0	2	17	0	—		
Beef	- Cwt.	2,098 1 20 1,526 10 0	- - -	-		-	166	10	0	1,360	0	0	—		
Brandy	- -	9,831 1 0	4,111 10 0	-		-	439	11	0	60	0	0	5,220	0	0
Bread	- -	5,295 19 7	2 3 0	-		-	466	10	3	4,645	17	10	181	8	6
Burning fluid	- -	1,471 14 9	- - -	-		-	-		-	1,471	14	9	—		
Bricks	- -	437,100 517 18 0	27 15 0	-		-	194	2	6	239	0	6	57	0	0
Butter	- -	1,307 3 0	- - -	-		-	1,246	11	0	60	12	0	—		
Candles	- -	1,037 4 3	301 0 0	12	0	0	114	12	5	606	11	10	3	0	0
Cabinet ware	- -	2,259 12 7	59 3 0	-		-	31	14	6	2,168	15	1	—		
Coffee	- -	5,503 18 4	2 14 2	755	17	0	13	16	2	2,750	3	0	1,981	8	0
Cordage	- -	20,866 3 7	14,292 2 9	-		-	468	5	9	4,969	13	9	1,136	1	4
Cheese	- -	454 10 7	36 0 0	-		-	8	2	0	410	8	7	—		
Clocks	- -	403 13 0	- - -	-		-	52	16	0	350	17	0	—		
Corn and wheat - bush.	91,512	13,348 14 9	27 13 0	-		-	1,615	7	0	11,705	14	9	—		
Cornmeal and oatmeal - bbls.	25,061	18,927 14 8	- - -	-		-	1,812	12	0	17,115	2	8	—		
Cotton manufactures	-	207,935 9 5	173,156 5 6	-		-	9,922	2	6	24,608	11	5	248	10	0
China and earthenware	- -	8,086 7 8	5,634 6 2	-		-	1,870	12	1	568	2	3	13	7	2
Codfish	- -	45,400 13 0	- - -	-		-	45,399	4	0	1	9	0	—		
Drugs and apothecaries wares	- -	6,108 13 0	2,645 15 0	-		-	184	17	7	3,278	0	5	—		
Fishing tackle	- -	20,826 5 3	17,466 18 0	-		-	2,386	16	6	502	1	3	470	9	6
Fruit	- -	5,860 8 5	210 7 0	3	0	0	109	15	8	769	0	9	4,768	5	0
Flour (rye) - bbls.	8,757	6,840 13 6	- - -	-		-	164	15	0	6,675	18	6	—		
Do. (wheat) ,,	211,167	204,951 10 1	- - -	-		-	70,633	13	4	134,275	16	9	42	0	0
Glassware	- -	3,724 9 0	2,119 4 0	80	0	0	275	2	6	1,247	2	6	3	0	0
Geneva and whiskey	- -	2,215 19 0	1,817 15 0	-		-	334	14	0	53	10	0	10	0	0
Hardware	- -	29,356 18 6	21,100 15 0	-		-	1,792	0	11	6,255	17	7	208	5	0
Haberdashery	- -	6,696 9 0	4,156 0 0	-		-	1,221	5	0	1,319	4	0	—		
Herrings	- -	19,655 18 0	1 15 0	-		-	19,349	3	0	280	0	0	25	0	0
Hides and skins	- -	4,002 7 0	13 11 0	107	5	0	621	17	0	1,862	14	0	1,397	0	0
Iron and ironmongery	- -	25 414 13 7	15,959 1 0	-		-	4,101	15	9	5,283	12	10	70	4	0
Linen and woollen manufactures	- -	9,329 5 0	3,755 13 0	-		-	3,672	11	0	1,490	1	0	411	0	0
Leather and leather manufactures	- -	19,607 4 0	12,402 14 0	-		-	172	1	0	6,036	14	0	395	15	0
Leather	- -	4,332 0 0	268 0 0	-		-	72	11	0	3,991	9	0	—		
Lime	- -	467 14 0	- - -	-		-	366	5	0	91	9	0	10	0	0
Lumber	- -	5,577 2 0	- - -	-		-	5,426	18	0	150	4	0	—		
Lard	- -	1,054 9 0	- - -	-		-	423	0	0	631	9	0	—		
Molasses	- -	58,397 15 0	244 0 0	8,102	11	0	3,467	13	0	1,416	15	0	45,166	16	0
Mackerel - bbls.	3,102	3,930 10 0	- - -	-		-	3,930	10	0	—			—		
Oakum	- -	1,426 3 0	561 5 0	-		-	314	3	0	550	15	0	—		
Oils	- -	11,441 9 3	3,972 1 0	-		-	6,662	2	9	766	3	6	41	2	0
Oats and barley bush.	129,493	6,824 11 6	- - -	-		-	6,824	11	6	—			—		
Paper manufactures, books, and stationery	- -	12,282 11 0	6,573 12 0	-		-	31	4	0	5,677	1	6	0	13	6
Paint	- -	4,714 0 0	4,176 7 0	-		-	361	5	0	176	8	0	—		
Pork and hams	- -	9,193 0 0	5 13 0	-		-	5,529	4	0	3,658	3	0	—		
Potatoes	- -	73,989 5,349 9 0	- - -	0	16	0	5,291	16	0	56	17	0	—		
Rice	- cwt	2,445 3 2,488 10 0	259 9 0	-		-	16	13	0	2,212	8	0	—		
Rum	- -	8,425 13 0	21 5 0	5,551	6	0	147	11	0	1,755	10	0	950	1	0
Salt	- tons	17,327 14,455 13 0	3,335 1 0	3,879	4	0	3,199	10	0	471	11	0	3,570	7	0
Scale and other fish	- -	10,406 4 0	- - -	-		-	10,327	6	0	76	18	0	2	0	0
Soap	- -	1,920 16 0	1,470 6 0	-		-	133	14	0	306	4	0	10	12	0
Sugar	- -	60,688 5 0	1,543 1 0	1,366	3	0	408	6	0	2,509	6	0	53,861	9	0
Tea	- lbs.	1,857,987 68,144 9 0	14,645 1 0	17	5	0	1,949	11	0	26,466	14	0	26,065	18	0
Tobacco	- -	13,847 12 0	- - -	3	0	0	350	15	0	13,493	17	0	—		
Wine	- -	40,656 7,123 10 0	1,085 10 0	20	0	0	920	8	0	279	18	0	4,817	14	0
Wood wares and agricultural implements	- -	4,138 17 0	77 12 0	-		-	65	5	0	3,996	0	0	—		
Miscellaneous	- -	164,507 8 0	106,317 12 0	2,040	1	0	17,664	17	0	35,810	13	0	2,674	5	0
Total	- -	1,194,175 12 10	427,532 9 7	21,938	8	0	243,041	1	7	347,843	19	2	153,819	14	6

NOVA SCOTIA.

ABSTRACT of the Principal Articles exported from the Province of NOVA SCOTIA during the Year ended 31st December 1852, showing the Value of each Article, and to what Country exported.

Articles.	Total of Exports.		Exported to				
	Quantity.	Value.	Great Britain.	British Colonies.		U. States.	Other Countries.
				W. Indies.	N. America.		
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Apples and plums bls.	13,827	4,020 12 0	78 0 0	234 14 0	3,695 18 0	2 0 0	10 0 0
Ale, porter, and cider -	- -	3,180 11 0	- -	1,303 0 0	1,827 3 0	6 8 0	44 0 0
Alewives - -	- -	2,996 7 0	- -	1,051 12 0	- -	1,554 15 0	390 0 0
Beef - - -	1,569½	2,398 6 0	91 16 0	222 2 0	1,633 12 0	85 16 0	365 0 0
Bread - - -	- -	1,991 0 0	- -	16 0 0	1,891 0 0	- - -	84 0 0
Butter - - -	- -	30,062 1 4	145 0 0	7,927 0 0	17,235 19 4	3,899 2 0	855 0 0
Cheese - -	- -	997 17 0	- -	143 9 0	715 8 0	10 0 0	129 0 0
Coals - - tons	112,559	56,907 2 0	- -	431 10 0	16,925 10 0	38,781 7 0	768 15 0
Codfish - qtls.	316,705	163,008 6 0	2 0 0	84,718 15 0	10,178 4 0	17,313 8 0	50,795 19 0
Cotton and woollen manufactures -	- -	31,645 10 0	- -	235 0 0	31,292 10 0	118 0 0	—
Eggs - - doz.	20,917	597 3 0	- -	- -	470 16 0	126 7 0	—
Flour - bbls.	15,763	14,362 0 0	- -	390 0 0	13,218 0 0	- - -	754 0 0
Fruit (foreign) -	- -	2,830 0 0	3 0 0	231 0 0	2,551 0 0	- - -	45 0 0
Furs - -	- -	12,232 0 0	11,824 0 0	- -	8 0 0	400 0 0	—
Gypsum - - tons	91,801	11,391 13 0	- -	- -	301 2 0	11,090 11 0	—
Hardware - -	- -	16,195 18 0	- -	440 8 0	14,543 10 0	1,170 0 0	42 0 0
Herrings - bbls.	89,119	59,430 6 0	- -	16,586 12 0	13,909 11 0	25,188 13 0	3,764 0 0
Do. smoked -	- -	6,078 16 0	179 15 0	4,325 10 0	1,438 15 0	28 16 0	106 0 0
Horned cattle - No.	4,247	26,915 0 0	- -	3,882 0 0	22,096 0 0	55 0 0	882 0 0
Horses - -	442	3,659 0 0	- -	- -	3,561 0 0	98 0 0	—
Leather and leather manufactures.	- -	3,348 10 0	- -	38 10 0	3,297 0 0	13 0 0	—
Lumber - -	- -	9,6871 1 0	30,512 16 0	44,080 10 0	8,074 16 0	6,781 12 0	7,421 7 0
Mackerel - bbls.	97,163½	101,883 2 0	59 0 0	24,738 5 0	2,620 5 0	65,459 2 0	9,006 10 0
Molasses - -	- -	27,213 10 0	3,078 0 0	- -	24,135 10 0	—	—
Oats and barley - bush.	66,358	4,523 0 0	- -	351 19 0	2,437 3 0	1,603 18 0	130 0 0
Oils - - -	- -	31,230 11 0	54 0 0	7,935 3 0	8,422 4 0	11,798 12 0	3,020 12 0
Pork and bacon -	- -	5,817 19 0	12 0 0	208 6 0	5,243 3 0	7 10 0	347 0 0
Potatoes and turnips -	404,866	28,181 4 0	- -	1,720 19 0	5,081 14 0	21,254 1 0	124 10 0
Rum - - -	- -	5,044 0 0	- -	- -	5,044 0 0	—	—
Scale fish - -	- -	9,322 1 0	- -	1,260 1 0	1,541 16 0	4,281 14 0	2,238 10 0
Shad and salmon -	-	10,722 17 0	1 0 0	2,829 3 0	206 9 0	7,512 10 0	173 15 0
Sheep - - No.	11,332	5,214 0 0	- -	492 15 0	4,610 5 0	- - -	111 0 0
Soap - - -	- -	1,635 0 0	- -	237 0 0	1,088 0 0	- - -	310 0 0
Sugar - -	- -	55,161 0 0	- -	46 0 0	55,113 0 0	- - -	2 0 0
Staves, spars, and timber - -	- -	15,860 1 0	10,941 2 0	1,306 7 0	1,005 10 0	2,334 2 0	273 0 0
Swine - -	52	57 10 0	- -	- -	57 10 0	—	—
Tea - - -	- -	16,887 0 0	- -	841 0 0	16,042 0 0	- - -	4 0 0
Tobacco - -	- -	6,011 14 0	- -	147 0 0	5,576 14 0	285 0 0	3 0 0
Wine - - -	- -	5,418 0 0	281 0 0	2,582 0 0	2,320 0 0	150 0 0	85 0 0
Wood - - Cords	49,687	24,465 0 0	- -	- -	606 10 0	23,807 10 0	51 0 0
Miscellaneous - -	- -	65,014 6 0	5,413 10 0	2,098 16 0	42,168 17 0	12,633 13 0	2,699 10 0
Total - -	- -	970,780 14 4	62,675 19 0	213,034 6 0	352,185 4 4	257,849 17 0	85,035 8 0

Before passing over the commercial aspects of Nova Scotia, your Lordship will perhaps pardon me for calling your attention to the very extraordinary growth of her mercantile marine. This province being nearly surrounded by the sea, with the Bay of Fundy and Basin of Mines extending into the very midst of her western and midland, and the Bras d'Or Lake into the bosom of her eastern counties, presents to the ocean, in proportion to territory, a greater extent of sea coast than any country with which I am familiar. While the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the northern ports of New Brunswick are frozen up during four or five months of winter, the whole frontage of Nova Scotia upon the Atlantic, indented by the finest harbours in the world, is open to a profitable commerce throughout the year.

Availing themselves of these obvious advantages, the people of this province not only conduct a profitable fishery and an active coasting and foreign trade, but enter largely into the carrying trade of other countries, competing successfully on this extended field of rivalry, not only with the British shipowners, but with the mercantile marine of the neighbouring republic.

In 1846. Nova Scotia owned 2,583 vessels, Canada but 604, New Brunswick but 730, Newfoundland but 937, Prince Edward's Island 265. The tonnage of all those colonies collectively, was in that year 252,832 tons, while that of Nova Scotia alone reached as high as 141,093 tons.

During the six years which have elapsed since 1846, the growth of this branch of industry has been most gratifying. At the close of the last year,

1852, the number of vessels registered in this province and actually employed in conducting its fishery, commerce, and carrying trade, had increased to 2,943, with a tonnage of 189,083, showing an increase in six years of 360 vessels, and 47,990 tons.

That Novia Scotia is destined at no distant day to be one of the largest ship-owning countries in the world, is apparent from the status already achieved. She owns now nearly one **third** as much tonnage as France. She beats the Austrian Empire by 2,400 vessels, and by 69,000 tons; and owns 116,000 tons of shipping more than Belgium. She beats the two Sicilies by 38,449 tons; Prussia by 90,783. Holland, which once contested the supremacy of the seas with England, now owns but 72,640 tons of shipping more than this, one of her smallest colonies; and Sweden, with a population of three millions, only beats Nova Scotia in shipping by 36,927 tons.

But the comparison which Nova Scotia bears to the United States, taken separately or collectively, is quite as striking. By reference to the following table it will appear, that of all the republican states and territories included in the confederation the tonnage of but six exceeds that of Nova Scotia.

	Tons.
Maine	592,806
Massachusetts	767,766
New York	1,134,831
Pennsylvania	301,723
Maryland	206,247
Louisiana	261,171

Upon the three last, judging by the activity displayed in our shipyards, we shall press closely by the end of 1853, while nothing is more certain than that we shall outstrip them in a few years. Maine and Massachusetts, the great centres of New England commerce and of the fishery, still are far in advance of Nova Scotia, and with the empire state of New York of course she pretends to no comparison; but it should be borne in mind that the loyalists who retired to this province at the Revolution left all their property behind them, and that Maine, Massachusetts, and New York had a flourishing commerce and owned a large amount of tonnage before the British founders of this colony had a single sail upon the ocean.

The following table will show to your Lordship how largely each of the other states and territories are beaten by Nova Scotia. It is true that some of them are inland countries, but as most of those lie along the shores of the great lakes or of navigable rivers, perhaps the comparison which I am bound to institute may abate a little of the arrogance with which the citizens of the republic are apt to challenge rivalry with all the world.

NOVA SCOTIA - - - 189,083 tons.

	Tons.		Tons.
New Hampshire	24,806	Alabama	28,533
Vermont	5,657	Mississippi	1,452
Rhode Island	41,049	Texas	7,120
Connecticut	125,088	Tennessee	4,634
New Jersey	96,134	Kentucky	11,819
Delaware	9,598	Missouri	37,862
District of Columbia	26,197	Illinois	25,209
Virginia	72,538	Ohio	60,338
North Carolina	50,621	Michigan	46,318
South Carolina	46,735	Wisconsin	6,931
Georgia	25,785	Oregon	1,063
Florida	9,669	California	101,627

If we take the United States collectively the comparison is still more curious. Assuming, from their latest statistical returns, that their population is 25,000,000, and their tonnage 4,138,439, this would give something over one ton of shipping to every six of the population. Now, taking the population of Nova Scotia at 300,000, and its tonnage at 189,083, this gives but a trifle less than two tons of shipping for every three of the population.

Who can set bounds to the maritime expansion of a people who have done all this in a hundred years?

NOVA SCOTIA.

The agricultural capabilities of this province are also very great, and I have endeavoured to turn attention to them by taking a personal interest in the pursuits of husbandry, by encouraging cattle shows, and by the importation of the best breeds from England.

It is not necessary for me to dwell upon the nature of the soils or the aspects of the scenery of this province. These will be found described with sufficient accuracy in Sir John Harvey's Report for 1849. But, as it has become so much the custom on both sides of the Atlantic to wonder at the extraordinary capabilities and advancement of the United States, and to institute comparisons with them unfavourable to the British North American provinces, I may be pardoned for calling your Lordship's attention to a few facts, which prove that while the Nova Scotians, taken man for man, are outstripping their republican neighbours on the ocean, their country is far in advance of many of the States in the production of the necessaries of life by the successful cultivation of the soil.

With the wheat-growing countries which surround the great lakes, whether on the British or the American side of the line, Nova Scotia is not to be compared. She does not raise her own bread, but, while one barrel of her mackarel will purchase two barrels of flour, she can always afford to buy what she requires. It is curious, however, to discover that, even as a wheat-growing country, she beats five of the New England states and twelve of the more recently settled states and territories.

Wheat Crop.

Wheat raised in Nova Scotia in 1851 - 297,157 bushels.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
State of Maine - -	296,259	Louisiana - -	417
New Hampshire -	185,658	Texas - - -	41,198
Massachusetts - -	31,211	Arkansas - -	199,639
Rhode Island - -	49	California - - -	17,328
Connecticut - -	41,726	Minesota Territory -	1,401
District of Columbia -	17,370	Oregon - - -	211,943
Florida - - -	1,027	Utah - - -	107,702
Alabama - -	294,040	New Mexico - -	196,517
Mississippi - - -	137,990		

By reference to the following return, it will be seen that in the growth of rye Nova Scotia goes far ahead of sixteen of the neighbouring states and territories. In the production of Indian corn (though the quality raised in this province is excellent) most of the United States surpass Nova Scotia; but yet, in the growth of oats she beats thirteen, in buckwheat twenty-three, and in barley every state and territory in the Union except Ohio and New York.

Rye Crop.

Rye raised in Nova Scotia in 1851 - - 67,438 bushels.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Rhode Island - -	26,409	Louisiana - -	475
Delaware - -	8,066	Texas - - -	3,108
District of Columbia -	5,509	Arkansas - -	8,047
South Carolina - -	43,790	Missouri - - -	44,268
Georgia - -	53,750	Iowa - - -	19,916
Florida - - -	1,152	Minesota - -	125
Alabama - -	17,261	Oregon - -	106
Mississippi - - -	9,606	Utah - - -	210

Oats.

Oats raised in Nova Scotia in 1851 - 1,384,437 bushels.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
New Hampshire - -	973,381	Texas - -	178,883
Rhode Island - -	215,232	Arkansas - - -	656,183
Connecticut -	1,258,738	Minesota Territory -	30,582
Delaware - -	60,451	Oregon „ - -	65,146
Columbia District -	8,134	Utah „ - -	10,900
Florida - -	66,586	New Mexico „ -	5
Louisiana - -	26,878	California „ - -	—

Buckwheat.

Buckwheat raised in Nova Scotia in 1851 - 170,301 bushels.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Maine	104,523	Louisiana	3
New Hampshire	65,265	Texas	59
Massachusetts	105,895	Arkansas	175
Rhode Island	1,245	Tennessee	19,427
Delaware	8,615	Kentucky	16,097
Maryland	103,671	Missouri	23,641
District of Columbia	378	Iowa	52,516
North Carolina	16,704	Wisconsin	79,878
South Carolina	283	Minesota Territory	515
Florida	55	Utah do.	332
Alabama	348	New Mexico do.	100
Mississippi	1,121		

Barley.

Barley raised in Nova Scotia in 1851 - - 196,097 bushels.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Maine	151,731	Louisiana	—
New Hampshire	70,256	Texas	4,776
Vermont	42,150	Arkansas	177
Massachusetts	112,385	Tennessee	2,737
Rhode Island	18,875	Kentucky	95,343
Connecticut	19,099	Michigan	75,249
New Jersey	6,492	Indiana	45,483
Pennsylvania	165,584	Illinois	110,795
Delaware	56	Florida	—
Maryland	745	Missouri	9,631
District of Columbia	75	Iowa	25,093
Virginia	25,437	California	9,712
North Carolina	2,735	Minesota Territory	1,216
South Carolina	4,583	Oregon ,,	—
Georgia	11,501	Utah ,,	1,799
Alabama	3,958	New Mexico ,,	5
Mississippi	229		

In the growth of hay, and in the produce of the dairy, your Grace will be pleased to observe, from the following returns, that only the older, larger, and more populous of the United States are in advance of this province, while in the yield of potatoes, of which there is a large quantity exported from Nova Scotia to the republic, she leaves twenty three of the states far behind her.

Hay Crop.

Hay raised in Nova Scotia in 1851 - - 287,837 tons.

	Tons.		Tons.
Rhode Island	73,353	Texas	8,397
Delaware	30,159	Arkansas	3,924
Maryland	145,070	Tennessee	72,942
District of Columbia	1,974	Kentucky	115,296
North Carolina	145,180	Missouri	116,284
South Carolina	25,427	Iowa	84,598
Georgia	23,497	California	2,638
Florida	2,690	Minesota	2,069
Alabama	31,801	Oregon	373
Mississippi	12,517	Utah	4,288
Louisiana	20,672		

Butter.

Butter made in Nova Scotia in 1851 - 3,613,890 lbs.

	lbs.		lbs.
Rhode Island	1,066,625	Iowa	1,933,128
Delaware	1,634,867	Wisconsin	888,816
District of Columbia	14,869	California	705
South Carolina	2,979,975	Minesota	1,100
Florida	375,853	Oregon	211,734
Louisiana	658,136	Utah	74,064
Texas	2,319,574	New Mexico	101
Arkansas	1,854,104		

NOVA SCOTIA.

Cheese.

Cheese made in Nova Scotia in 1851 - - 652,069 lbs.

	lbs.		lbs.
Rhode Island - -	296,748	Georgia - -	46,391
New Jersey - -	500,819	Florida - - -	18,324
Delaware - -	3,187	Alabama - -	30,423
Maryland - - -	3,925	Mississipi - - -	20,314
Virginia - -	434,850	Louisiana - -	1,148
North Carolina -	95,043	Texas - - -	92,018
South Carolina -	4,810		

Potatoes.

Potatoes raised in Nova Scotia in 1851 - - 1,986,789 bushels.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Rhode Island - -	651,029	Arkansas - -	193,832
Delaware - -	240,542	Tennessee -	1,067,844
Maryland - -	764,939	Kentucky -	1,492,487
Columbia District -	28,292	Missouri - - -	939,006
North Carolina - -	620,318	Iowa - - -	276,120
South Carolina -	136,494	Wisconsin -	1,402,077
Georgia - -	227,379	California - -	9,292
Florida - - -	7,828	Minesota territory -	21,145
Alabama - -	246,001	Oregon do. -	91,326
Mississipi - -	261,482	Utah do. -	43,968
Louisiana - - -	95,632	New Mexico do. - -	3
Texas - - -	93,548		

From what has been stated in a previous part of this Report, your Grace will readily comprehend the peculiar importance which the people of Nova Scotia attach to the protection of the rights of fishery, secured to British subjects by the Convention of 1818. They know that a successful fishery has ever formed a secure basis for maritime superiority. They know that France could not man her navy now, but for the nursery for seamen which she maintains by bounties on the banks and coasts of Newfoundland. They know also, that in the only two of the New England States which exceed them in tonnage, the fishery, (directly fostered by bounties, paid out of the general Treasury of the Union,) has been the nursing mother of the mercantile marine.

The fishermen of Nova Scotia ask no bounties from the Imperial Legislature; they have ceased to ask them even from their own. But what they do require, is protection from both in the enjoyment of those rights, secured to them by treaties, and out of the lawful exercise of which they see slowly evolving maritime capabilities and resources which no wise government, in their opinion, should disregard.

To enable your Grace to see the magnitude of this question from the colonial point of view, I may be pardoned for dwelling upon it for a few moments.

From the mouth of the river St. Croix, which is the boundary between the United States and the British Provinces, to Cape Sable, on the opposite shore of Nova Scotia, following the coast line of the Bay of Fundy and Basin of Mines, there are 400 miles of sea coast. Tracing the coast lines of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, there are 800 miles more. The northern shores of New Brunswick and those of Prince Edward Island, may be estimated at 500. The coasts of Canada, from below where the St. Lawrence is six miles wide, to the New Brunswick boundary, stretch over 800 miles. Following the north shore of the St. Lawrence to the mouth of Hudson's Bay, including the coast of Labrador, there are, perhaps, 1,500 miles more. A crow, flying round the island of Newfoundland, must travel 1,000 miles. British North America has thus (including that portion between Cape St. John and Cape Ray, on which the French have secured the right to fish,) 5,000 miles of sea coast. The whole Atlantic shore of the United States includes but 1,800. The shore line of the Gulf of Mexico gives them but 1,100 more, or 2,900 in all; of which by far the largest proportion bounds the slave states, whose labouring population cannot be trusted by their masters on the sea. If to those 5,000 miles of sea coast we add the indentations of bays and harbours, and all North America abounds with them, we shall have at least 5,000 additional miles. Along this

whole line of coast, and in these numerous bays and harbours, to say nothing of the great banks of Newfoundland, there is the finest fishery in the world. Cod, haddock, halibut, mackerel, herring, alewives, and salmon abound, with numerous other fish which have yet no marketable value.

These fisheries naturally (to say nothing of treaties,) belong to Her Majesty's subjects in North America, who own the adjacent coasts and islands, which flank, enlap, and encompass them on every side. They have the same rights over these exhaustless treasures which the citizens of the United States have long exercised over the comparatively valuless fishery along the southern seaboard, on which the men of the north (even if the doctrines laid down by American publicists were less explicit) would not find it profitable to encroach.

Your Grace is aware that Nova Scotia, so far back as 1819, perceived the importance of maintaining these rights of fishery. In almost every year since that period a small force has been fitted out, and the obvious stipulations of the Convention of 1818 have been asserted by the cruisers of this province, even when they could not be very efficiently enforced. In 1851 efforts were made to interest the other provinces in this service, and since that year Her Majesty's Government has bestowed upon it a degree of solicitude commensurate with its vast importance.

With a view to combine the provincial and imperial operations as much as possible, I placed the vessels fitted out by this Government in 1852, under instructions approved by Vice-Admiral Sir George F. Seymour, and throughout the season they acted as auxiliaries to Her Majesty's Ships employed in the same service. During the past summer the vessels hired by the Provincial Government have been placed at the Vice-Admiral's entire disposal, and have been manned by drafts from the flag ship, and commanded by naval officers.

The zeal, energy, and discretion, evinced by his Excellency Sir George F. Seymour, in the protection of this great fishery, while they have commanded the entire confidence of the Provincial Government, and drawn forth unanimous expressions of approbation and respect from each branch of the Legislature, have left the commanders of United States men-of-war, who have in both seasons been sent into the northern waters, nothing of which they could, with any shadow of justice, complain. The effects of increased vigilance are clearly discernible in the reduced catch of our neighbours, and in the enhanced value of our own. For all kinds of fish there is a brisk demand, and mackerel have sold on our wharves during this summer as high as £13 per barrel.

The political condition of Nova Scotia, as your Lordship is well aware, is quite as much advanced as its industrial. The province enjoys, in common with Canada and New Brunswick, the full development of representative institutions. Each branch of the Legislature is guided by British precedents. In the Courts, the law and practice of England universally prevail. The press is free, and even its licentiousness is unrestrained by any check unfamiliar to the inhabitants of the mother country. The public servants hold their offices by tenures sanctioned by imperial practice, and the modes of administration, while they secure to the Queen's representative the aid of a Parliamentary majority, and of able men to preside over the public departments, leave him free to discharge the duties which he owes to Her Majesty, by the constitutional exercise and preservation of all the prerogatives of the Crown.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. GASPARD LE MARCHANT.

The Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c &c.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

No. 3

Copy of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Sir Edmund Head, Bart. to the Duke of Newcastle.

Government House, Fredericton, N. B.,
(No. 59.) September 9, 1853.
(Received September 26, 1853.)

My Lord Duke,

I have the honour to forward with this Despatch the "Blue Book" for this colony for the year 1852.

No. 34. In my Despatch of last year, written on the fourth of October, and addressed to Sir John Pakington, I said that the prospects of New Brunswick appeared to be cheering, and that I saw no reason to apprehend any sudden check to our progress. Up to this time these anticipations have not been disappointed, and I have little to say in my present Despatch, except to state that such prosperity has continued uninterrupted. It is the more gratifying to me to be enabled to make this statement, because the time is probably approaching when my administration of the Government of New Brunswick will terminate.

Enclosure 1. Table A. Revenue, p. 24. 2. The table marked A., which I subjoin to this Despatch, exhibits the condition of the provincial revenue for the five months beginning 31st December 1852 and ending 31st May 1853, as compared with the corresponding five months of 1851 and 1852.

This period takes in the first burst of our spring imports, but does not of course show the bulk of the timber exports, and the duty arising therefrom.

On the five months in question your Grace will see that the increase of revenue from all sources (after deducting decrease) is no less than 16,097*l.* 16*s.* 7½*d.*, being at the rate of upwards of thirty per cent. on the sum raised in the same period of the previous year.

Enclosure 2 & 3. Tables B. & C. Crown Lands and Timber Licences, p. 24. Enclosure 4. Table D. Export of Timber, p. 25. 3. The two tables marked B. and C. respectively will show your Grace that the produce of land sales and of timber licences in 1851 and 1852 bears the same sort of testimony to the general progress of the colony; whilst the Table D. exhibits a large increase in the quantity of sawn timber exported in 1852, thus proving the employment afforded to our mills by the demand for this material. On the other hand, the quantity of pine and birch timber has decreased. The trade, however, in the whole, is in a sound and flourishing state. There are parts of the colony in which it has been this year for the first time conducted on ready money principles. As a working lumberer said to me a few weeks ago, "It is the first year since I've lumbered that a man was even asked what he'd take for his lumber." His meaning was, that the increased demand and consequent competition on the part of the buyers had broken up the old system, by which particular houses were accustomed to secure the timber of the working men, who were dependent on those houses for their advance of stores and provisions. Your Grace will not understand me as imputing any blame to the parties who acted so. They did but trade upon the local conditions which the nature of the market made necessary at the time; but a more healthy condition of that market is undoubtedly denoted by the altered system.

Enclosure 5. Tables E. Tonnage of British and Foreign Vessels, p. 25. 4. The four tables contained in the paper marked E. have been supplied to me by the kindness of Mr. Alexander Grant, Her Majesty's controller at the port of Saint John. They relate only to that port itself, and do not include the out-bays dependent upon it. The results which they show are upon the whole highly gratifying, as illustrating the manner in which the late change in the navigation laws has operated here. Indeed, without this change I do not believe that the improvement in the timber trade to which I have adverted above could have taken place.

E. Table 1. 5. Your Grace will find that in comparing the shipping entered inwards at Saint John in the first six months of 1852 and 1853 respectively there is a decrease in the total tonnage of British vessels, although there is an increase in

NEW BRUNSWICK.

their number; whilst in foreign vessels there is a large increase both in tonnage and number.

On the other hand, the return in Table No. 2. shows, that in the first six months of 1853, 695 British vessels, with a tonnage of 113,265 tons, cleared from the port, against 579 vessels, with a tonnage of 99,663 tons, in the same period of 1852. In foreign vessels cleared there was also an increase of seventy-two in number, and 37,817 tons.

E. Table 2.

If we compare the whole year 1852 with the whole year 1851, the gain of British shipping is still more striking, as your Grace will see by referring to the Table No. 3.

E. Table 3.

6. Table No. 4. will prove the progress of the port of St. John in ship-building, and will also show the fact that the average tonnage of the vessels built continues to increase. In fact, the reputation of our ships has been greatly improved by the voyages of the "Marco Polo" and one or two other vessels which our enterprising shipbuilders have lately turned out. I see no reason why, with proper care, and steady adherence to scientific principles, this branch of industry may not continue to advance. At the present moment, our ship yards are in full activity, and the wages of the ship carpenters and workmen employed in them are such as to show the great demand for skilled labour of this description, and the reliance of the master shipwright on a profitable market.

E. Table 4.

7. The following table will give your Grace some information as to another important branch of our provincial industry, the fisheries:

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Value, in Pounds sterling, of Fish exported from the Province of New Brunswick in the Years 1850, 1851, and 1852.

	1850.			1851.			1852.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Great Britain - - -	1,855	0	0	2,613	0	0	6,185	0	0
To N. A. colonies - -	11,051	0	0	16,507	0	0	9,792	0	0
To West Indies - - -	1,911	0	0	489	0	0	1,778	0	0
Other British colonies - -	55	0	0	1,761	0	0	1,274	0	0
United States - - -	8,400	0	0	14,281	0	0	22,934	0	0
Foreign states - - -	4,067	0	0	3,320	0	0	4,096	0	0
£	27,319	0	0	38,971	0	0	46,059	0	0

It is remarkable that in 1851 and 1852 the value of fish exported to the United States has increased so largely as almost to treble in 1852 what it amounted to in 1850. It is obvious enough that this increase cannot be attributed to the improved protection of our coast fisheries, since the increase began in 1851, and the change in the protection of the fishing grounds did not commence till 1852. At the same time it is singular that the value of fish which we send to the other British North American colonies appears to have fallen off in 1852, as compared with 1851. Upon consideration, I am inclined to believe that the increased value of fish sent to the United States must consist mainly of fresh salmon, a large trade in which has lately grown up, and is increasing.

A large quantity, this year, has been packed in air-tight tins at the mouth of the Miramichi River, and an establishment for this purpose has been set up by a gentleman from Boston at the entrance of Bathurst Harbour in the Bay of Chaleurs. The export, too, from St John, and the price paid for the fish, are both on the increase, so that the trade is becoming an important one.

8. It is unnecessary to say anything special on the subject of our agriculture in 1852. The crops were on the whole good, though the power of growing our own food, and improving the agriculture of the province, is a good deal cramped by the high price of labour, and the constant temptation to divert capital to lumbering or shipbuilding. This conflict of interests in a new country is of course unavoidable.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) EDMUND HEAD.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

TABLE A.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Revenue of New Brunswick for the Half Years beginning 31st December 1851 and 1852 and ending 31st May 1852 and 31st May 1853 respectively.

	Gross Revenue for 1852.	Gross Revenue for 1853.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Imports - -	39,389 14 1	50,467 3 8	11,077 9 7	—
Exports - -	4,177 18 3	4,095 8 10	- - -	82 9 5
Lights - -	1,241 9 0	1,756 4 1	514 15 1	—
S. and D. seamen -	494 5 4	612 17 0	118 11 8	—
Emigrants - -	220 5 0	91 5 0	- - -	129 0 0
Loan - -	3,146 7 1	4,847 15 2½	1,701 8 1½	—
Casual revenue -	800 0 0	2,500 0 0	1,700 0 0	—
Superior court fees -	320 0 0	58 1 3	- - -	261 18 9
Receipts in aid -	- - -	1,459 0 4	1,459 0 4	—
£	49,789 18 9	65,887 15 4½	16,571 4 9½	473 8 2

Net increase for the half year - £ 16,097 16 7½

Treasury, St. John, 3d August 1853.

(Signed) B. ROBINSON,
Treasurer.

TABLE B.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Receipts through the Crown Land Office in the Years 1851 and 1852.

Nature of Receeipt.	1851.	1852.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Land sold within the year - - - -	1,450 16 7	2,070 8 10
Instalments on land formerly sold - - -	627 19 0	672 0 11
Mileage on timber berths - - -	3,558 16 9	4,704 2 0
„ mill reserves - - - -	197 10 0	356 10 0
„ timber leases - - -	12 0 0	30 0 0
Lines on timber cut without licence - -	60 16 3	165 13 0
Surveys of Crown land - - - -	13 12 5	24 12 11
Interest on land instalments - - -	1 16 1	0 10 4
Purchase money on mining leases - - -	5 0 0	—
Duties on coals, &c. raised on mining leases - -	137 16 6	271 18 0
Proceeds of wild meadows - - - -	18 18 10	38 8 3
£	6,085 2 5	8,334 4 3

TABLE C.

RETURN showing the Number of Licences issued in each of the Years 1850, 1851, and 1852, the Number of Square Miles included in said Licences, the minimum and maximum Rate per Square Mile, the average Rate per Mile, and the total Amount paid as Mileage.

Year.	Number of Licences.	Square Miles.	Minimum Rate per Mile.	Maximum Rate per Mile.	Average Rate per Mile.	Total Amount.	Remarks.
			s.	s.	s. d.	£ s. d.	
1850	1,005	3,795	10/	100/	10 11½	2,137 18 0	34 cases of competition.
1851	1,294	4,966½	10/	246/	14/6 2/7	3,552 9 9	145 „
1852	37	117	10/	10/	10/	58 10 0	No competition, 1st January to 1st June.
	964	3,567	20/	310/	25/1½	4,481 12 0	90 cases of competition.

The above abstract for 1852 extends only to the sales on 24th November inclusive.

Crown Land Office, 27th November 1852.

(Signed) R. D. WILMOT,
Surveyor-General.

TABLE D.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Timber and Sawn Lumber shipped from the Port of St. John for the Years 1851 and 1852.

	1851.	1852.	Increase.	Decrease.
Pine timber, tons	100,993	87,588		13,405
Birch „	12,674	9,114		3,560
Sawn lumber, feet	114,721,000	129,109,000	14,388,000	—
Hackmatack knees		620	620	—

(Signed) B. ROBINSON,
Provincial Treasurer.

Treasury, St. John.

TABLE E.—No. 1.

NUMBER and Tonnage of Vessels entered at this Port in the Half Year ending 5th July 1853, as compared with same Time of 1852, distinguishing British and Foreign.

	British Vessels.		Foreign Vessels.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
Half year ending 5th July 1852	599	104,503	67	35,401
Half year ending 5th July 1853	708	92,414	163	83,284

No. 2.

NUMBER and Tonnage of Vessels cleared at this Port in the Half Year ending 5th July 1853, as compared with same Time of 1852, distinguishing British and Foreign.

	British Vessels.		Foreign Vessels.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
Half year ending 5th July 1852	579	99,663	54	28,964
Half year ending 5th July 1853	695	113,265	126	66,781

No. 3.

TOTAL NUMBER of Vessels and Tonnage entered and cleared respectively in 1852, as compared with 1851, at the Port of Saint John.

	British Vessels.		Foreign Vessels.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
Entered in 1851	1,321	201,430	207	81,136
„ 1852	1,524	219,964	216	114,303
Cleared in 1851	1,333	242,473	212	82,348
„ 1852	1,532	245,453	214	117,464

No. 4.

NUMBER and Tonnage of new Ships registered at Saint John in 1851 and 1852, and first Six Months of 1853.

	Number.	Tons.
Registered in 1851	72	37,607
„ 1852	87	45,123
First six months in 1853	38	26,230

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

No. 4.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor Sir A. Bannerman to the Duke of Newcastle.

(No. 50.) Government House, Prince Edward Island.
September 13, 1853.

My Lord Duke, (Received September 26, 1853.)

I have the honour to transmit to your Grace two copies of the Blue Book for this colony, together with the explanatory statement, for the year ending 31st January 1853.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. BANNERMAN,
Lieut.-Governor.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle.
&c. &c. &c.

Explanatory Statement to accompany the Blue Book for Prince Edward Island for the year ending 31st January 1853.

The civil establishment consists of the Lieut.-Governor, whose salary, 1,500*l.* per annum, is voted by the Imperial Parliament, and the following paid by the colonial government:

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Chief Justice	400	0	0
Assistant Judge and Master of the Rolls	333	13	4
Attorney General, exclusive of fees	100	0	0
Colonial Secretary	266	13	4
Colonial Treasurer	266	13	4
Clerk of the Executive and Legislative Councils	80	0	0
Collector of Impost	133	6	8
Registrar and Keeper of Plans	133	6	8
Clerk of the Crown, for travelling expenses	26	13	4
Fourteen Controllers of Navigation Laws, who are also Collectors of Impost for the out-ports, and receive a per-centage on the amount of duty collected	40	0	0

Besides these there are the Solicitor-General and a Registrar in Chancery, also a Surveyor-General, who receive no fixed salary, but are paid for their services when required.

There is a Sub-Inspector and Adjutant-General of Militia, who receives a salary from the colony of 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* sterling. There are various other offices of minor importance, the holders of which are paid out of the resources of the colony. There are also a Controller of Navigation Laws, and Searcher and Clerk, at the port of Charlotte Town, whose salaries are paid by the Imperial Government, and are officers appointed by and under the control of Her Majesty's Commissioners of Customs.

The revenue is derived principally from a duty of 2*s.* the gallon on spirits; 2*s.* 4*d.* on wines, brandy, and cordials; 2*d.* on beer; 4*d.* the gallon on all spirits distilled in this island; 2¾*d.* the lb. on all manufactured tobacco, and 1¾*d.* on all unmanufactured tobacco; and an "ad volorem" duty, varying from two to twenty per cent., on all goods, wares, and merchandise, excepting cigars, which pay 30 per cent.; and wheels and materials for manufacturing clocks, which pay a duty of 25 per cent. under an annual colonial legislative enactment.

An assessment of 1*s.* 8*d.* the hundred acres on all improved, 3*s.* 4*d.* the hundred acres on all unimproved township lands, 2*s.* 8*d.* on each unimproved town, pasture, common, or water lot; and 1*s.* 4*d.* on every improved lot in the town and royalty of Charlotte Town; 10½*d.* on each improved, and 1*s.* 9½*d.* on each unimproved town, pasture, and water lot in the towns and royalties of

of George Town and Prince Town, by a colonial enactment of 11 Vict. cap. 7., passed for fifteen years.

The foregoing are the principal sources of revenue; besides which there is a duty payable upon licences to retail spirituous liquors, marriage and peddlar licences, a tonnage duty on vessels for the support of lighthouses and maintenance of buoys and beacons, the receipts of the post office, which are exceeded by the expenditure, and interest payable on bonds after they become due.

The revenue to the 31st January 1852 amounted to 15,264*l.* 6*s.* 7½*d.* sterling; that for the year ending 31st January 1853, 20,855*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*, exceeding the former amount by 4,589*l.* 6*s.* 2½*d.*; while the expenditure only reached 14,856*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.*, leaving a balance over the expenditure of 5,998*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.*

The expenditure to the 31st January 1852 was 16,115*l.* 18*s.* 3½*d.*; to the 31st January 1853, 14,856*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.*

The principal items of expenditure are as follow:—

Civil establishment for the year ending the 31st January 1853.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Civil establishment	2,222	1	6½
Roads, bridges, and wharfs	3,300	2	10¾
Expenses of the legislature	1,273	16	1½
Education	1,377	10	8
Mails and public postage	878	15	4¼
Crown prosecutions	491	17	3½
Gaols	480	19	4
Public printing and stationery	894	7	10
Poor	279	1	5½
Interest on warrants	437	5	5
Boards of health	66	13	4
Lunatic asylum and house of industry	266	13	4
Royal Agricultural Society	133	6	8
Lighthouses	186	11	8¾
Interest on debentures	318	6	8
Fish bounties and protectors' salaries	567	19	10
Post office	295	16	1
Preventive officers' fees	145	5	4
Sundries	1,239	13	8¼
	£14,856	13	7

The whole of the revenue and expenditure is calculated in British sterling, which bears a premium of 50 per cent. over island currency, one hundred sovereigns being equal to 150*l.* currency.

Judicial Establishment.

The judicial establishment consists of a Chief Justice and three Assistant Justices, one of whom is professionally educated, and acts as Master of the Rolls.

The Supreme Court sits four times a year in Charlotte Town, and twice a year at St. Eleanor's in Prince County, and at George Town in King's County.

The Chief Justice also presides in the Instance Court of Vice-Admiralty.

The Lieutenant-Governor presides in the Court of Chancery, in which he is assisted by a Master of the Rolls, who is also an Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court; the Lieutenant-Governor also presides in the Criminal Court of Vice-Admiralty and in the Court of Marriage and Divorce.

Ecclesiastical Establishment.

This establishment consists of seven clergymen, stationed respectively at Charlotte Town, George Town, St. Eleanor's, Port Hill, Crapaud, Cherry Valley, and Milton.

The rector of Charlotte Town receives 100*l.* a year from the Imperial Government, 100*l.* a year from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and 36*l.* a year as officiating chaplain to the garrison, besides surplice fees. He has no parsonage house, and is assisted in his duties by a curate, whose services are paid for by the parishioners and by the rector, who contributes 50*l.*

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The other clergymen are in a great measure supported by the Society for Propagation of the Gospel, which has also contributed to the erection of all the churches in the island. Nearly one half of the population consists of Roman Catholics. The different religious persuasions, according to the census taken in 1847, were as follow:—

Roman Catholics	27,147
Church of England	6,530
Church of Scotland	9,895
Dissenters from ditto	10,507
Wesleyan Methodists	3,659
Baptists	2,900
Other denominations	1,710
Total	62,348

Education.

There is an academy in Charlotte Town, established under an Act of the Colonial Legislature of 10 Geo. 4. cap. 9., and endowed with 200*l.* sterling a year. The masters are appointed by trustees, seven in number, who are appointed by the Governor in Council. The head master receives 100*l.* a year, the second master 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, and the third master 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in addition to the tuition money paid by the students, which is divided as follows:—one half to the head master, one third to the second master, and one sixth to the third master. There are also apartments in the academy for the two senior masters.

There is also a national school in Charlotte Town, the master of which receives 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* from the colonial government, and resides in the building. Beside the before-named establishments, there are district schools in different parts of the island, the masters and mistresses of which, having previously undergone an examination by a board of education established for that purpose, receive an annual allowance from the Government varying from 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to 23*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, according to the locality of the schools. The sums thus expended for the year ending 31st January 1853 amounted to 1,377*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* sterling.

A visitor of schools is appointed for each county, whose duty it is to inspect the district schools established therein half-yearly, and report their efficiency, after each inspection, to the board of education, for which he receives an annual salary. It may be proper here to state, that by the Act 15 Vict. cap. 13. a free system of education has been established throughout the island, the masters receiving from 30*l.* to 50*l.* sterling a year for their services. About 160 schools are in full operation under the Act. A visitor has been selected from Professor Stowe's normal school at Glasgow, at a salary of 200*l.* sterling a year; and 6,000*l.* sterling appropriated during the last session of the Legislature for the support of free schools.

Commerce.

The commerce of the island consists in the exchange of its agricultural produce; ships built in the island; and fish for British and American manufactures, and other articles of necessary consumption.

The mercantile intercourse is chiefly carried on with Great Britain, the neighbouring colonies, and the United States.

Fisheries.

During the summer of 1852 a small naval force was sent to the North American provinces, for the protection of the fisheries along their coasts. In the year 1851 upwards of 200 American schooners were in one of the harbours of Prince Edward Island, and 2,000 men, comprising part of their crews, were on shore, in direct contravention of the convention of 1818, and without police or any other force to control their movements, or to prevent collisions with the crews of provincial vessels pursuing their avocations on the same fishing grounds with the American fishermen close to the shore.

Much difference of opinion exists in the different colonies on the fishery question. In Prince Edward Island the people and Government are desirous that their neighbours, in common with Her Majesty's subjects, should

participate in the fisheries, provided equivalent advantages be conceded by the Government of the United States.

Negotiations are now pending between the two Governments, parties to the Treaty of 1818, and the people of Prince Edward Island leave themselves with great confidence in the hands of Her Majesty's Government.

Telegraphic Communication.

In the latter end of the year 1852 a telegraphic communication was established between Prince Edward Island, the neighbouring provinces. and the United States. In the month of November, under circumstances of no ordinary difficulty at that late season of the year, Messrs. Gisborne, the enterprising managers of the line, laid down a submarine cable from Cape Travers in this island to Cape Tormentina in New Brunswick, a distance of only nine miles; but in the strait of Northumberland, which for four or five months in the winter is constantly enveloped in ice, the distance from Charlotte Town to Cape Travers is twenty-seven miles, and important communications have been regularly passing by this route to and from the farthest extremity of the American continent. By the same company wires are extended from Charlotte Town to the east point of the island, upwards of fifty miles, and from thence a submarine cable is to communicate with Newfoundland, distant 150 miles. The advantages to be derived by this colony by the successful accomplishment of this great undertaking requires no comment.

Shipbuilding.

This branch of industry, which some time ago was considered a ruinous one, is now in active operation, and ship carpenters in great demand, and receiving high wages, not paid on the truck system, as formerly, but in cash; and nothing is now heard of the ruin which was to follow a repeal of the navigation laws.

Circulating Medium.

With a population of 90,000 souls there is as yet no banking establishment in the island; the Government issue of notes is only about 12,000*l.*, to which amount they have been restricted; and the colony depends principally, for carrying on the usual routine of monetary transactions, to the notes of the neighbouring provinces. The Government are now, however, enabled to pay on demand all small warrants on the Treasury, without subjecting the holders of these warrants to apply to private sources for discounting them; and no demands on the Government, to whatever amount, are now allowed to lie over, as formerly.

Political State of the Colony.

Since the change in the system of the Government from that which prevailed formerly to what is termed Responsible Government, which was established in 1851, there appears to me to be no political feeling among the people of the colony. They are contented with the *measures* which have passed the Legislature many of them of very great importance; but they are taught to believe that the *men* who conduct the Government are incapable, and unfit to be trusted, so long as any of them hold seats in the Legislature and are receiving salaries from the public purse. In short it is only a natural desire of the old party to turn out the new one, and should they succeed they will adopt the same policy as their predecessors, and have their turn in due time. It is, however, satisfactory to observe the colony steadily improving, and should party spirit tend to interfere with that improvement means may be adopted to counteract that spirit.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. BANNERMAN.

Lieut.-Governor.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,
&c &c. &c.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

No. 5.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Hamilton to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

Government House, Newfoundland,
(No. 24.) April 19, 1853.
My Lord Duke, (Received May 10, 1853.)

I have the honour to transmit herewith the Blue Book of this Government for the year 1852.

It may be proper for me to mention that I arrived here and assumed the government on the 28th of December last, within a few days of the expiry of the period to which the required report ought strictly to have reference. My arrival in the depth of winter also, when the commercial and agricultural occupations of the people are interrupted by the severity of the season, was not the most favourable period for personal observation; still the opportunity is left to me of describing the early impressions I derived.

Imports and Exports.

Imports.

The imports of the last year, amounting to 795,758*l.*, are about 147,000*l.* short of those of the previous year. This deficiency has arisen partly from an excess of imports in the year 1851, and partly from the very depressed fish markets in the latter part of that year, which, causing great losses to be sustained by the shippers, led to their contracting their supplies to the fishermen, and, consequently, to reduced imports.

Exports.

The exports exceed by about 6,000*l.* those of the former year.

Revenue.

Revenue.

The revenue of customs shows a falling off, as compared with the previous year, of nearly 12,000*l.*, occasioned by the diminished imports above mentioned.

Civil Expenditure.

There is an increase of expenditure of nearly 15,000*l.*

Increase rendered necessary by failure of fishery and potato crop.

During the past year there was in many parts of the island an extensive, and in some places an almost total failure of the cod fishery. The depression of our foreign markets for years past, owing chiefly to the competition of the French, and especially the great losses on shipments of fish in 1851, to which I have already adverted, have during the past year reacted upon the price of the staple product in the colony, and the effect of the whole upon a short catch in many localities has been severely felt. In addition to this, the prevalence of the potatoe disease to a greater extent than in any previous year, and the loss of many vessels at the seal fishery, and the consequent distress of the seal hunters, caused so much destitution in many parts, as to render necessary the advance of large sums of money from the public treasury during the autumn and winter, in order by the purchase and distribution of provisions to relieve the distress, and in some places to prevent starvation. The expenditure was also increased by the establishment of an internal post, and the construction and repair of public buildings.

Military Expenditure.

Military expenditure. Diminution.

This expenditure is upwards of 4,000*l.* less than that of the previous year. The withdrawal of the detachment of the Royal Artillery, in June last, produced a portion of this decrease.

Roads.

Roads afford great advantages to fishermen.

The sum expended under this head is nearly 9,000*l.*; and would have been more had not a difference between the Council and House of Assembly led to a rejection of the Road Bill of the last session.

The formation of roads in this colony is an object of great importance, not only to those engaged in agricultural pursuits, but to the fishermen. A few years since, fish, coming to St. John's from Topsail in Conception Bay, during the fishing season, was brought by boats round Cape St. Francis, a distance of somewhere about 60 miles, with the risk of the voyage down the bay, and afterwards on the open sea, the boat being dependent on weather as to the time of returning. Now, fish is brought to the town in carts, over a good road of 12 miles distance, at a cost of about 6*d.* a quintal; no boat being withdrawn from the fishery, no risk from wind and weather, and with a certainty as to the period of return. Other places in the same bay and other parts of the island now enjoy the same advantage.

Legislative Measures.

Acts passed last Session.

During the legislative session of 1852, there were passed in all twenty acts. Of these five were acts for incorporating private, or rather joint stock companies; four were consolidating and amending acts; two were the usual general appropriation and legislative contingencies acts; and of the remaining seven acts, those of most importance were an act for introducing the provisions of an English criminal statute, the Education Act, and an act offering, for a limited number of years, a grant to encourage direct communication by steam vessels with Great Britain.

20 in number specified.

Object of Newfoundland Electric Telegraph Company Act;

Of the acts for incorporating joint stock companies, that in relation to the Newfoundland Electric Telegraph Company is one of some importance. The object of this company is to construct a magnetic electric telegraph across the island from its most eastern to its western extremity, and, by a submarine cable to connect this telegraph with the main continent of America; and thus to shorten, to the greatest possible degree, the time required for conveying intelligence between that continent and Europe. The benefits to Newfoundland, direct and incidental, of the successful accomplishment of such an undertaking, cannot easily be estimated; but to encourage this spirited enterprise, which can hardly fail to attract commerce to these shores, the legislature has granted conditionally, upon the completion of the telegraph across the island, and the formation of a bridle path along the whole extent of it, a sum at the rate of 1,500*l.* for every 100 miles of road thus made and thrown open to the pnblic; and also has authorized the granting to the company tracts of waste land on the western parts of the island, not exceeding in all 30,000 acres, on favourable terms.

will probably be beneficial to the colony.

Education Act.

By the Education Act the sum of 7,500*l.* is granted for the support of common schools.

Social Condition.

Absence of employment for labouring population during winter.

There is unfortunately in this climate little or no employment for the labouring population during the long period which intervenes between the close of the cod fishery and the commencement of the seal fishery. Habits of improvidence, for which a fishing population is everywhere more or less remarkable, are fostered, if not in a great degree engendered by this idleness, and aggravate the ordinary distress of unprosperous seasons.

Deficiency of economy and skill in great industrial pursuit of the colony.

In the mode and processes of conducting the fishery itself, there is, I am informed, a great want of economy and a disregard of improvements which the application of science would suggest, and which might be rendered available in advancing the great industrial pursuit of this colony.

Reference to former imperial policy towards Newfoundland.

In regard to the social condition of the people generally, it is owing doubtless to the peculiar policy pursued by the Imperial Government towards Newfoundland, from the earliest times to a period little more than a quarter of a century since, that difficulties have been encountered, in adapting to the population of the colony institutions, which, to render them practical and useful, should be introduced in the earliest stages of social progress. The fundamental principle of that policy was the prevention of the colonization of the island; and, by rendering the United Kingdom the domicile of the fishermen, those hardy sailors, trained in an admirable school, might be the more available for the naval service. But the interests of the persons engaged in the fisheries practically counteracted that policy; and the fixed settlements which gradually were formed on the shores of the island, grew up without those establishments and institutions for the regulation and welfare of society which in other colonial possessions it has been the

NEWFOUNDLAND.

desire of our Government, from the commencement of their settlement, to plant and encourage. The position of these communities, it may be said, was not recognized by the state, and partial effects of the system still remain.

partial effects remain.

Physical circumstances influence social condition.

The social condition of a country is influenced by circumstances of a physical as well as of a moral nature. The living stream of labour in this island is interrupted for a long season by the physical hindrances of frost and snow; the population is scattered along a rugged coast, which, measuring its indentations, is nearly 1,000 miles in extent; and the communication between the capital and outports, especially in winter, is very imperfect and infrequent. The population is supposed to amount to about 106,000, and is composed in nearly equal proportions of Protestants and Roman Catholics—the latter, however, being fewer in number.

Of the whole 106,000, all, save about 3,000, are fishermen and fishing-servants or labourers, including a limited number dependent upon agricultural pursuits, and their respective families. Thus it appears, that but one product having been assigned to this country (at least one only has as yet been discovered after more than 300 years of occupation), nearly the whole of the population consists of one class, engaged in one unvarying occupation, namely, the fishery.

The circumstances to which I have referred have each had a share in imparting to this colony its distinctive character, and even require that its political economy should not be complex, but be suitable to its physical and social condition,—to its peculiarities of soil and climate, to the employments, character, wants, and habits of the inhabitants, as formed by those circumstances.

No public provision for ministers of religion.

Among the omissions in the frame of society to which I have alluded was that of a settled legal provision from the public funds for the maintenance, diffusion, and transmission of public religion. Of late years the influx of immigration from Ireland having supplied a Roman Catholic population, questions of a difficult kind, arising out of differences of creed and the desire of each party to follow out its own views, have been added to the matter,—and now insuperable difficulties would attach to every scheme of clerical maintenance.

Church of England long supported by Society for Propagation of Gospel, and maintained by continued liberality of the society and contributions of the people.

The Church of England was for nearly 150 years dependent for its support upon the bounty of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and is still supported partly by that society, which contributes annually nearly 5,000*l.*, and partly by the offerings of the people who are instructed, and solicited to give according to their means.

Through the noble liberality of the society, the clergy employed are exempted from entire or immediate dependence upon the will of the people for support, and are thus free from the temptation to exercise their function on motives not proper to it. Still, one would desire to see those whose sacred duties constitute them such valuable servants of the community wholly relieved from the anxieties of a precarious subsistence.

Education.

Liberal sum set apart for education.

Although there are no legislative grants whatever for the support of the ministers of religion, yet the sum set apart from the public funds for education—including academies and commercial schools, amounting to 8,400*l.*—is an exceedingly liberal one, considering the revenue and population of the colony.

This sum, in accordance with a provision adopted in 1843, is divided between Protestants and Roman Catholics, according to their numerical proportion. For several sessions past, unsuccessful efforts have been made to subdivide the grant for Protestent schools, by assigning to the members of the Church of England their relative proportions, and to other Protestant denominations in general the residue of the grant. The amount contributed by the parents of the children educated, in augmentation of the fund, is so trifling that it is to be feared very little interest is felt in the efficient support of institutions of such essential benefit to the youth of the country.

Amount contributed by parents, small.

The zeal in relation to the important subject of education which characterized the exertions of the present Bishop of Newfoundland, and ensured their success elsewhere, has been equally conspicuous here; but in this colony, as in other places, differences in religion have operated to produce difficulties in practically carrying out any system of general education. A majority of the population, moreover, is thinly scattered over a great extent of coast, instead of being congregated in towns and villages. This has rendered necessary a larger number

Difficulties in carrying out education.

of teachers than elsewhere would have been required; and in the absence of normal schools, and owing to the small stipends allotted to teachers, it is impossible to expect that effective instruction can be imparted to children, or that suitable masters can be procured.

System defective.

From the various reports that have from time to time been made, and the admission on all sides, it would apppear that the whole system of common school education is defective, with the exception of the schools supported by the Colonial Church and School Society. The great benefits rendered to the colony by means of the schools of this society, whether under its present designation, or its former one of "Newfoundland School Society,"—to which colony it owes its origin—have been repeatedly acknowledged by all my predecessors in succession.

Benefits derived from Colonial Church and School Society.

Agriculture and the Fisheries.

Agriculture increasing, but fisheries the true source of the wealth of the country.

The colony, notwithstanding its peculiarities in point of soil and climate, is advancing in agriculture—including the raising and feeding cattle and stock—to an extent which renders the produce a valuable auxiliary to the more universal occupation of the fishery. But the abundance of the riches of Newfoundland consists in its fisheries. To these the colonists attach the utmost importance, and would consider the surrender of any of their just privileges, without a commensurate equivalent, in the light in which the Australians would view the transfer of their gold fields.

Although aware that the fisheries were regarded as the true source of the wealth of this country, I was not prepared to find, as I presently did on my arrival, to what an extent the general commerce and credit of the colony are dependent upon that branch of them which includes the capture of the seal, and is designated "the seal fishery." My attention, therefore, was early attracted to this subject, on which I endeavoured to obtain accurate information; and it may not be out of place that I should give a brief account of a branch of local commercial enterprise which, from the wealth it so speedily produces, and even the character of its incidents, possesses much interest.

Seal Fishery.

Great importance of Seal fishery.

This important and lucrative branch of the fisheries of Newfoundland is pursued with yearly increasing vigour and success. The depressed state of the cod fishery, owing chiefly to the unequal competition of the French and Americans, has rendered it necessary to devote more attention to the prosecution of the seal fishery, which, although not affording employment to so large a number of individuals as the cod fishery, is yet much more lucrative. Indeed, without the resources of the seal fishery, the cod fishery itself would be still more depressed.

Peculiar advantages of Newfoundland for the prosecution of it.

The peculiar geographical configuration and position of Newfoundland afford incomparable advantages for the prosecution of this branch of industry. In the month of February, or about that time, the seals whelp their young upon the vast fields of ice which are formed along the extensive coast of Labrador. These fields of ice, covered with seals and their young, and when so occupied called "seal meadows" or "whelping ice," are by the currents of the ocean drawn southward during the months of February and March, and are intercepted by the northern and eastern coasts of Newfoundland, or pass so near to them as to be of the easiest approach to vessels sailing from the neighbouring ports. When it is borne in mind that the most valuable oil is produced from the young seal, when not more than three or four weeks old, the advantage of the proximity of the shores of the island to the fishing ground may be easily estimated.

Gradual increase.

This fishery has during the last 40 years sprung up, and gradually increased, until from a few small vessels not exceeding 30 or 40 tons each at first employed, there were fitted out for it during the past season no fewer than 367 vessels, of an aggregate tonnage of 35,760 tons, carrying about 13,000 men.

Number of vessels and men now employed.

Description of vessels employed.

These vessels are of the burthen respectively of from 70 to 180 tons; the ordinary burthen being about 120 tons. Several of them are vessels constructed in this island, but about four fifths of the whole fleet are vessels built in the neighbouring colonies of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island. To enable them to resist the pressure of the ice, and to fit them for being forced through it, these vessels are, as it is termed, full timbered, and are, moreover, closely sheathed with long iron plates from the stem to the waist, being sheathed with hardwood plank in other parts.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Their equipments. The number of men shipped on board each vessel is generally in the proportion of one man to about every three tons burthen of the vessel. The crews thus range from twenty to fifty men. Every vessel carries a spare rudder strongly mounted, and from four to ten light boats or punts, which can easily be dragged over ice, and launched into open water as occasion may require.

The weapons used by the men are long cumbrous guns, each of nearly twice the length and weight of a musket, for the destruction of old seals which frequently offer formidable resistance; and lances and bats or clubs for killing the young ones, which are easily despatched by the blow of a club, or even by a kick on the snout.

Berth money. The men who ship usually pay for their "berths" from 20*s.* to 40*s.* each, unless they are experienced gunners or superior men, in which case no charge is made for berth money. The vessels are fitted out, equipped, and provisioned at the sole cost of the merchant or owner; the crew, with the exception of berth money, contributing labour only.

Sealing described. On the first of March, or with the first favourable weather afterwards, the vessels generally put to sea, and proceed in a northerly direction until they fall in with the sealing or whelping ice, which is met more or less remote according to the prevailing winds in the months of January and February, sometimes in the latitude of the Straits of Belle Isle, and at other times in that of Cape Bonavista. Occasionally the seals have been discovered within a day's sail of the port. In some seasons the ice blockades the whole coast, and is jammed into the bays, so that the vessels are unable to get out of port before the 15th or 20th of March, and then experience great difficulty in working through the ice. In other seasons the ice never approaches within sight from the shore, which is more advantageous for the movements of the fleet.

The voyage, or "trip," (which is the technical term,) is accomplished in from one to two months, frequently in a fortnight or three weeks. There have been instances of vessels returning with a full cargo in less than a week. Under favourable circumstances, a vessel of any size will take a full cargo in three days. The length of the voyage is not seldom caused by the difficulty of escaping from the ice after the cargo is completed. A second voyage is sometimes made during the season, that is, before the middle or end of May.

"Pelt" only shipped. The "pelt" of the seal, which consists of the skin with the fat attached, is all of the animal that is shipped on board the vessel, the carcase being left on the ice. Sufficient time is allowed for the "pelts" to cool on deck, and they are then stowed away in the hold.

Ordinary weight of "pelt." So rapid is the growth of the seal that the "pelt" of a seal three weeks old, will weigh ordinarily about 40 or 50 lbs.; but before that age the seals are too young to be profitable. The "pelts" of the old seals average from one to two hundredweight; but the purest and best oil is produced from the young fat.

No establishment here for preparation of skins. The skins, after being separated from the fat, are dry salted for about a month, and are then sufficiently cured for shipment; there is no establishment here for the preparation of the skins.

Men obtain large share in the fruits of their labour, The hardy and adventurous fishermen obtain a large share in the fruits of their own labour in this branch of trade. The produce of the voyage, whatever it may be, is divided into two parts, of which the owner of the vessel takes one, and the crew share the other equally between them.

The master of the vessel is paid by the owner, usually about 3*l.* or 4*l.* a month's wages, and 4*d.* or 6*d.*, according to his reputation for skill and energy, for every seal taken. Thus a prosperous voyage will yield a master 100*l.* and upwards, while the crew will receive each 40*l.* or 50*l.* for about five weeks' service.

but the adventure is perilous. The occupation, however, is one attended with great peril and hardship, and frequently with much loss of life and property. During the last season, after the fleet had been two or three weeks at sea, strong and continuous gales of northerly wind forced the ice, and with it the greater part of the vessels, upon the northern shores of the island, where, from the numerous rocks and shoals, about fifty or sixty vessels were abandoned by their crews for the safety of their lives, and no fewer than forty-six were totally lost, almost all of them wholly or partly laden with seals. The crews made their escape over the ice either to neighbouring vessels or to the main land. Nearly 2,000 men who had reached the main land were, at one time, congregated at Greenspond, a port on the northern shore of Bonavista Bay, where they were in danger of starvation, had

not prompt efforts been made to relieve them. Notwithstanding these disasters, the catch of seals during the season was larger than usual, the whole number taken being about 550,000.

Of the abandonded vessels, those which were not totally lost were, some of them, more or less damaged, but many quite uninjured, having wonderfully escaped terrific shoals and breakers, and were reclaimed or brought in by detachments from the crews of the vessels which afterwards fell in with them.

Quantity of oil and skins in 1852.

From the custom-house returns it appears that the quantity of seal oil manufactured last year (1852) was 7333, tuns 220 gallons, which, at the price at which it was valued and entered for exportation, was worth 237,957*l.*, but which from the prevailing prices during the year in the United Kingdom and other countries to which it was exported, will probably have produced a fourth or third more than the above sum: of blubber and dregs 387 tons, 237 gallons; value 2,274*l.* There were also exported of skins 534,378; value 76,790*l.*

Incidental advantages.

Among the incidental advantages of the seal fishery are to be reckoned, 1st, Its occupying our hardy fishermen at a season of the year when, in this climate, there is no other employment for them; 2ndly, Since the total abandonment of our bank or deep sea fishery, the seal fishery furnishes the means of training a large number of men for all the duties of a seafaring life, in the best although roughest schools for educating able seamen; 3dly, In the manufacture of oil, profitable employment is afforded to coopers and other tradesmen, and to a limited number of labourers: to which may be added, 4thly, Remunerative freights to the larger vessels in which the produce of the fishery is conveyed to market.

Seals a "cash" article.

Seals are what is termed a "cash article;" and so soon as they are brought into port, or at least deposited in the seal vat, the fortunate owner is in a condition to draw bills upon his correspondent in Britain, against the proceeds of cargoes of oil which find their way to the London, Liverpool, and Greenock markets, in the course of the months of June, July, and August.

Speedy conversion of labour into capital.

Seal fishery now of paramount importance to the colony.

There are few parts of the world where the process of converting labour into capital is so speedy, or, for the extent of it, more efficacious. If the catch of seals for the season be an average one, in the course of six weeks or two months a revenue of more than 300,000*l.*, raised from off the "sealing meadows," is added to the capital stock of the country. The sea in this brief season yields a harvest more valuable than that of the plain—a harvest too without a seed time. Without this resource, the cod fishery, in the unequal struggle to which it is subjected, could hardly be carried on; and it may be said that as a stimulant and encouragement to every branch of the commerce, and to the general credit of the colony, the seal fishery is now of paramount importance.

I have, &c.

(Signed) KER B. HAMILTON.

His Grace
The Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c.

BERMUDA.

No. 6.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Colonel PHILLPOTTS to the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 46.)

Bermuda, June 24, 1853.

(Received August 5, 1853.)

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith the duplicate Blue Book for the year 1852.

There has been no alteration in the taxes and duties during the past year, except in some very unimportant details, and, generally, everything appears to be going on satisfactorily.

My very recent arrival in this colony will, I trust, be a sufficient reason for my not attempting to make any detailed report, which is the less required because I see that Governor Elliot, in his report on the Blue Book for 1850, has entered fully into everything.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE PHILLPOTTS,
Colonel administering the Government.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

JAMAICA.

JAMAICA.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B., to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

No. 7.

My Lord Duke, King's House, November 8, 1853.

(Received December 5, 1853.)

I found on my arrival that the Jamaica Blue Book for the year 1852 had not yet been sent home; indeed I have only this day received it complete for transmission.

2. The delay has arisen, as far as I can learn, from the late period at which some of the returns were sent in by the proper officers; from the long tables of fees, unnecessarily, it appears to me, repeated every year, though the Acts establishing them remain unaltered; and from the number of copies (four) required to be made in the Governor's secretary's office.

3. I will endeavour in future to rectify this, so that the Blue Book may reach the Colonial Department in time to furnish Parliament whilst sitting with the most recent statistical information attainable, and may form, as it should do, the groundwork of a general report to the Secretary of State upon the condition and prospects of the colony.

4. On the present occasion so many important occurrences have taken place since the returns transmitted were compiled, that I conceive there would be little utility in my attempting to analyze the results they exhibit, especially as with respect to many of them I am hardly in a position to form any opinion of my own, owing to my very recent assumption of the Government.

I shall forward them, therefore, with a few brief observations.

5. The Returns of Revenue and Expenditure to 5th January 1853, wear at first sight a satisfactory aspect. No fresh issue of paper was resorted to, and a net surplus of about 10,000*l.* appears at the credit of the year's transactions.

It must be borne in mind, however, that a large increase of the island debt had been incurred in the previous year in consequence of the cholera, and that additional taxes on imports had been then imposed with a view to the protection of the public credit.

6. The commercial and agricultural prosperity of the island showed, moreover, no signs of recovery from the depression into which they had been plunged by the terrible calamity before alluded to, combined with the previously existing distress of the planters.

The value of imports for consumption fell off, on the contrary, nearly 300,000*l.*, or more than 25 per cent., the value of the transit trade declining in nearly equal proportion; whilst the value of the produce of the island exported barely reached that of the previous year, notwithstanding some improvement in prices, being 818,757*l.* against 836*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.*

7. The important staple, sugar, indeed shows a slight increase both in quantity and value; but the former circumstance must arise from the accidental excess of exports to the particular day to which the return is made up, as the enclosed Comparative Statement from the Customs, giving the shipments for three years up to the period when the crops are usually considered to be over, exhibits a continuous falling of in that as in all other products of the island.

8. Of the moral aspect of affairs, as distinct from the economical, it is difficult to judge, from the imperfection of the returns collected. Those relative to education do not state the scholars, even at all the Church of England Schools, and give no indication whatever of the numbers educated by the Baptists, London Missionaries, and others who refuse State support.

So far as the religious denominations which send in returns set forth, the result is as under:

Church of England	6,709	Scholars.
Moravians	3,054	„
Wesleyans	1,874	„
Hebrews	53	„
Free schools and others	1,102	„
	12,792	

accounting, I should imagine, for considerably less than half that portion of the population which ought to be receiving education.

9. As regards the comparative state of crime, it is impossible to say anything, in the absence of the returns which should have been obtained from the General Penitentiary, the principal receptacle for criminals; but I apprehend that the records of the county and district prisons prove an increased number of commitments.

10. Altogether, though there may be no very alarming features in these returns, I can find little to be regarded with any degree of satisfaction, and I fear an attentive examination of the Blue Book of 1852 would serve but to furnish a key to the still more distressing results which it will be my lot to chronicle when I come to transmit the Blue Book of the present year.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord Duke,
Your Grace's most obedient servant,
HENRY BARKLY.

PORT OF KINGSTON, JAMAICA.

A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Staple Articles exported from this Island during the Years 1851, 1852, and 1853.

Year ended	Sugar.	Rum.	Molasses.	Cotton.	Coffee.	Pimento.	Ginger.	Arrow-root.	Log-wood.
	Hhds.	*Phns.*	*Casks.*	*lbs.*	*lbs.*	*lbs.*	*lbs.*	*lbs.*	*Tons.*
10th October 1851 -	40,270	18,481	Nil.	5,516	5,595,273	4,524,072	1,176,628	259,862	6,031
„ „ 1852 -	34,449	15,703	11	7,675	7,127,780	5,447,203	996,378	195,999	4,019
„ „ 1853 -	29,199	10,484	Nil.	2,966	5,017,689	4,679,105	578,415	146,718	3,757
Total for three years	103,918	44,668	11	16,157	19,740,742	14,650,380	2,751,421	602,579	13,807

Year ended	Fustic.	Lance-wood Spars.	Mahogany and other Woods.		Succades.			Santa and Shrub.	Honey.	Bees Wax.			Coco Nuts.	Lignum Vitæ and Ebony.
	Tons.	*No.*	*Feet.*	*Tons.*	*Cwts.*	*qrs.*	*lbs.*	*Gals.*	*Gals.*	*Cwts.*	*qrs.*	*lbs.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
10th October 1851 -	907	6,623	10,364	272	245	3	3	348	2,322	125	0	25	258,823	285
„ „ 1852 -	863	3,471	41,724	85	266	1	13	462	2,275	128	2	27	447,662	167
„ „ 1853 -	537	3,456	35,053	288	502	2	17	164	2,727	301	1	27	287,275	15
Total for three years	2,307	13,550	87,141	645	1,014	3	5	974	7,324	555	1	21	993,760	467

Custom House, Kingston, Jamaica,
November 1853.

J. G. SWAINSON, Collector.
W. G. FREEMAN, Comptroller.

HONDURAS.

No. 8.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Sir C. E. GREY to the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 22.) King's House, Jamaica, July 11, 1853.

MY LORD DUKE, (Received August 1, 1853.)

I HAVE the honour to lay before your Grace a duplicate of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Superintendent in Honduras, together with the Blue Book of Honduras for 1852, and the Superintendent's General Report. No. 18, 30th May 1853.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CHARLES EDWARD GREY.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

HONDURAS.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Mr. P. E. Wodehouse to the Right Hon. Sir C. E. Grey.

(No. 18.)

Sir, Government House, Belize, May 30, 1853.

I have the honour of forwarding to your Excellency the Blue Book of this settlement for 1852, together with my report upon it.

I have, &c.

(Signed) P. E. WODEHOUSE.

The Right Hon Sir C. E. Grey, G.C.H.
&c. &c. &c.

Report on the Blue Book of British Honduras for 1852.

Taxes, Duties, &c.

No alteration has been made of the duties, beyond the reduction from one and a half to one per cent. ad valorem of the import duty on all articles manufactured from cotton, flax, silk, or wool.

This reduction was enacted by an Act passed on the 23d February 1852, and which took effect on the 1st March 1852.

Fees.

No addition has been made to those heretofore payable, except a fee of 3*l* ordered to be paid to the Colonial Secretary for the registration of a license for a building for the celebration of marriages.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue of the year 1852 falls short of that of 1851 by the amount of 211*l.* only; but the expenditure exceeds that of 1851 by the sum of 576*l.*

It is, however, satisfactory that in the course of 1852 the settlement has been enabled to pay off about 2,000*l.* of liabilities incurred in previous years.

Legislation.

The following laws have been enacted by the legislature during 1852:—

1. "An Act to extend to Roman Catholic priests the right to officiate at "the interment of deceased persons of their congregations within the burial-"ground at Yarborough." The object of this law was to place the Roman Catholic priests, who had lately established themselves in the country, upon the same footing as the other ministers of religion.

2. "An Act for the apprehension of certain offenders escaping to this "settlement from any place within the territories or dominions of the republic "of Guatemala, in order that they may be delivered up to justice."

This Act was passed on the recommendation of Her Majesty's Government, and its being brought into operation is contingent upon the enactment of similar provisions by the republic of Guatemala. That state has not yet taken any further steps in the matter; but there is reason to believe that they will shortly do all that is required.

3. "An Act to legalize and render valid marriages already solemnized or "that may hereafter be solemnized in any Wesleyan, Baptist, or other dissent-"ing chapel or building used for public religious worship in this settlement; "also to legalize all marriages that may be solemnized in any Presbyterian "church, chapel, or building used for public religious worship in this settle-"ment." The title of this Act sufficiently explains its object. Its provisions correspond in the main with the Acts passed of late years upon the same subject both at home and in the colonies.

4. "An Act for the better protection of the town of Belize from fire." The principal feature in this Bill consists in its imposing upon the inhabitants of the town of Belize alone the task of preserving their lives and property from

the ravages of fire. Great dislike has hitherto been shown in this settlement to everything in the shape of local rates or local liabilities. The cost of everything has fallen upon the general revenues. By this Bill, on the contrary, the inhabitants of the town are renderd personally liable to serve in the fire establishment; and it is to be hoped that before long they may be brought to see in other things the justice of the distinction between local and universal obligations.

5. The usual Act for the annual imposition of duties and taxes calls for no observations.

6. " An Act to amend the law relating to contracts for hire and service. A law of this nature was much wanted. From the peculiar nature of the operations of the mahogany trade especially, employers are compelled, at the time of hiring their labourers, to make advances of their wages for several months; and the men were in the habit of absconding with these advances, and entering into agreements with other parties. Frequently the same man would make an agreement with three different parties for his labour for the same period, and receive advances from all. The only remedy open to the employer, in most cases, was a civil action against a man possessed of nothing. It was, therefore, necessary to protect the employer against these frauds; and while provision was made in the Act for preventing and punishing misconduct on the part of the labourers, care was taken to ensure prompt payment and fair treatment on the part of the employers. The Act has now been in operation for twelve months, and there is no reason to believe that it has proved injurious or oppressive.

7. " An Act to provide for the appointment of a magistrate for the northern " district of this settlement, and to define the duties and powers of such " magistrate." The establishment of a court of inferior civil and criminal jurisdiction in the northern part of the settlement became necessary, principally from the rapid increase of the population, arising out of the civil wars between the Spaniards and Indians of Yucatan, by which many of each race were driven to take refuge in the British territory, where they will probably finally establish themselves.

8. " An Act to amend the law relating to the savings bank." Before the passing of this Bill, the sum to which the whole of the capital of the savings bank was limited was 1,000*l.*, and this limitation was necessary, in consequence of the Government having taken upon itself the payment of the interest upon deposits out of the general revenue. The Act transfers the management of the bank to trustees, and, while separating it altogether from the public funds, removes the restriction upon the amount of the total capital, but limits the contribution of each depositor to 150*l.* sterling.

9. " An Act to regulate the admission and practice of land surveyors in " this settlement." The object of the Act is to secure the public against losses arising out of the fraudulent conduct or the incapacity of the land surveyors employed in the settlement.

10. " An Act to provide for the discharge of the duties of the chief justice " of this settlement during the absence on leave of Robert Temple, Esquire." It was hoped that by the passing of this Bill all difficulty would have been removed in respect to the appointment of a substitute for the chief justice during that absence on leave which the state of his health induced him to apply for. But unfortunately the administration of justice has been involved in much doubt and confusion, under circumstances which have been fully brought to the notice of Her Majesty's Government.

11. " An Act to legitimate natural children by the subsequent intermarriage " of their parents." This Act owes its origin to the peculiar state of society which has existed here from the early days of the settlement. In the first instance an Act was passed by the Public Meeting, by which it was declared that the law should be assimilated to that of Scotland, viz., that illegitimate children should be rendered legitimate by the subsequent marriage at any time of their parents. This, however, was disallowed, as it would manifestly have been most inexpedient to have permitted the enactment of a law tending to perpetuate the irregular habits of the settlers, at the very time when a better feeling upon the subject had began to manifest itself among them. And under

HONDURAS.

these circumstances the present Act was passed, by which the parents of illegitimate children actually in existence were enabled to render them legitimate, by marrying within twelve months after the passing of this law.

12. "An Act to amend and consolidate the harbour and pilot regulations," and 13. "An Act for the appointment of a surveyor of public works and "buildings," do not call for any particular remarks.

Council and Assembly.

An Act was passed at the commencement of 1853, and transmitted for Her Majesty's confirmation, by which the constitution of both these bodies will be altogether remodelled. The decision upon it has not yet been communicated.

Education.

No change has taken place in the system under which the funds granted for this purpose out of the public revenue are administered; and the amount voted remains the same, viz. 1,000*l.* sterling. The Presbyterian minister, the Reverend D. Arthur, who arrived in the settlement in the early part of 1852, has been making great exertions for the promotion of education, and up to the present time with considerable success; but it would be rash now to offer an opinion as to the degree to which his efforts are likely permanently to overcome the universal apathy of the population on the subject.

Imports and Exports.

It will be seen that there is a falling off in the value of the former, as compared with those of 1851, to the amount of 87,707*l.*, and that the decrease upon imports from Great Britain alone is no less than 99,846*l.*, of which about 68,000*l.* is the falling off upon manufactured goods here termed usually "dry goods." This unfavourable state of trade is mainly attributable to the distressed condition of the Central American States, by the inhabitants of which a considerable proportion of the dry goods was usually taken off.

With regard to the exports, it must in the first instance be explained, that in the Blue Book for 1851, by some inadvertence, the exports of cochineal, indigo, and specie were omitted; by which means the total value of the exports of that year was set down at 153,777*l.* only; but if the value of those articles is added, the account for 1851 will stand thus:—

	£
Cochineal - - - -	169,140
Indigo - - - -	60,550
Specie - - - -	27,976
Other exports - - -	153,777
Total - -	411,443

The total value of the exports of 1852 is stated at 391,223*l.*, showing a comparative falling off to the amount of 20,220*l.* The decrease will be found under the following heads:—cochineal 2,520*l.*, indigo 26,225*l.*, sarsaparilla 10,165*l.* These three commodities are altogether the produce of the Central American States, and are brought to Belize merely in the course of transit to Europe. From the accounts which have been received of late from Central America, it is to be feared that the state of their trade during 1853 will be even worse than that of 1852.

(Signed) P. E. WODEHOUSE.

Government House, Belize,
May 30, 1853.

BAHAMAS.

No. 9.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor GREGORY to the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

Bahamas, Government House, Nassau,
April 30, 1853.

(No. 40.)

(Received, May 31, 1853.)

MY LORD DUKE,

IN transmitting the duplicate Blue Book of the Bahama Islands for 1852, I do myself the honour of forwarding to your Grace my own report upon the present state of the colony to accompany that document.

Blue book 1852. Duplicate. 30 April 1852.

I have, &c.

The Duke of Newcastle, &c. &c.

(Signed) JOHN GREGORY.

Governor GREGORY's Report.

Government House, Nassau, Bahamas,
April 30, 1853.

THE year 1852 will occupy a space painfully remarkable in the history of the Bahamas. These islands, enjoying the most salubrious climate in the West Indies, had so long been blessed with an exemption from any fatal epidemic, that, in the middle of September last, when "Cholera Asiatica" suddenly broke out at Nassau and swept over a large portion of the colony with almost unexampled severity, carrying to their graves in less than five months, in some of the islands, nearly a tenth part of the population, the whole community was at first completely paralysed, and a general panic pervaded all classes of people. The difficulties which the executive Government had to contend with were of no ordinary kind, but they were vigorously encountered by the zealous exertions of all the medical practitioners, of every minister of religion, and of many other pious Christians, who devoted themselves to the task of daily visitation, and succeeded in mitigating a large amount of human suffering amidst such scenes of death and woe as no language of mine can adequately describe. This fatal pestilence spared neither rich nor poor, though the negro population were by far the greatest sufferers. It is due to this community that I should record the solemn unanimity with which, very shortly after the outbreak of the disease, whilst I was in England, all classes of people availed themselves of two days set apart by authority for the purposes of humiliation and prayer; and in February last, when the fatal scourge was mercifully removed, I had the satisfaction of proclaiming a day of general thanksgiving, and of witnessing the truly gratifying sight of many thousands of the negro and coloured population wending their way to their respective places of worship, there to pour forth their praises and thanksgivings. The day was observed throughout in a manner that would do credit to the most religious community in the British empire.

	Pop.	Dth.
Nassau - -	7052	696
Harbour Island	1840	178
Ragged Island	347	40
Abaco - -	1180	106

The epidemic had not been long in New Providence before it spread over a considerable portion of the out-islands, embracing Andros, Biminis, Berry Islands, Abaco, Harbour Island, Eleuthera, Exuma, and Ragged Island. It is remarkable that St. Salvador, Rum Cay, Long Island, Crooked Island, Acklins, Watlings, and Inagua escaped. The panic at Harbour Island and along the coast of Eleuthera was such as to render the inhabitants almost frantic. They took upon themselves to set the law aside, and to establish a rude species of maritime and land quarantine in their respective localities, while the local magistrates either connived at, or were wholly unable to restrain, these illegal proceedings.

Matters at last went so far in acts of personal violence and rioting, that I was compelled to send down a detachment of troops to restore the dominion of the law. They were placed under the control of an experienced magistrate, and

BAHAMAS.

the exhibition of this armed force had at once the desired effect, without its being found necessary to call the troops into active interference.

Revenue and Expenditure.

It is a source of much satisfaction to me to be enabled to state, that although our expenditure has necessarily been increased by the recent awful visitation of cholera, the revenue has not only not fallen off, but has considerably improved.

	£
The total revenue in 1850 was - - -	22,027
„ „ 1851 „ - - - -	24,270
„ „ 1852 „ - - -	26,104

It appears, therefore, that our income is advancing at the rate of 2,000*l.* a year, which must be regarded as a large increase, considering that our whole revenue does not average more than 25,000*l.* a year. I am sanguine enough to hope and believe that it will continue to improve till it reaches 30,000*l.* a year, and thus be more than equal to what it was in 1848, before the "Turks and Caicos" Islands were separated from the Bahamas, and constituted a separate presidency.

	£
The revenue for 1852 amounted (as it has been seen) to	26,104
While that for 1850 was only - - -	22,027
So that, in two years, there has been an increase of -	£4,077

This increase appears to have arisen mainly on the following items:—

	£
Increase in the duty on spirits - - -	456
„ „ flour - - - -	1,002
„ „ sugar - - -	404
„ „ molasses - - -	210
Auction duty, including that of 15 per cent. on wrecked goods - - - - - -	1,577
Ad valorem duties - - - - -	438
Making altogether an increase, in two years, of - -	£4,087

With regard to the expenditure, that of 1852 differed but little from that of the preceding year as far as ordinary disbursements were made, the total expenditure under the ordinary heads being, in 1851, 23,844*l.*, and, in 1852, 23,213*l.*; but, owing to the sudden outbreak of cholera in September 1852, a sum of upwards of 2,400*l.* was paid within the year 1852, and a further sum of equal amount has since been expended.

This lamentable and unexpected visitation prevented me from applying the
* £18,641 4 10 surplus of revenue to the diminution of the permanent debt* of the colony, which I should otherwise have done, for the cost of medicines, medical attendance, cholera hospitals, nurses, and various incidental expenses arising out of the epidemic, compelled me to appropriate the whole of the surplus revenue to these pressing objects.

Crown Funds.

The Crown Funds which were collected in 1851 amounted to 1,025*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*, and in 1852 to 513*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*

	1852.	1851.
Lands - -	£258 3 3	£388 12 0
Timber -	29 18 5	36 4 11
Quit rents	225 0 0	600 0 0
Rental	0 8 4	0 8 4
	£513 10 20	£1,025 5 3

It will be seen that the difference has mainly arisen from the accidental circumstance of two year's commutation for quit rents having been paid over to the Crown Funds in one year (1851).

The total expenditure out of the Crown Funds amounted in 1851 to 1,244*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*, and in 1852 to 579*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*

The cause of the comparatively large expenditure in 1851 is ascribable to an
£ 431 advance of 431*l.* made in that year for the purchase of militia clothing, of 147*l.*
£ 147 for the erection of a resident magistrate's house at Inagua, and of 95*l.* for that
£ 95 of a custom house at Exuma.
£ 673

BAHAMAS.

Under the instructions of Earl Grey the Governor of the Bahamas now publishes in January of each year a minute statement in the form of an account current showing the purposes to which he has appropriated the Crown Funds in the preceding year, and the balance remaining in the bank at the commencement and end of the year respectively.

Salt Ponds.

The cultivation of the several salt ponds throughout the Bahamas was not so successful in 1852 as in former years, or as we had expected it would be. The total value of salt exported in

	£
1849 was - - - - -	16,180
1850 „ - - - -	18,100
1851 „ - - - - -	16,500
1852 „ - - - - -	14,440

The seasons were very unpropitious at Rum Cay and several other islands, while at Inagua the salt pond itself became what is technically called "diseased," the result of which was, that little more than 200,000 bushels were exported from that island, whereas we had at one time calculated upon at least a million of bushels.

Every effort is now being made to complete two canals, in order that the water from the ocean may freely flow into the pond, and that by this process the pond may eventually be thoroughly purified, and the salt rakers again enabled to make large quantities of salt. In the meantime a greater part of the leaseholders are unable to pay their rents to the Crown, and I have found it necessary to apply to the Legislature; not, indeed, for actual pecuniary aid to enable me to carry on the various works connected with the several salt ponds, but for powers to raise a loan on the strength of the rents now due, and eventually to be collected.

The management of the salt ponds underwent, during the year 1852, a very great and, I hope, beneficial change. Formerly the Governor had upon his own shoulders the whole and undivided control over (and responsibility for) the salt ponds throughout the colony, and was called upon to interfere in every the most minute detail connected with six salt producing islands. These islands lie at a considerable distance from each other, and at a still greater distance from the seat of Government, and the result, as might be imagined, was constant delay in the settlement of disputes, or in effecting the necessary repairs of the canals, floodgates, bridges, retaining walls, and other works on which the salt rakers depend for the cultivation of salt.

With the cordial approval of Earl Grey, I drew up a new code of salt pond regulations, which will be found in the Appendix, and came into force on the 1st June 1852.

Appendix No. 1, p. 47.

The great principle introduced by these regulations is that of allowing the salt rakers to manage their respective ponds in any way they think best for their own interests, through the medium of a board of local commissioners, two of whom are elected by the salt rakers themselves, and the other nominated by the Governor on behalf of the Crown. The two Elective Commissioners hold their offices for one year, and may be re-elected. The annual election takes place at Christmas, and each salt raker has the option of voting by ballot or openly, whichever course may be most to his taste.

The new system has been in operation for nine months, and has worked admirably in five out of the six islands. But at Inagua the first election began amidst difficulties of a somewhat technical character, and has been succeeded by much local disunion, which has marred the legitimate working of the regulations. As time rolls on, however, I trust that all will come right, and that the salt rakers of that promising island, for whose benefit more especially the new system was introduced, will eventually unite with cordiality, and avail themselves of all those privileges and advantages arising out of an elective system of administration, which English settlers are of all others most fitted to enjoy.

In drawing up the new code I purposely reserved to the Governor a veto over the expenditure of each insular board of Salt Pond Commissioners. The works connected with a salt pond are liable to be seriously damaged by a storm or inundation, and I foresaw that in some of the islands the rents paid to the Crown by the leaseholders would not be adequate to meet the cost of repairing

BAHAMAS.

Inagua.
Exuma.
Rum Cay.
Long Island.
Crooked Island.
Ragged Island.

canals, floodgates, bridges, and other works required for the due cultivation of the ponds; and my object, therefore, was so to regulate the finances of each of the six salt islands as to make the prosperity of one island provide for the adversity of another, each in its turn, as the elements may be propitious to the one or destructive to the other, and by this means to avoid the necessity of appealing to the House of Assembly for pecuniary assistance from the colonial revenue.

Export of Fruit.

With regard to pineapples and oranges, the next most important of our staple exports, the year 1852 was not so prosperous for the farmers as the two preceding years.

The value of fruit exported in		1849	was	£10,532
Ditto	ditto	1850	„	13,126
Ditto	ditto	1851	„	12,600
Ditto	ditto	1852	„	10,850

But we can scarcely be surprised at the falling off, when we bear in mind that from September to Christmas there was a complete stagnation of agricultural industry throughout the fruit growing islands, arising out of the choleraic epidemic.

The third staple export is sponge, and in that article there is still great success.

The total value of sponge exported in		1850	was	£5,700
Ditto	ditto	1851	„	14,000
Ditto	ditto	1852	„	11,257

So that though the export in 1852 was not equal to that of the preceding year, it was still double that of 1850.

Shipping.

The shipping employed in the trade between the Bahamas and Great Britain continues to be very small, while that between the Bahamas and other parts of the world is on the increase. The number of ships that arrived here from British ports was—

In 1850 - 16, embracing 1,691 tons.
In 1852 - 11, „ 1,627 „

The number of ships that came to the Bahamas from ports of the United States was—

In 1850 - 186, embracing 17,069 tons.
In 1852 - 171, „ 19,138 „

The number of ships that came from other parts of the world (not including the United States) to the Bahamas was—

In 1850 - 141, embracing 12,357 tons.
In 1852 - 218, „ 20,373 „

The number of ships which took their departure from Bahamas bound to ports in Great Britain was—

In 1850 - 16, embracing 1,680 tons.
In 1822 - 13, „ 2,465 „

The number of ships bound from Bahamas to ports in the United States was—

In 1850 - 221, embracing 25,778 tons.
In 1852 - 247, „ 34,406 „

The number of ships which left the Bahamas for other parts of the world (not including the United States) was—

In 1850 - 101, embracing 5,858 tons.
In 1852 - 119, „ 5,524 „

The total tonnage of all ships inwards and outwards was as follows:—

	Inwards.	Outwards.
In 1850 -	31,117	33,317
In 1852 -	41,138	43,395

It therefore appears that, comparing 1852 with 1850, the shipping engaged in the trade has increased to the extent, in round numbers, of 10,000 tons, and that such increase is almost wholly in the export trade with the United States of America.

Import and Export Trade.

The total value of goods imported from all parts of the world into tne Bahamas was—

In 1850 - £92,756
In 1852 - 139,563

While that of Bahama produce exported from the colony was—

In 1850 - £37,921
In 1852 - 39,638

It therefore follows that the excess of imports over exports was—

In 1850 - £54,835
In 1852 - 99,925

This apparently large and increasing excess is accounted for in a great degree by the immense amount of property which was wrecked on the Bahamian coasts and brought into the colony, either for consumption or re-exportation.

The following statement will show what the value of such property was—

Value of wrecked property in 1850 - £16,768
Ditto ditto 1852 - 46,515

If, therefore, we deduct the value of wrecked property from the above excess of imports, it would appear that the colony was paying in some shape or other for the following excess of imports above exports—

In 1850 - £38,067
In 1852 - 53,410

There is no doubt but that it does so to a large degree by means of the bills drawn by the commissariat departments on the British Treasury for the cost of the military establishments, amounting to 20,000*l.* a year. The remainder is probably to be accounted for by private bills drawn on England, as well as by goods paid for by wreckers out of the very large salvage awarded to them from time to time.

The following table shows from what countries respectively the colony imported its goods in 1852 :—

	£
From Great Britain - - -	26,374
From the United States - - -	59,775
From other countries - - -	6,899
Wrecked - - - -	46,515
Total - -	£ 139,563

The following table shows the whole of the produce of the Bahamas exported in 1852, and the respective value thereof—

Salt	£14,440
Sponge	11,257
Pineapples, oranges, bananas, &c.	10,850
Woods and timber	1,233
Turtle	721
Turtle shell	327
Conch shells	268
Hats (straw and palmetto)	218
Bark	119
Hides	77
Rags	44
Honey	35
Wax	21
Shell work	9
Lime	8
Succades	6
Arrowroot	5
Total value of exports in 1852	£39,638

BAHAMAS.

Legislation.

The number of Acts passed by the Legislature of the Bahamas in 1852 was much smaller than usual, nor were they of any striking importance. They were twelve in number, and the following is an outline of their respective objects :—

No. 1 was to shorten the phraseology of legislative enactments.

No. 2 was to amend the law of evidence, and to admit both parties to a suit as witnesses.

No. 3 was to relax the technical strictness formerly adhered to in criminal proceedings, so as to ensure the punishment of the guilty, without depriving the accused of any just means of defence.

No. 4 was to provide for the erection and endowment of a church at Inagua.

No. 5 was to grant a pension to the widow of a former Speaker and Attorney-General.

No. 6 was to consolidate and amend the quarantine laws. This Act has not worked well; and the newly elected House of Assembly is now engaged in remodelling it.

No. 7 was to authorize the employment of a tide-waiter at Rum Cay, instead of Abaco.

No. 8 was to amend a former Act which abolished unnecessary oaths.

No. 9 was an Act to allow aliens to hold lands in the Bahamas for any term not exceeding twenty-one years, but not to have the right of voting at elections, or of holding office in Her Majesty's service. This Act was so framed as to be inoperative until the Queen's assent had been given. Such assent, however, not having been given, the Act has not come into force.

No. 10 was an Act for extending the jurisdiction of the Police Court at Nassau, and of the Justices of the Peace in the out-islands, to actions of replevin and detinue, and for facilitating the recovery of small debts and damages.

No. 11 was an Act to repeal certain Acts connected with the transportation of convicts to Inagua, such transportation having ceased.

No. 12 was the usual annual Appropriation Act.

Education.

I regret that it is not in my power to report any material progress in the all-important work of public education. The Board of Education continue to be sadly hampered in their operations by the want of funds. The educational grant of 1,150*l.* a year for public schools was no doubt large enough in 1847, when the Colonial Legislature embodied it in a permanent Act, but it is now wholly inadequate to meet the demands of our numerous and widely dispersed out-islands. For the last four years I have been constantly urging upon the House of Assembly the absolute necessity of an augmentation of the grant, but all my efforts in this direction have been unavailing. I regret it the more, because it cannot be denied that the Bahamas have set an excellent example to all the British colonies where slavery once existed, by showing what may be done through the agency of the public schoolmaster in elevating the intellectual and moral condition of the negro.

Cherokee Sound. Gregory Town. Inagua. Current settlement.

In 1850 we had twenty-five public schools in operation, whereas we have now only twenty-one. Four have been closed, in consequence of the want of funds to support them. The total number of scholars now on the books is 1,874, but the average attendance is only 942. This arises from various local causes, the most prominent of which is the frequent demand on the part of the parents for the services of their children in the operations of the field.

Appendix No. 2, p. 50.

In the appendix will be found the last report of the Board of Education, and to its pages I would refer for a more detailed state of our public schools.

See Archdeacon's Memorandum in the Appendix. No. 3, p. 54.

Although I have been greatly disappointed by the refusal of the House of Assembly to augment the educational grant, it is a matter of great satisfaction to me to witness the great and successful efforts of the Episcopalian clergy in the colony to spread the benefits of a religious and secular education amongst the poorer classes. The Rev. Mr. Gray, rector of St. Matthews, has established an excellent school close to his church; and the Rev. Mr. Swann, curate of

BAHAMAS.

St. Agnes' chapel in Grant's Town (a large and populous district of Nassau), has three schools under his own more immediate superintendence,—one for boys, one for girls, and for infants. It is impossible for me to overrate the value of Mr. Swann's vigorous exertions in thus undertaking to educate four or five hundred children, almost all of whom are black or coloured.

These schools were recently founded (and to a considerable extent endowed) by his amiable and talented predecessor, the late lamented Rev. W. J. Woodcock, a most remarkable man, whose whole soul was devoted to the religious education of the negro, but whose earthly frame was unhappily of the most frail and delicate texture. His loss to the colony was severely felt, but the accompanying report from the Rev. Mr. Swann will show that he is no unworthy successor of so distinguished a benefactor of the negro race.

Rev. Mr. Swann's. Report, Appendix, No. 4, p. 55.

(Signed) JOHN GREGORY.

BAHAMAS.—APPENDIX No. 1.

REGULATIONS for the Election of Commissioners of Salt Ponds, and for the Discharge of their Functions. 1852.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

Colonial Secretary's Office, March 18, 1852.

THE Governor has much satisfaction in promulgating to the colony at large the intelligence of his having received Her Majesty's gracious commands to the effect that in future the care of the reservoirs, canals, floodgates, and all other works essential to the prosperity of the Bahamian salt ponds shall be entrusted to three commissioners in each island, of whom the Governor, on behalf of the Crown, will nominate one, and the other two will be elected by the lessees themselves, each lessee having a number of votes in proportion to the rent he pays.

With the view of giving the most complete effect to the instructions of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor has been pleased to lay down the following regulations for the election of the Commissioners and for the more correct and methodical transaction of the business which will devolve upon them, it being hereby clearly to be understood that his Excellency reserves to himself and to his successors in this Government full liberty to modify these regulations from time to time as the practical operation of them may indicate the necessity for alteration with a view to the public good, and also to declare them to be applicable to other islands in addition to those enumerated therein.

The Governor entertains the most sanguine hope that the elective mode of administering the affairs of the salt ponds will eventually (if not just at first) prove beneficial to the insular communities, and produce general contentment amongst them. His Excellency cannot too strongly impress upon the lessees that the Crown has no other interest in the salt pond revenue than that which they themselves possess. The Crown claims the property in them solely as trustee for the public at large, and has no other wish than that Her Majesty's subjects may be enabled to earn an honest livelihood by the profitable cultivation of them.

The Governor therefore appeals to the loyal feelings of all Her Majesty's faithful subjects in the salt islands to be aiding and assisting the insular boards in their endeavours to promote the well working of their respective ponds, and his Excellency begs them all to bear in mind that where so many individual interests are at stake it will be impossible for the local boards to please everybody. Here and there it must be expected that some individual interest will have to give way or to be postponed, but the Governor feels confident that, in the end, the system he is now, by Her Majesty's command, laying down will work well, and produce as much general satisfaction as any human institution of the same character can be expected to effect.

By his Excellency's command,

(Signed) C. R. NESBITT,
Colonial Secretary.

REGULATIONS for the Election of Commissioners of Salt Ponds, and for the Discharge of their Functions.

No. 1. The first election shall take place in each of the six salt producing islands, that is to say :—

Rum Cay,
Inagua,
Ragged Island,
Long Cay, Crooked Island,
Long Island, and
Exuma,

on the same day, viz. on Tuesday the first day of June in the present year.

2. Each commissioner so elected shall hold his office until the 31st day of December of the following year, 1853.

BAHAMAS.

3. On the third Monday of December in every year, excepting the present, an election in each island shall take place, and the two commissioners so elected shall hold their office for the year then next ensuing.

4. No lessee whose allotment is uncultivated shall have a vote at the election.

5. No lessee who has not paid his rent up to the latest date provided for in his lease shall be entitled to vote.

6. No occupier of a salt pond allotment shall be entitled to vote unless he produces at the time a lease from the Crown or from the Crown's lessee for the allotment in respect of which he claims to vote.

7. In the event of an allotment or allotments being held by more than one lessee, such lessee can only vote by the selection of one of themselves, as their representative and the lessee so voting must produce an authority in writing from the majority of his co-lessees, empowering him to exercise such right of voting on his and their behalf.

8. In the event of an allotment being held by a joint stock company, the privilege of voting shall only be enjoyed by the managing director of such association, or by some other person to be deputed for that purpose by the majority of the shareholders.

9. The lessee of each allotment shall vote by means of cards, on which are to be written, either by himself or some other person, the names of the two commissioners for whom he votes, but the card is not to be signed by the lessee unless he prefers doing so.

10. These cards will be provided by the Crown Commissioner, and will bear his initials on the back, but no number or other distinguishing mark.

11. Each lessee will be entitled to demand from the commissioner a card for every pound sterling of rent which he pays, either upon one or more allotments ; and any lessee whose rent or rents in the aggregate do not amount to one pound sterling shall be entitled to one card, and to one only, whatever may be the number of allotments he may hold.

12. The election shall take place in public, at the office of the Crown Commissioner or such other place as he may select, between the hours of 9 A.M. and 4 P.M., and it shall be the duty of the Crown Commissioner to give public notice of seven days of the forthcoming election, both as to time and place.

13. The election must be completed in one day, and lessees who do not attend personally or send some one with their cards between the hours of nine and four, will be shut out from the privilege of voting.

14. The Crown Commissioner will provide a box into which each lessee will drop his card or cards ; such box to be opened and locked by the Crown Commissioner in public at the commencement of the election, and to have an opening in the lid sufficiently wide to admit a card.

15. In the event of a lessee who may be entitled to vote not attending personally, but sending his card by another person, the person who brings his card, before dropping it into the box, must produce to the Crown Commissioner, in public, an authority in writing from the lessee himself, showing that he has empowered the bearer to make such use of the card.

16. The Crown Commissioner is to note down on a sheet of paper prepared for the purpose in the form A. attached to these regulations, the name of each voter, and that of his representative if he himself does not attend, together with the number of cards which the voter or his representative drops into the box.

17. At four o'clock the Crown Commissioner will open the box in public, and after making out a list of the voters, according to the form B. attached to these regulations, he will announce the names of the two persons who have the largest number of votes, and who have therefore become the " Elective Commissioners."

18. If it should happen that two or more gentlemen have the same number of votes, the question as to which of them is to become the " Elective Commissioner " must be disposed of by lot, in public, by the Crown Commissioner (immediately after the cards have been examined and counted) in the following manner :—

Two cards (or more if necessary) of exactly similar dimensions, each having the name of one of the gentlemen about whom the doubt exists, are to be dropped into the box by the Crown Commissioner ; after the box has been shaken it is to be unlocked, and the lid lifted only so far as to admit the Crown Commissioner's hand ; whichever card he first draws out is to decide the question in favour of the person whose name appears thereon.

19. If it should happen that any gentleman on whom the choice of the majority has fallen declines to act, the gentleman who has the next largest number of votes, and who consents to act, is to be declared the Commissioner accordingly ; provided, however, that the number of votes given for such last-mentioned person shall amount to one third of the whole number of votes given at such election ; but if no other person shall have a sufficient number of votes to entitle him to be declared elected, then the Crown Commissioner shall appoint another day for electing a Commissioner or Commissioners in the place of the person or persons declining to act as aforesaid. And such election shall proceed in the manner herein-before provided, save and except that the person or persons who shall have declined to act when so previously elected as aforesaid shall not be eligible for election at such last-mentioned election, and any votes given for such person or persons shall not be counted by the Crown Commissioner in summing up the votes.

20. The Crown Commissioner will officially communicate to the Colonial Secretary the names of the two Commissioners who have been elected and will serve, whereupon they will be gazetted in the usual manner; but, without waiting for such public announcement, they will enter on this, the first occasion, at once upon the discharge of their duties, and on all future occasions they will enter upon the discharge of their duties on the first of the month succeeding that in which the election takes place, that is to say, on New Year's Day.

21. In the event of the death of one of the "Elective Commissioners" during his year of office a fresh election is to take place, under the same regulations as those which have been laid down for the annual election in December, save that in this case the elected Commissioner will forthwith enter upon the discharge of his duties

22. In the event of the absence of both or of one of the "Elective Commissioners" during their year of office, all the powers hereby vested in the Board of Commissioners will devolve upon the Crown Commissioner alone or upon the Crown Commissioner and the remaining "Elective Commissioner," if only one is absent.

23. Persons occupying allotments in the salt ponds by virtue of sub-leases granted to them by the lessees of the Crown are entitled to the same privileges as those which are by these regulations accorded to the Crown's lessees themselves, but in all such cases the Crown's lessee will not be allowed to vote in respect of the same allotment for which his sub-lessee votes.

24. The Board of Commissioners will hold their ordinary meetings upon the first Monday of each month, and at such other times as circumstances may render necessary. A notice of twenty-four hours is to be the rule. In case of emergency a notice of one hour will be sufficient. Either of the three Commissioners may summon the other two to assemble for the transaction of business, and if due notice has been served upon them, two may proceed to business.

25. The Crown Commissioner, when present, is to record in an abreviated form on loose sheets of paper the proceedings of the Board, which are as soon as possible to be extended and copied into a book of record. Such book is to be at all times accessible to any one of the Commissioners, but not to the lessees unless with the Board's consent.

26. At each meeting of the Board the minutes of the proceedings of the antecedent meeting are to be read and confirmed, and the Crown Commissioner is to record that such has been done.

27. The opinions and decisions of any two of the Commissioners are to constitute the opinion or decision of the Board, but the dissenting member is at liberty, and is requested in any matter of importance, to record for the Governor's information his reasons for differing from the other two.

28. All pecuniary transactions connected with salt pond work will be carried on as hitherto by the Crown Commissioner as public accountant, but nothing will be paid for by him, and no work will be undertaken, which has not previously received the approbation of the Board, and the confirmation of the Governor, save and except, first, such small contingent expenses as may be unavoidably necessary from time to time; and secondly, such works as could not be postponed for reference to the Governor without absolute injury to the interests of the whole body of lessees, such, for instance, as the destruction of a floodgate or of a retaining wall by a storm or inundation. But in all these cases the previous and unanimous consent of the Board will be indispensable to warrant the auditor in passing the items in the quarterly accounts of the Crown Commissioner.

29. At the commencement of each year the Governor will apprize each Board of the total amount which it will be in his Excellency's power to place at their disposal during that year, out of the consolidated salt pond revenue of the colony, with a due regard to the requirements of the other five salt islands, and it will be incumbent upon each insular Board to watch the expenditure narrowly, to make the Governor's appropriation go as far as possible in the improvement of the pond, but to bear in mind that it must not on any account be exceeded, as the Governor has no other fund to resort to but the produce of the salt pond rents, and it is his earnest and most anxious desire to avoid the necessity of an appeal for assistance to the House of Assembly, well knowing that that honourable body have demands enough upon them without throwing the additional cost of salt pond works upon the general revenue of the colony.

30. At the commencement of each year the auditor of salt pond revenue will prepare and publish ample details of the salt pond revenue and expenditure, as well in the general aggregate, as in insular details.

31. It will be the duty of each insular Board to see that the rents are punctually paid, and in the event of any defaulter or defaulters appearing in the Crown Commissioners' rent roll, which is at all times to be accessible to the lessees, it will be incumbent upon the Board to take effectual steps to compel payment either by judicial process or by advising the Governor to resume the allotment on behalf of the Crown, it being evidently but justice to those who do punctually pay their rents, that public works, in which all parties are so deeply interested, should not be stopped for want of funds, arising from the neglect of other lessees to pay their rents.

32. It will be the duty of the Crown Commissioner to furnish the Governor from time to time with such extracts from the Board's minutes as he may deem necessary, but he is invariably to mark off in the margin those which he does transmit, and if the "Elective

BAHAMAS.

Commissioners," or either of them, wish further extracts to be sent, he is to comply with their or his desire as a matter of course, provided that such wish is duly recorded in the Minute Book.

(Signed) JOHN GREGORY,
Governor.

Government House, Nassau,
18th March, 1852.

By his Excellency's command,
(Signed) C. R. NESBITT, Colonial Secretary.

FORM A.

LIST of VOTERS whose Cards were dropped into the Election Box at Rum Cay, on Tuesday, 1st June 1852.

Name of Lessee or Sub-Lessee entitled to vote.	Number of Cards to which he is entitled by the Rent he pays.	Name of the Person who dropped the Cards into the Box.	Number of Cards dropped into the Box.
William Field - -	12	John Simpson - -	12
George Jones - -	5	Himself - - -	5
		&c. &c. &c.	

Rum Cay, 1st June 1852.

J. A. C.,
Crown Commissioner.

FORM B.

LIST of VOTES given at the Election for Commissioners, held at Rum Cay, on Tuesday, 1st June 1852.

For Mr. Brown.	For Mr. Rush.	For Mr. Urch.	For Mr. Fox.	For Mr. Jones.	For Mr. Field.	For Mr. White.	For Mr. Thirsk.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1		1		1	1	1
1			1		1		1
1			1				1
			1				1
							1
4	2	1	5	1	3	2	6

RESULT OF THE ELECTION.—Messrs. Thirsk and Fox declared to be the "Elective Commissioners" for Rum Cay.

Rum Cay, 1st June 1852.

J. A. C.,
Crown Commissioner.

Appendix, No. 2.

REPORT of the BAHAMAS BOARD OF EDUCATION for 1852.

THE Board of Education have the honour to submit their report to the Legislature, giving a brief retrospect of the condition and progress of the schools under their control and management during the year 1852.

While on the one hand the voice of congratulation can be raised upon the general success of the schools, yet on the other hand there still exist impediments to fetter the operations of the Board and render the task they have undertaken a difficult one to perform.

The gradual rise in the intelligence of the people has created fresh demands for education, while the funds at the disposal of the Board, inadequate for the efficient working of the establishment already existing, oblige the Board to refuse aid to the petitioners, whose claims on the liberality of the Legislature are quite as well founded as those of their more favoured fellow colonists.

Comparing the condition of the people but a few years since with what it now is, it is manifest to the most common observer, that the great and important change for the better is attributable to the exertions of the schoolmaster in every portion of these widely-scattered islands.

A deep sense of the value of knowledge and the evils of ignorance, of the happiness of virtue and the misery of vice, seems now to be rapidly spreading through every class of our population.

The field of the Board's operations being so wide and extensive, it is a matter of much difficulty for them to carry on with due efficiency the working of so large a system with a fund of so small an amount.

Barely sufficient as their finances are to meet the fixed and permanent expenditure, the Board are left without the means of keeping the schoolhouses in adequate repair,

or of providing that increased accommodation which is called for by the increase in the number of scholars and their advancement in the various branches of their studies.

To carry out effectually the system of the "British and Foreign School Society," it seems to be highly necessary that a gradual enlargement of schoolhouses should from time to time be made, as the Legislature places at the disposal of the Board the means of so doing.

In many of the schools of the out-islands, although the Board have established a system of tutition on the principles of that society, there still remain obstacles to impede its practical development. The narrow and confined houses serve in a material measure to retard the advancement of the pupil and to obstruct the course of the teacher.

A subject of grave importance, and one which the Board recommends to the serious consideration of the Legislature, is the inadequacy of the present scale of salaries allowed to the teachers.

The great agent in carrying on the work of reform in our schools must be the teacher himself. Whatever difference of opinion may exist on the question of education generally, as to the number of schools that should be supported at the public expense—or as to the duty of the State to remedy popular ignorance, there will probably be none as to the impolicy of underpaying so useful a class of persons as teachers in the schools supported by the public—and as to the fallacy of expecting to obtain efficiency in any educational system where the agents in it are inadequately remunerated.

In the appendix to this report will be found a table which not only exhibits the present scale of remuneration to teachers, but also those increased rates which appear to the Board to be called for with a view to encourage a higher class of men to engage in their service.

The Board have received the accompanying communication from Mr. Walton, teacher of the school at Harbour Island, setting forth the inadequacy of his salary for his support, and urging upon the Board to grant him an additional sum.

The Board are induced strongly to recommend to the Legislature the prayer of Mr. Walton, who came from England to the Bahamas on the Board's invitation for the purpose of entering on the field of labour in which he is now, with much success, engaged.

Mr. Walton is now receiving 115*l.*, and the Board purpose to increase it to 140*l.*

It will be seen that, to increase the salaries of the teachers already employed, an addition of 381*l.* is required; and should the Legislature adopt the recommendation of the Board, by extending yet wider the blessings of education on the plan proposed in the Appendix B., an additional amount of 812*l.*, making together the sum of 1,193*l.*

The Board earnestly recommend the Legislature to consider the claims on its sympathy and generosity of the children of those communities which are now deprived of a public school; for it must not be forgotten, that they are placed out of the reach of that influence which the well educated classes of the wealthier islands must exercise over the uneducated poor.

It can only be by the powerful agency of education that we can reasonably expect the rising generation in these distant and scattered settlements to become active and useful members of society, and to feel that unanimity of interest which is so necessary between the inhabitants of a colony comprising so large a number of widely dispersed islands.

The fatal scourge which has swept with such alarming force over many of the out-islands of this Government, carrying death to the mansion of the wealthy and to the cottage of the poor man, has counted among its victims two of the female teachers employed for needlework, nor has it spared the children themselves.

Of 688 pupils in the island of New Providence in the schools under the Board, eighty-two died of cholera within the space of three months, and among those in the out-islands, as far as the returns show, seven fell victims.

The panic that existed during the outbreak or prevalence of cholera struck temporarily at the root of all progress and advancement.

It cannot, however, be a matter of surprise, that so fatal a pestilence should have produced a total suspension of scholastic duty on the part of the teachers, many of whom were actively and humanely exerting themselves in ministering to the wants and alleviating the distresses of those stricken with the fearful disorder. The Board more particularly allude to Mr. Camplejohn, of Green Turtle Cay, Abaco; Mr. Barker, of Little Guano Cay, Abaco; and Mr. Macdonald, of Rock Sound, Eleuthera.

Owing to this alarming visitation, the disorder occasioned by the panic and the gloom which pervaded all classes, the Board determined to defer the examinations which usually take place before the Christmas holidays to the Easter recess, 1853, for the purpose of affording time for the usual preparation of the pupils.

For the first time since the establishment of a normal boys' school, the Board have sent out from the Boys' Central School a native teacher, who had been for upwards of four years regularly trained under the tuition of the Normal Inspector in the British and Foreign School Society's system.

The Board regard this as the commencement of a new era in the progress of education, for during the last seven years the teachers have, with few exceptions, been parties whom necessity has forced to offer their services, rather than the willing instructors of youth, whose early education had been a course of training in the art of teaching, and who would embark on a course of life pleasing to their minds, and with a thorough persuasion of the sacredness of the work they had engaged in.

BAHAMAS.

The Board have recently lost by death a promising young man, who formed one ofthe three pupil teachers in training at the Boys' Central School.

The Board again have to remark that the parents of the children are backward in paying the school fees.

On the Board's remonstrating with them through the teachers, excuses are continually made, and are sometimes grounded on the failure of the corn crops, and not unfrequently on the extreme destitution of the parties.

It is too true, that in many of the out-islands poverty and destitution are frequently met with, but there is every reason to believe, that, in many cases, the excuse is not well founded, and that the parents have been perfectly able to contribute their weekly pence.

The Board are not unmindful, however, of the late demand on their slender resources, arising from the spread of cholera among them, by reason whereof they were obliged to obtain many necessaries, to which they had long been strangers, but which were imperatively called for by the emergency.

The Board have the satisfaction of reporting that the schools under their jurisdiction are characterized by the same improvement which marked them during the preceding year.

They have imported a set of pneumatic apparatus for the use of the Boys' Central School, having viewed with much pleasure the interest observable by the pupils when engaged on the subject of "mechanical powers" during the examination at this school at the close of the year 1851, a complete set of which had been imported in that year.

The Girls' Model School in St. Matthew's Parish, those in the Western District, and the one at "Sandilands," in the parish of St. Anne, are progressing favourably, but the Board regret that "school visiting" by parents, guardians, and those interested in the cause, is not more frequent.

No greater incentive can be given to the teacher to instruct, or the pupil to learn, than the presence of visitors who evince an interest in the work they are then engaged in. The teacher feels encouraged and enlivened, and her exertions are redoubled, because she meets with those who (she knows) can appreciate the important work she is deeply absorbed in; and the voice of commendation at seasonable times is felt as a recompense for those hours of anxious toil and ceaseless exertion which her sense of duty prompts her to undergo.

The scholar awakes from the monotony induced by the absence of any stimulus to exertion; he feels that there are external influences at work, and that the community in which he lives feels a deep interest in his welfare.

Since the schools at Nassau have re-opened, some English and American strangers sojourning here have been frequent visitors, and the benefit resulting therefrom is most gratifying to all parties concerned in the great work of education.

Annexed to this report is an abstract of the account current between the Board and the Public, showing the funds received and expended, and the balance in hand.

By order of the Board,
(Signed) E. B. A. TAYLOR,
Secretary.

10th February, 1853, Nassau, N. P., Bahamas.

The BOARD OF EDUCATION in account current with the Public for the Year 1852.

1852. January.	£	s.	d.
To balance from last year's account current	67	3	4½
„ amount of annual grant for 1852 -	1,150	0	0
„ allowance for library purposes, and for prize books for the year 1851, vide 17th sec. 10th Vict. ch. - -	40	0	0
„ ditto ditto ditto for 1852 -	40	0	0
„ sale of prize books to trustees of Nassau library - - - -	4	13	0
„ sale of corn sent from Grand Bahama in lieu of fees - - -	1	5	0
„ sale of corn bags at St. Salvador -	0	7	6
„ fees received during the year - -	50	5	3¾
„ amount of stationery sold in 1852 -	8	11	1
„ cash received from Governor Gregory, being his share of the net proceeds of certain goods consigned to the Rev. Henry Capern, Baptist minister at Nassau, seized by the revenual officers, condemned by the General Court of the Bahama Islands, and under its decree sold by public auction on the 9th December 1852 - - -	1	16	3½
	£1,364	1	6¾

1852. December 31.	£	s.	d.
By salaries to teachers for 1852 - -	869	9	6
„ allowance to ditto - - -	75	0	0
„ schoolhouse rent - - -	10	0	0
„ cost of repair to schoolhouse at "Sandilands" - - - - -	22	18	4
„ cost of a set of pneumatic apparatus for Boys' Central School - - -	5	10	0
„ cost of books and stationery for 1852 -	70	0	0
„ cost of prize book - - -	8	7	6
„ contingent expenses for 1852 - -	79	11	3
	£1,141	1	7
By balance in bank to date - 219 19 11½			
„ „ in hands of Secretary - 3 0 0¼	222	19	11¾
	£1,364	1	6¾

1852. December 31.			
By balance in bank - - -	£222	19	11¾
„ liabilities for 1852 remaining unpaid	208	19	0½
„ available balance for 1853 - -	£14	0	11¼

By order of the Board.
(Signed) E. B. A. TAYLOR,
Secretary.

Table A.—Statistics of Schools for the Year 1852.—(Bahamas.)

Population.	Island.	Public School, and where situated.	Name of Teacher.	Salaries. £ s. d.	Allowances. £ s. d.	Total Emoluments. £ s. d.	Number of Scholars on the Books. Male.	Female.	Total.	Average Attendance.	Fees collected in the Year. £ s. d.		Proposed Scale of Salaries. £ s. d.	Explanations.
2,011	Abaco	Green Turtle Cay	Mr. Camplejohn	40 0 0	(a) 14 0 0	54 0 0	30	40	70	61	1 18 5	- -	60 0 0	(a) Allowance in aid of house rent.
		Ditto	Mrs. Camplejohn	6 0 0	- -	- -	—	—	—	—	- -	- -	10 0 0	
		Little Guano Cay	Mr. Barker	40 0 0	(b) 4 0 0	44 0 0	26	23	49	28	3 2 1	- -	60 0 0	(b) Allowance in aid of house rent.
		Ditto	Mrs. Thompson	6 0 0	- -	- -	—	—	—	—	- -	- -	10 0 0	
1,030	Andros	Coakley Town	Mr. Sweeting	34 0 0	- -	- -	30	19	49	24	0 9 10	- -	50 0 0	(c) Allowance to make his income equal to that which he was in receipt of when the Board removed him from Long Cay, Crooked Island.
		Ditto	Mrs. Sweeting	5 0 0	- -	- -	—	—	—	—	- -	- -	6 0 0	
922	Grand Bahama	Eight Mile Rock	Mr. Laroda	40 0 0	- -	- -	50	26	76	40	2 10 6	- -	50 0 0	
												Mistress	6 0 0	
		Carrion Crow Harbour	Mr. Wallace	34 0 0	- -	- -	12	12	24	13	1 5 0	- -	50 0 0	
		Ditto	Mrs. Laing	6 0 0	- -	- -	—	—	—	—	- -	- -	6 0 0	
1,092	Crooked Island	Long Cay	Mr. Wildgoos	34 0 0	(c) 30 0 0	64 0 0	35	9	44	20	3 3 0	- -	60 0 0	
		Ditto	Mrs. Wildgoos	6 0 0	- -	- -	—	—	—	—	- -	- -	10 0 0	
1,840	Harbour Island	- - -	Mr. Walton	100 0 0	(d) 15 0 0	- -	121	24	145	60	9 2 7½	- -	140 0 0	(d) Allowance in aid of house rent.
		Spanish Wells	Mr. Munro	40 0 0	(e) 24 0 0	64 0 0	58	25	83	40	3 1 5	- -	60 0 0	(e) Allowance to make his income equal to that which he was in receipt of when Mr. Walton succeeded him at Harbour Island.
		Ditto	Mrs. Munro	6 0 0	- -	- -	—	—	—	—	- -	- -	10 0 0	
		Rock Sound	Mr. McDonald	40 0 0	- -	- -	31	16	47	28	1 15 0	- -	60 0 0	
		Ditto	Mrs. McDonald	10 0 0	- -	- -	—	—	—	—	- -	- -	10 0 0	
4,640	Eleuthera	Governor's Harbour	Mr. Moss	34 0 0	- -	- -	42	10	52	28	1 15 10	- -	60 0 0	
		Ditto	Mrs. Moss	6 0 0	- -	- -	—	—	—	—	- -	- -	10 0 0	
		Bluff Settlement	Mr. Hall	34 0 0	- -	- -	31	34	65	25	1 10 8½	- -	60 0 0	
		Ditto	Mrs. Hall	6 0 0	- -	- -	—	—	—	—	- -	- -	10 0 0	
		Tarpum Bay	Mr. Petty	34 0 0	- -	- -	53	29	82	47	1 7 5	- -	60 0 0	
		Ditto	Mrs. Petty	6 0 0	- -	- -	—	—	—	—	- -	- -	10 0 0	
347	- - -	Ragged Island	Mrs. Ceruti	30 0 0	- -	- -	36	43	79	60	- -	Master	50 0 0	
												Mistress	6 0 0	
1,828	Saint Salvador	North End	Mr. Stuart	34 0 0	- -	- -	44	23	67	44	1 11 4½	- -	60 0 0	
		Ditto	Mrs. Stuart	6 0 0	- -	- -	—	—	—	—	- -	- -	10 0 0	
853	Rum Cay	- - -	Mr. Kerr	34 0 0	- -	- -	74	57	131	78	5 5 8½	- -	60 0 0	
												Mistress	10 0 0	
384	Watling's Island	- - -	Mrs. Nairn	34 0 0	- -	- -	28	22	50	45	- -	Master	50 0 0	
												Mistress	6 0 0	
		Boys Central	Mr. Spence	125 0 0	(f) 15 0 0	140 0 0	202	—	202	67	7 4 5	- -	140 0 0	
		Ditto	Mr. Bethel	13 0 0	- -	- -	—	—	—	—	- -	Teacher of handicraft	13 0 0	
		Ditto	Mr. Young	15 0 0	- -	- -	—	—	—	—	- -	Ditto	15 0 0	
		Girls Model	Mrs. Young	50 0 0	- -	- -	—	60	60	35	3 7 7	- -	50 0 0	
8,159	New Providence											Assistant Teacher	12 0 0	
		West District, No. 1.	Mrs. Taylor	40 0 0	- -	- -	—	178	178	68	3 6 7	- -	50 0 0	
		Ditto No. 2.	Mrs. Horton	35 0 0	- -	- -	39	139	178	72	0 9 6	- -	50 0 0	
			Miss Horton	10 0 0	- -	- -	—	—	—	—	- -	- -	12 0 0	
		Sandilands	Mrs. Forbes	30 0 0	- -	- -	65	78	143	59	0 18 3	- -	50 0 0	
			Miss Clarke	10 0 0	- -	- -	—	—	—	—	- -	- -	12 0 0	
				£1,031 0 0	£102 0 0		1,007	867	1,874	942	£50 5 3		£1,514 0 0	

Proposed scale of Salaries	£1,514 0 0
Present scale of Salaries	1,133 0 0
Difference	£381 0 0

TABLE B.

PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF SCHOOLS.

Population.	Island.	Proposed Situation of School.	Proposed Scale of Salaries.	£	s.	d.
See Table A.	Abaco	Cherokee Sound	Master	60	0	0
			Mistress	10	0	0
See Table A.	Andros Island	Nicolls Town	Master	50	0	0
			Mistress	6	0	0
		Red Bays	Master	50	0	0
			Mistress	6	0	0
See Table A.	Eleuthera	Gregory Town	Master	50	0	0
			Mistress	6	0	0
2,027	Exumas	Moss Town	Master	60	0	0
			Mistress	10	0	0
		Steventown	Master	60	0	0
			Mistress	10	0	0
		Little Exuma	Master	50	0	0
			Mistress	6	0	0
See Table A.	Saint Salvador	Bight	Master	60	0	0
			Mistress	10	0	0
1,477	Long Island	Clarence Town	Master	60	0	0
			Mistress	10	0	0
		Deadman's Cay	Master	50	0	0
			Mistress	6	0	0
		Northern District	Master	50	0	0
			Mistress	6	0	0
150	Bimini	Alice Town	Master	50	0	0
			Mistress	6	0	0
530	Inagua	Mathew Town	Master	60	0	0
			Mistress	10	0	0
				£812	0	0

Difference between present and proposed rates of salaries, as shown in Table A.	£381	0	0
Amount required, as shown in Table B.	812	0	0
	£1,193	0	0
Present annual grant of the Legislature	1,150	0	0
Total	£2,343	0	0

Appendix, No. 3.

MEMORANDUM received from the Venerable Archdeacon Trew upon the State of the Schools under the Control of the Church of England.

Nassau, April 30, 1853.

The following abstract of the schools under the control of the Church of England in the Bahamas will show the efforts that are being made by the clergy in promoting the education of the people of this colony.

It may be stated that all the Church Schools are open gratuitously without reference to the prevailing prejudice of colour, which is strenuously resisted by all the Church agents; and as in the case of the Woodcock schools, instruction in the Holy Bible is the only condition of entrance.

Perhaps in few colonies are the difficulties in the way of a complete and efficient system of education greater than in the Bahamas. These difficulties arise chiefly from the poverty of the settlers, the scattered character of the settlements, and the great expense requisite to extend the means of education throughout the many islands in the group

In certain islands and groups of cays, it is necessary for the schoolmaster every few months to change his residence, to afford facilities for the attendance of more remote settlers. This of course limits the extent of the instruction to reading, writing, and arithmetic, save that the teacher is able from time to time to sow the seeds of Divine Truth, which as years advance may be matured. But at present this is all that the means at hand will permit of being effected, and is certainly better than total neglect.

PROGRESS and present Number of Church Daily Schools.

Date.	Number of Scholars.	Details.		
1848	312	1852.	Number of islands partially occupied	7
1849	444		Number of stations	13
1850	738		Number of teachers	14
1851	858		Number of scholars	1,079
1852	1,079		Average attendance	703
			Per cent. in average attendance	65
			Per cent. increase in five years	245

There are, besides the above, twenty-five Church Sunday schools, containing at present 1,645 children.

Appendix, No. 4.

SIR, Saint Agnes Parsonage, Nassau, April 29, 1853.

IN reply to your Excellency's note of this morning, I have much pleasure in presenting the subjoined particulars relative to the "Woodcock" Schools.

Situated in the midst of the African settlements, which form the district of St. Agnes, the schools are of a purely missionary character, having for their object not only the instruction, but also the moral training of the masses amongst whom they are established.

They are open gratuitously to the children of parents of all religious denominations, and by such are freely taken advantage of, as may be seen by referring to the table attached. The sole condition of their admission to, and participating in, the benefits of the schools required by us is, that all those who are admitted receive daily instruction in the Holy Bible from the teacher.

The schools, three in number, contain boys, girls, and infants, each department being conducted by efficiently trained teachers. The ordinary course of study (to which might be added needlework and palmetto plaiting in the girls' school) is detailed in the table above referred to. The district contains but few white inhabitants; hence the majority of the children in the schools are black and coloured.

The importance of sound scriptural education in this district, and indeed throughout the colony, cannot be over-estimated. When the inability of the major part of the parents of children in the schools, either to understand or speak English, is taken into consideration, the incalculable benefits bestowed upon the population generally through the quiet unsuspected agency of their own children, will be readily seen and acknowledged; and whilst in the transaction of business they are enabled to render unknown assistance to their parents, I am persuaded that much of the religious information possessed by the poor people of this district has been, and is, conveyed to them by their children.

To morally elevate the people, and to infuse in all the relations of life a practical Christianity, being the primary object of the schools, we consider it of the first importance to train, and send out properly qualified teachers to the destitute parts of the colony. Some little progress in this respect has been made during the past year, in which three young men have received appointments at our recommendation, to whose zeal and efficiency the most satisfactory testimony is borne by the clergy of the parishes in which they are respectively engaged.

The accompanying tables will afford statistical information relating to the schools during the months of June, July, and August of 1852, and of the three first months of the present year. The intervening months are omitted on account of the irregularity, consequent upon the prevalence of cholera in the district.

With sincere thanks for your Excellency's permission to forward this, and trusting that it may not be found too lengthy,

I remain, &c.

His Excellency the Governor. (Signed) ROBERT SWANN.

TABLES relating to the Woodcock Schools, Nassau.

—	No. on Books.					Average Daily Attendance.					Per Cent. present.		Number of Girls sewing.	Approximation to Age.				Number.							
																		Writing.		Arithmetic.		Reading.			
	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.	Average.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.	Average.	Monthly.	Average.			Twelve Years or above.	Six to Twelve.	Below Six.	On Paper.	Total.	Compound Rules.	Total.	Easy Narrative, & above.	Total.
1852.																								
June -	101	80	190	371	434.6	87.1	51.9	145.5	284.5	286.3	86.2	79.1	40											
July - -	124	86	240	450		88.2	51.6	130.5	270.3		71.1		43											
August - -	128	85	240	453		102.5	61.2	140.5	304.2		80.0		43											
1853.																								
January - -	133	87	240	460	441.0	93.7	56.2	134.8	284.7	309.1	63.6	70.3	87	Boys.	41	92	—	Boys.	109	36	36	53	93	
February - -	137	80	208	425		97.7	55.5	157.2	310.4		71.9		80	Girls.	19	61	—	Girls.		—		40		
March -	133	80	225	438		99.9	60.2	172.2	322.3		75.5		80	Infants	—	55	172	Infants						

SUBJECTS OF STUDY.

All the Scholars - { The Word of God. / Reading.

Juveniles - { Writing. / Arithmetic. / Geography. / Natural History. / Grammar.

Senior Boys - { History. / Algebra. / Geometry. / Vocal Music.

TURKS ISLANDS.

No. 10.

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Sir C. E. Grey to the Duke of Newcastle.

(No. 24.) King's House, Jamaica, August 9, 1853.

My Lord Duke, (Received September 1, 1853.)

I have received from President Forth a despatch, No. 61, July 1, 1853, consisting of his Honour's report on the Blue Book of Turks Islands for the year 1852, which accompanies the despatch, and is the first blue book which has been returned from that colony.

I am at the same time informed that duplicates of the book and despatch have been forwarded direct to the Colonial Office; and it does not seem that they require any other remark from me than that I have no reason to question the favourable results which are stated to have arisen from the separation of the Turks Islands from the Bahamas, and from the administration of the Government since that time.

I have, &c.

The Duke of Newcastle, &c. &c. &c. (Signed) CHARLES E. GREY.

Copy of a DESPATCH from President Frederick Forth to the Right Hon. Sir C. E. Grey.

(No. 61.) Government House, Grand Turk, July 1, 1853.

Sir,

I have the honour herewith to transmit the Turks and Caicos Islands Blue Book for 1852.

2. I proposed to have reported in detail on the financial and commercial position of these islands, but I must abstain doing so at present; my health is so debilitated since my late attack of epidemic fever that I feel my report might not convey all the information I should desire.

3. My financial despatches at the close of each year, together with my addresses to the Legislative Council on the opening of each annual session, have hitherto placed your Excellency in possession of all the information that might be desired.

4. From those despatches and addresses your Excellency may have ascertained that the object Her Majesty's Government had in view in the separation of these islands from the Bahama Government has been fully realized.

5. Those grievances a majority of the inhabitants of the Turks and Caicos Islands brought in 1847 and in 1848 under the notice of the Secretary of State, as detrimental to an extension of their trading resources, have been gradually set aside.

6. The tonnage duty of one shilling per ton on each and every ton of the registered tonnage of every vessel arriving at these islands from any port without their limits has been wholly abolished. The duty of five per centum exacted on the amount of all colonial duties collected at the ports of entries has also been repealed. The duties hitherto paid on ale, porter, and cider (when in wood), on fruits (fresh), vegetables, and roots of all kinds, and on medicines, have been entirely repealed, as also on the following articles hitherto yielding a revenue, and essentially required in and towards the cultivation of the salt pans, such as carts and cart harness, cart wheels, arms and boxes for cart wheels, mules, asses, hay and oats, osnaburgs and bagging; at the same time that the general tariff has been considerably modified, particularly on all articles of provisions and of daily use.

7. The export duty on salt has also since January last been placed upon its former footing of one farthing in lieu of one halfpenny per bushel, being a reduction of fifty per centum.

8. The duties on gin and other spirits have been increased from 2*s.* 6*d.*, with an additional duty of 5 °/₀ on the said duty, to 3*s.* per gallon.

On rum from 2*s.*, with an additional duty of 5 °/₀ on the said duty, to 3*s.* per gallon; and that the duty on brandy had been decreased from 3*s.* 3*d.*,

TURKS ISLANDS.

with an additional duty of 5 °/₀ on the said duty, to 3*s.* 3*d.* per gallon,—with advantage to the revenue, and without introducing any system of smuggling, so far as, hitherto, the officers of the revenue have been able to ascertain.

9. More recently the tax or fees levied on tickets of departure, and the clearance fee on all vessels trading here, have been repealed.

10. A superior lighthouse on the northern bluff of Grand Turk has been in operation since October 1852, affording security, not only to vessels trading to these islands (where formerly wrecks were so frequent), but also to those taking the "Turk Passage."

11. A moderate light duty of threepence per ton is collected on such vessels only as come to an entry at any of the ports within the Presidency.

12. The pilotage fees have also been greatly modified.

13. The public debt of these islands (8,000*l.*) to the Bahamas, which in 1848 the colony was allowed sixteen years to liquidate, has in a shorter period of five years been reduced to less than one thousand pounds (1,000*l.*), exclusive of the 1,400*l.* raised on debentures within the Presidency in aid of the payment of that debt.

14. The trade of the Presidency is steadily increasing, and an extended cultivation of the Crown salinas is keeping pace with the general prosperity of the colony.

15. The receipts and the expenditure of Her Majesty's Crown funds since 1849 have been as follows:

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
1849	3,224	15	9	1849	1,485	16	10½
1850	3,333	11	3¾	1850	3,896	19	6
1851	3,280	16	8½	1851	3,518	8	0½
1852	3,792	11	11½	1852	4,221	12	2½
	£ 13,631	15	8½		£ 13,122	16	7½
Surplus in Crown chest on the 31st December 1852 *					508	19	1
					£ 13,631	15	8½

* Exclusive of 186*l.* 19*s.* 10¾*d.* in specialties.

16. Notwithstanding so great a reduction of taxation as that I have glanced at, the revenue for the last three years, under the modified tariff, is in excess of those financial years which, burdened with a heavy rate of taxation, immediately preceded the separation of these islands from the Government of the Bahamas.

High Tariff.	£	s.	d.	Modified Tariff.	£	s.	d.
1846	5,453	9	3	1850	5,876	16	6
1847	5,678	9	0	1851	5,925	18	2½
1848	5,609	17	8	1852	6,712	13	10¼
	£ 16,741	15	11		£ 18,615	8	6¾

17. The following return of the shipping which visited these islands in 1852 will furnish also a satisfactory proof of the progress of this infant colony:

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Shipping which visited these Islands and the Bahamas respectively in 1851 and 1852.

	Inwards.		Outwards.	
	No. of Vessel.	Tonnage.	No. of Vessel.	Tonnage.
Turks and Caicos Islands, 1852*	380	38,930	385	40,106
Bahamas, 1851†	373	36,914	363	36,038
Excess in favour of the Turks and Caicos Islands	7	2,016	22	4,068

* Receiver-General's comparative statement transmitted with Despatch No. 11, January 1852.
† Extracted from Blue Book for 1851.

TURKS ISLANDS.

18. I must not omit to mention, that where, before these islands were constituted into a separate government under that of your Excellency's supervision, but about forty children attended a solitary public school, three schools have been opened at Grand Turk, two at Salt Cay, and one at Lorimers Caicos, attended altogether by upwards of five hundred children.

19. The only drawback to the further advancement of the Presidency that could be justly designated as a grievance, and which still continues to be seriously felt, is the prolonged absence of any regular postal intercourse with the rest of the world, and the want of a properly recognized post office at these islands.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Sir C. E. Grey, &c. &c. &.

(Signed) F. Forth,
President.

BARBADOS.

BARBADOS.

No. 11.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke, C.B., K.H., to the Duke of Newcastle.

(No. 42.) Windward Islands, Barbados, June 7, 1853.

My Lord Duke, (Received July 2, 1853.)

1. I have the honour to submit to your Grace a report on the Barbados Blue Book for 1852.

2. With my reports for 1850 I transmitted an abstract of several details, which I have again compiled in the same compendious form; and in order to mark the progress of the colony I have included with the present returns those of 1851.

Enclosure 1. Page 62 to 64. Abstract Returns of the Revenue and Expenditure, Land, Coins and Currency Churches, Schools, Imports and Exports, Criminal, and other Prisoners.

3. In adverting to the condition of the island, dependent as it is for its prosperity and the support of its large population on the production of sugar, a consideration of the circumstances which have occurred, and may again arise to disturb its prospects, will be attended with some advantage.

4. The large sugar crop of the last year, estimated at 48,785 hogsheads, or 905,600 cwt., being nearly one third of the entire export from the West Indian colonies, although partly the result of a favourable season, was also in a great degree obtained by extended cultivation.

5. In my report for 1848 I stated that, in order to meet the commercial embarrassments in that year, it had become necessary to raise supplies for the subsistence of the people; that, estimating the cultivable land at 100,000 acres, and deducting from it one fifth, or 20,000 acres, for pasturage and roads, that one half of the arable land, or 40,000 acres, were planted in sugar canes, and the other half in esculent roots and grains. But in the last year the cultivation of the cane was extended, and that of other productions diminished, owing to which the people have again derived a considerable part of their subsistence from imported supplies.

6. This recurrence to what has been called the plantation system has been induced by a decline in the market value of sugar consequent upon the admission on equal terms of the produce of the foreign colonies, the planters having been obliged to make increased exertions to meet their liabilities.

7. The following extracts from the Blue Books, taken at intervals of five years from 1842 to 1852, will be explanatory upon this point. There were exported—

In 1842	-	21,545 hhds.,	valued at	671,515*l.*, or 31*l.* per hhd.
In 1847	-	32,257 ,,	,,	653,980*l.*, ,, 20*l.* ,,
In 1852	-	48,785 ,,	,,	739,884*l.*, ,, 15*l.* ,,

The produce in 1852 being more than double that of 1842, and the price reduced to less than one half. Estimating the charges for the whole period at 10*l.* per hogshead, the net return to the planter in 1842 was 21*l.*, in 1847 10*l.*, and in 1852 5*l.* per hogshead.

8. In recording the successful exertions of the planters of Barbados to sustain a competition with the foreign colonies, and for which they have been mainly indebted to their command of labour and the frugality with which their estates have of late years been managed, it is probable that if the slave trade should be effectually suppressed their position will be progressively improved; and if

BARBADOS.

circumstances should bring about the abolition of slavery in Brazils and Cuba, the social advances they have made in the last fifteen years of freedom will secure to them decided advantages. As, however, sugar is a production only second to corn in the general demand for it, and as the countries adapted to its production are so widely extended, it may be advisable to take a more comprehensive survey of the question.

Vide Enclosure 2. Printed Statistical Return, p. 24.

9. From recent statistical returns the quantity of cane sugar exported from different countries has been estimated at 23,153,070 cwts., of which 14,672,733 cwts. are the production of slave labour, and 8,473,340 cwts. of free labour, to which last may be added 3,296,417 cwts. of beetroot sugar, the increase of which in free competition with the richer produce of the cane affords a proof of the effect arising from the greater economy which has been applied in the production of the former.

10. Estimating the present produce of the British West Indies at 3,000,000 cwts., that of Mauritius at 1,000,000 cwts., and of the East Indies at 3,000,000 cwts , it is probable that the investment of capital in the British territories of India consequent upon the settlement of the land tax will have the effect of stimulating the cultivation of sugar and other products in that continent. The large capitals invested in coffee plantations at Ceylon after the settlement of 1833 would probably have been applied to the production of sugar, as the most profitable investment, if the lands had been equally adapted for it. But in extensive districts of continental India sugar of good quality can be raised at less cost than in the West Indies under a permanent limitation of the tax ; and the introduction of central sugar works, with the advantages arising from an indefinite command of labour at low rates of wages, would afford to European and native capitalists all the advantages which would enable them to effect an improvement in the quality and a reduction in the price of their produce.

11. To meet the pressure of this competition, the West Indian colonies can have no assured reliance except in the adoption of such methods as will cheapen the cost of production, to effect which it may become necessary to encourage the gradual accumulation of a farming capital to be employed as a separate and independent investment, where the proprietors do not reside and retain in their own hands the management of their estates ; a change which, when it can be brought about, will strengthen the security of property, while it will favour the improvement of the labouring classes.

12. Although the peasantry are in some respects improved, they retain many of the habits which originated in the condition from which they have emerged. Men and women are still indiscriminately employed in field work at wages varying from sixpence to a shilling a day ; their families are neglected, and their homesteads, while exhibiting proofs of industry, for which the women in particular are remarkable, indicate at the same time the comfortless mode of life to which they are addicted ; and not having the example of a thriving middle class to inspire them with a taste for the habits of civilized life, their advancement is necessarily retarded, and their condition liable to the vicissitudes to which a cottier population have been elsewhere exposed. Excepting on those estates where the proprietors reside, and take an active interest in their improvement, they are for the most part actuated by a desire to accumulate funds for the purchase of detached portions of land ; and they crowd indiscriminately, with their families, into small wooden tenements, which they set up upon patches of land rented by the week or month, according to their engagements for work, and which are as easily taken down and removed when their engagements terminate.

Population.

13. The census of 1851, compared with that of 1844, indicates an annual increase of about one sixth per cent. of the population in the last seven years, and a growing tendency to excess in the number of females. Children of both sexes are employed in agriculture, and are taken out to work by their parents till old enough to make engagements for themselves. The numbers who since the abolition of slavery have settled in the towns, and the corruptions to which they are there exposed, are productive of much evil.

14. The incorporation of the city of Bridgetown, which has been brought under the consideration of the Legislature, and the investment of capital in important works which have been projected, will, by augmenting the resources

of the community, and giving employment to the people, tend to improve the condition of all classes. A project for the supply of the city of Bridgetown with fresh water is likely to be matured, and the formation of a harbour of refuge will, I hope, eventually be undertaken upon the plan recommended in my report of 1851.

15. The investment of large capitals in such works will hold out encouragement also to the introduction and settlement of skilled labourers and artizans from Europe, and favour the growth of a respectable middle class in the colony.

Taxes and Duties.

16. With the returns which accompanied my reports for 1850, I took occasion to notice the introduction of a change in the principles of taxation, by which duties of import had of late years been substituted for the internal taxes which had previously constituted a large part of the colonial revenues; and I transmit with this report a table alphabetically arranged and compiled from the latest returns, which will show on inspection the taxes and duties which are imposed in the several Windward Islands.

Vide Encl. 3. Schedule of Taxes and Duties levied in the Government of the Windward Islands, p. 65-68.

17. There is little prospect, from the diversity of views prevailing in the local Assemblies, and without the intervention of a general Legislature, that these anomalies can be corrected, or the taxes assimilated, which affect at present so injuriously the general and intercolonial trade of these colonies, and particularly of Barbados, which is an entrepôt for the others.

18. The repeal of the export duties levied in 1850 was followed by an increase of the import and tonnage duties in 1851; but the large amount of produce exported in the last year led to no further increase, except in the tonnage duties.

19. The repeal by a recent Act of the differential duties in Barbados, and the establishment of a warehouse for bonding goods, will tend to encourage the trade of the island; but the duties levied on corn and meal it would be desirable to repeal, and also those imposed on a variety of commodities which also enter into the subsistence of the people, are unproductive to the revenue, and which are too perishable to be retained in bond.

Enclosure 4. Comparative Statement of the Population, Revenue, and Pressure of Taxation in the Windward Islands, p. 68.

Churches and Schools.

20. The defective state of the ecclesiastical returns renders it impossible to ascertain whether there has been an aggregate increase or decrease in the average attendance at the churches; but in the church schools, which alone are returned, there has been an increase in the numbers who have been under instruction, of which a more accurate account will be obtained when the annual report of the inspector of schools has been received.

Prisons.

21. The prison returns exhibit a small increase in the number of offences, attributable to the repeal of a law which required in certain minor cases the payment of a dollar on the issue of complaint warrants.

22. The male adult prisoners sentenced to hard labour are for the most part employed on the public works, and are classed according to their conduct in gangs, in which they are progressively advanced; and to those in the first or "good conduct" gang small remissions of time are allowed on the monthly reports of the inspector, for which tickets-of-leave are ultimately granted to them, if not forfeited by subsequent misconduct. All cases of prison discipline are tried by the visiting justice. The punishments for breaches of discipline or idleness are confinement separately for short periods with reduced diet; and in refractory cases prisoners are worked apart for longer periods within the prison walls, and being kept at hard labour upon the ordinary prison diet, it has proved a means of reformation, without injury to health, the object in all cases having been to preserve in the minds of prisoners the connexion between labour and subsistence.

23. The new prison now in course of erection will afford the means of carrying out the principles of reformatory discipline to a greater extent than are at present afforded.

BARBADOS.

24. Females are confined in a separate prison, and are exclusively employed within the prison walls; there is also a separate asylum for juvenile offenders, who are employed in agricultural labour, and receive the ordinary elementary instruction.

25. The improvement of these several establishments, in so densely populous a colony, is of the utmost importance as a means of discouraging crime and reforming offenders; and as these are all discharged within the island and can with difficulty be withheld from the influence of their former evil associations, the progressive stages through which they are passed during their periods of imprisonment require to be such as to train them in those dispositions and habits which it is desirable they should assume when restored to society.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

The Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c.

Enclosure 1.

BARBADOS.

ABSTRACT RETURN from Blue Book 1851–2.

Revenue.

Year.	Customs Duties.			Assessed and other Taxes.	Total.	Increase.
	Import.	Export.	Tonnage.			
	£		£	£	£	£
1851	25,010	Nil.	15,000	11,071	51,081	—
1852	24,958	Nil.	17,334	11,804	54,096	3,015.

Expenditure, Colonial.

Year.	Civil Government.	Judicial.	Ecclesiastical.	Education.	Police.	Prisons.	Other Expenditure.	Total.	Increase.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1851	9,463	6,263	6,115	1,773	15,796	2,604	3,830	45,844	—
1852	11,381	6,085	6,976	2,122	15,358	8,273	4,783	54,978	9,134

Expenditure, Local and Parochial.

(No accurate Returns have been received.)

Expenditure, Great Britain.

Year.	Civil.	Military.	Total.	Remarks.
	£	£	£	
1851	13,550	105,942	119,492	The first columns include the Governor's and Private Secretary's salary, the Bishop's, Archdeacon's, Minister's, and Stipendiary Magistrate's salaries.
1852	9,625	89,982	99,607	

Population.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Remarks.
1851 1852	62,272	73,667	135,939	Per census of June 1851.

Land.

Year.	Area in Square Miles.	Acreage under Cultivation.	Remarks.
1851 1852	166	100,000	Estimated.

Coins and Currency.

Year.	Specie in Circulation.	Notes in Circulation.	Remarks.
	Estimated.		
	£	£	
1851	30,000	30,000	British gold and silver coins are the standard currency of the island, which circulate with colonial bank paper.
1852	35,000		

Churches.

Year.	Churches of England.	Other Denominations.	Number of Sittings.	Average Attendance.	Per Cent. on Population.	Remarks.
1851	45	—	25,203	—	—	No return from Moravians or Wesleyans.
1852	45	—	25,264	—	—	No accurate return of attendance.

Schools.

Year.	Church of England.	Other Denominations.	Total Number of Scholars.	Per Cent. on Population.	Remarks.
1851	4,030	- -	4,030	—	No complete return from Moravians or Wesleyans.
1852	6,931	146	7,077	—	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Value in Sterling.

Year.	Imports.				Exports.			
	From Great Britain.	From British Colonies.	From Foreign Countries.	Total.	To Great Britain.	To British Colonies.	To Foreign Countries.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1851	546,582	96,408	144,983	787,973	716,693	167,500	5,431	887,624
1852	489,282	103,391	175,291	767,974	783,801	153,362	14,560	951,723

BARBADOS.

Shipping.

Year.	Inwards.				Outwards.			
	From Great Britain.	From British Colonies.	From Foreign Countries.	Total.	To Great Britain.	To British Colonies.	To Foreign Countries.	Total.
1851	34,806	29,274	31,192	95,272	33,833	32,973	26,325	92,631
1852	36,844	32,728	38,805	108,377	41,528	35,408	28,634	105,570

Return of Criminal and other Prisoners.

Year.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Increase.	Debtors.
1851	1,400	568	161	45	2,174	- - -	330
1852	1,456	671	217	75	2,419	245	397

BOUVERIE ALLEYNE,
Private Secretary.

Enclosure 2.

SUGAR PRODUCE.

We copy from a late number of the Journal of the Society of Arts the following valuable table of the quantities of sugar annually produced in different parts of the world; it is extracted from a series of similar useful statistical returns recently published by Dr. E. Stolle, of Berlin:—

1. CANE SUGAR.

	Cwts.	Cwts.
I. In the English Colonies:		
The Antilles - - - - -	3,060,000	
Mauritius - - - - - -	1,000,000	
East Indies and Ceylon - - - -	2,970,000	
		7,030,000
II. In the Spanish Colonies:		
Cuba - - - - - - -	5,000,000	
Porto Rico - - - - - -	1,000,000	
The Philippines - - - - - -	500,000	
Andalusia - - - - - -	150,000	
		6,650,000
III. Brazil - - - - - - - - -		4,000,000
IV. The United States:		
Louisiana - - - - - -	2,624,860	
Texas - - - - - - -	70,170	
Florida - - - - - -	17,410	
Georgia - - - - - -	12,730	
Mississippi - - - - - - -	2,780	
South Carolina - - - - -	1,500	
Alabama - - - - - -	280	
		2,729,730
V. Dutch Colonies:		
Java - - - - - - -	1,000,000	
Surinam - - - - - -	300,000	
		1,300,000
VI. French Colonies:		
Martinique - - - - - -	468,134	
Gaudaloupe - - - - - -	400,928	
Bourbon - - - - - -	417,868	
Guiana - - - - - - -	6,410	
		1,293,340
VII. Danish Colonies:		
St. Croix and St. Thomas - - - - - -		150,000
Total cane sugar exported - - -		23,153,070

N.B.—To this must be added the quantity consumed in the various countries, which must be nearly equal in amount to that given above.

2. Beet-root Sugar.

	Factories.	Cwts.
I. France	333	1,327,221
II. Zollverein	237	1,219,320
III. Russia	360	300,000
IV. Austria	171	240,000
V. Belgium	40	142,876
VI. Poland	42	60,000
VII. Great Britain	2	7,000
	1,185	3,296,417

3. Palm Sugar.

Hindostan, Siam, Sumatra, Java, &c.	2,000,000

4. Maple Sugar.

	Cwts.
1. United States:	
New York	100,481
Ohio	63,634
Vermont	46,479
Indiana	37,278
Pennsylvania	22,658
New Hampshire	11,624
Virginia	15,418
Kentucky	13,778
Michigan	13,298
The other States	20,309
2. Canada	60,000
Total Maple sugar	404,957

Enclosure 3.

Schedule of Articles on which Taxes and Duties are levied in the Government of the Windward Islands.

—	Barbados.	Grenada.	St. Vincent.	Tobago.	St. Lucia.	Remarks.
Licenses.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Auctioneer, per annum	- - -	20 0 0	- - -	- - -	10 0 0	These returns are made from the Blue Books of the year 1851, for Grenada, St. Vincent, Tobago, and St. Lucia, and for Barbados, from the act which came into force on April 5, 1853, entitled "An Act to regulate the trade of this island," (July 23, 1852.)
Beer and malt liquors, to sell, per annum.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	40 0 0	
Billiards, to keep tables, per annum.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 0 0	
Boatmen, per annum	0 6 5	—	—	—	—	
Bread, to sell, per annum	0 16 0	—	—	—	—	
Butcher, per annum	1 12 1	—	—	—	—	
Charcoal, to sell, per annum	- - -	- - -	5 0 0	—	—	
Cigars, ditto	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 0 0	
Fruit, ditto	0 8 0	—	—	—	—	
Goods, to sell occasionally, for each voyage or occasion.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 0 0	
Gunpowder, to sell, per annum	—	—	—	—	3 0 0	
Hawker, per annum	1 12 1	1 0 0	1 0 0	—	—	
Huckster, ditto	- - -	- - -	1 0 0	2 0 0	—	
Labourer, ditto	- - -	- - -	- - -	0 4 0	—	
Porter, ditto	0 6 5	- - -	- - -	0 4 0	—	
Shooting, ditto	0 8 0	—	—	—	—	
Snuff, to sell, ditto	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 0 0	
Spirits, ditto	6 8 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	40 0 0	
Tobacco, ditto	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 0 0	
Vegetables, ditto	0 8	—	—	—	—	
Wines, ditto	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	40 0 0	
Taxes.						
Arrowroot, per cent.	-	-	2 per cent.	—	—	
Asses, per head per annum	- - -	- - -	0 5 0	0 10 0	—	
Boats, per foot, from stem to stern.	- - -	- - -	0 0 3	0 2 6	—	
Carriage, for each wheel, per annum.	0 7 6	- - -	0 5 0	—	—	
Carts, for each wheel, per annum, if for hire	0 3 9	—	—	—	—	
Dogs, per head, per annum	0 4 2	- - -	0 6 0	—	—	
Guns, for each	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 0 0	—	
Horses, per head, per annum	0 6 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	1 0 0	—	
Houses, per cent. on annual rental.	0 12 6	3 10 0	- - -	5 0 0	5 0 0	
Incomes, per cent. per annum	- - -	- - -	1 10 0	—	—	
Land, for each acre	0 0 9	- - -	0 1 0	- - -	0 4 0	

BARBADOS.

No. 3.—SCHEDULE of ARTICLES on which Taxes and Duties are levied.—*continued.*

——	Barbados.	Grenada.	St. Vincent.	Tobago.	St. Lucia.	Remarks.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Molasses, per cent.	- -	- -	2 0 0	2 12 5	—	Value 6*d.* per gallon.
Mules, per cent. per annum	0 3 9	1 0 0	0 10 0	1 0 0	—	
Rum, per cent.	- -	- -	2 0 0	2 12 10¾	200 0 0 per cent.	On a value of 9*d.* per gallon.
Still, to have a	- -	- -	- -	0 0 9	—	
Sugar, per cent.	- -	- -	2 0 0	3 0 0	—	On a value of 10*s.* per cwt.
DUTIES OF IMPORT.						
Almonds, per cwt.	0 1 8½	0 2 9½	0 1 1¾	0 8 0	0 1 8½	
Asses, per head	0 8 4	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	
Bacon, at (56*s.* per cwt. value) per cent.	7 14 9¼	10 0 0	7 9 5¼	16 13 3	10 0 0	
Beef, pickled, per barrel of 200 lbs.	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 4	0 6 0	0 8 0	
Beef, dried, per 100 lbs.	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 4 2	0 8 4	0 2 1	
Beer, viz., malt liquor per hhd. containing 63 galls.	0 4 2	0 6 0	0 12 1	0 5 0	0 5 3	
Biscuits, per 100 lbs.	0 0 8	0 1 0	0 0 10½	0 2 0	0 0 6¼	
Boats, per foot, keel	3 0 0	5 0 0	2 0 0	0 1 6	6 0 0	
Bran, per bushel	0 1 4	0 2 4	0 0 11	0 0 3	0 3 2¼	
Brandy, per gallon	0 2 6	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 1 6	0 1 1¾	
Bread, per 100 lbs.	0 0 8	0 1 0	0 0 10½	0 1 9½	0 0 6¼	
Bricks, per 1,000	0 2 1	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	
Butter, per 100 lbs.	0 6 6	0 8 0	0 5 4¼	0 8 4	0 4 2	
Candles, tallow, per 100 lbs.	0 5 0	0 4 5½	0 1 4¼	0 6 3	0 4 2	
Candles, sperm, wax composition, per 100 lbs.	0 8 4	0 8 0	0 8 11¼	0 12 6	0 8 4	
Canvass, per bolt, 43 yards	0 0 6	0 2 1	0 1 0	0 2 1	0 1 3	
Cattle, neat and horned, per head.	0 8 4	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	
Cement, per 100 lbs.	0 0 3	0 0 5½	0 0 2¼	0 0 5½	0 0 3¾	
Chairs, per dozen	0 2 4¾	0 4 0	0 1 7	0 4 0	0 9 0	
Champagne, per dozen	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 7 2¼	0 6 0	0 8 0	
Chocolate, per 100 lbs.	0 6 0	0 10 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 1 0	
Cigars, per cent. ad valorem	12 0 0	10 0 0	2 4 7½	10 0 0	4 0 0	
Coals, per ton	0 2 0	0 1 3	Exempt	0 1 4	0 0 8	Exempt in Grenada, if for the use of the Royal Steam Packet Company.
Cocoa-nuts, per 1,000	0 2 0	Exempt	„	1 0 0	Exempt	
Cocoa, per 100 lbs.	0 1 4	0 3 0	0 1 10½	0 3 0	0 0 9½	
Coffee, per 100 lbs.	0 2 0	0 5 4¼	0 1 10½	0 3 0	0 1 1¾	
Copper, per 100 lbs.	0 1 0	0 6 4	0 2 7¼	0 6 4	0 2 7½	
Cordage, per cwt.	0 1 1½	- -	0 1 6	—	—	
Corks, per gross	- -	0 1 0	—	—	—	
Corn of all sorts, and dry grain, peas, per bushel.	0 0 3	0 0 1	0 0 3	0 0 3	0 0 3	
Cotton, per cent. ad valorem	3 0 0	5 0 0	2 0 0	5 0 0	3 0 0	
Currants, per cwt.	0 1 6½	0 2 0	0 8 0	0 2 7	0 8 4	
Fish, dried and salted, per cwt.	0 4 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 0 9	
Salmon, dried and salted, per cwt.	0 1 1½	0 1 0	0 1 6	0 9 8¼	0 2 8	
Smoked herrings, dried and salted, per cwt.	0 0 4	0 1 0	0 2 9¼	0 1 0	0 1 10¼	
Flour, wheat, each barrel	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 1 3	0 1 6	0 1 0	
„ other than wheat, each barrel.	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 1 3	0 1 6	0 1 0	
Fruit, per quintal	- -	- -	- -	0 0 1½	0 1 1½	
Furniture, per cent. ad valorem.	3 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	3 0 0	
Gin, per gallon	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 1 0	—	—	
Glass, per cent., ad valorem	3 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	10 0 0	
Grindstones, per inch diameter	- -	- -	- -	- -	0 0 0¼	
Gunpowder, per keg of 25 lbs.	0 1 0	0 0 8½	0 0 8¼	0 2 1	0 0 5	
Guns, per cent., ad valorem	3 0 0	5 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	3 0 0	
Hams, per cwt.	0 4 5¾	0 5 8¼	0 4 2	0 9 4	0 2 4	
Hardware, per cent., ad valorem.	3 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 0 0	
Hoops, per thousand	0 2 0	0 5 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	
Horses, per head	1 13 0	0 10 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0	
Ice, per ton	—	—	—	—	—	
Indigo, per lb.	0 0 1	0 1 1¾	0 0 0¾	0 0 6	0 0 1	
Lard, per 100 lbs.	0 3 6	0 4 0	0 1 9¼	0 4 2	0 2 1	
Lead, per 100 lbs.	0 0 2	0 0 5¼	0 2 0	0 0 5¼	0 0 0¾	
Leather, per cent., ad valorem	3 0 0	5 0 0	2 0 0	5 0 0	3 0 0	
Lime, building, per hhd.	- -	- -	0 0 6	0 1 6	0 1 6	
„ temper, the jar	0 0 3¾	0 0 6¼	0 0 2½	0 0 6¼	0 0 6	
Linen, per cent., ad volorem	3 0 0	5 0 0	2 0 0	5 0 0	3 0	
Logwood, per ton	- -	- -	- -	- -	0 2 0	
Lumber, white pine, per 100 feet.	0 2 1	0 5 0	0 7 0	0 6 0	0 5 0	
Lumber, pitch pine, per 100 feet.	0 2 1	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 8	
Marble, per 1,000 squares, 1 inch thick.	- -	- -	- -	0 10 0	—	
Mules, per head	1 5 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 5 0	
Musical instruments, per cent., ad valorem.	3 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	
Oars, per running foot	- -	- -	- -	0 0 1	—	
Oatmeal, per cwt.	0 0 6¾	0 1 1½	0 1 0	0 0 10½	0 0 6	

No. 3.—SCHEDULE of ARTICLES on which Taxes and Duties are levied—*continued.*

—	Barbados.	Grenada.	St. Vincent.	Tobago.	St. Lucia.	Remarks.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Oil, cocoa-nut, per 100 galls.	0 11 3	0 18 9	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 13 4	
„ fish, „	0 10 0	0 16 6	2 1 8	0 16 8	1 5 0	
„ olive, per gallon	0 0 4	0 0 8	0 0 3	0 0 4	0 0 6	
„ linseed, „	0 0 1	0 0 1¼	0 0 3	0 0 3	0 0 4	
Paper manufactures, per cent., ad valorem.	3 0 0	5 0 0	2 0 0	5 0 0	4 10 0	
Paving squares, not marble, per 1,000 feet, superficial measure.	0 7 6	0 12 6	0 5 0	0 8 4	0 8 4	
Pepper, black and white, per cwt.	- -	- -	0 4 0	0 4 2	0 8 4	
Pickles, per dozen bottles	- -	- -	- -	- -	0 1 6	
Pitch, per barrel	0 0 1½	0 0 2½	0 0 1	0 0 9	0 1 0	
Pork, per 100 lbs.	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 2	0 3 0	0 4 0	
Puncheons, hogsheads, and packs, each.	- -	0 0 6	- -	0 0 3	- -	
Raisins, per cwt.	0 4 10½	1 4 6	0 2 0	0 8 0	0 9 4	
Rice, per 100 lbs.	0 0 5	0 2 0	0 0 10½	0 0 10⅛	0 0 10½	
Rosin, per barrel	0 0 3	0 0 5	0 1 0	0 0 9	0 1 0	
Rum, per gall.	0 3 2	0 3 0	0 1 0	0 1 6*	—	*As may be fixed by the annual tax ordinance.
Sago, per cwt.	0 1 4½	0 2 2	0 1 0	0 2 4	0 9 4	
Salt, per barrel	Exempt.	0 0 2½	Exempt.	0 0 1	0 0 0¼	
Sausages, per lb.	- -	- -	- -	0 0 1	0 0 0¼	
Sheep, per head	Exempt.	0 8 4	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 1 0	
Silk, manufactured, per cent. ad valorem.	3 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	20 0 0	10 0 0	
Slates, per 1,000	0 3 9	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	
Soap, per 100 lbs.	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 0 10½	0 1 4½	0 1 0	
Shooks, per bundle not exceeding 35 staves.	- -	- -	0 0 3	—	—	
Spars, per cubic feet	- -	- -	- -	0 0 2	—	
Spices, per lb.	0 0 0¾	0 0 1¼	0 0 0½	0 0 3	0 0 0¾	
Sugar, refined, per 100 lbs.	0 7 6	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 5 0	0 4 8	
„ Muscovado „	- -	0 8 0	0 4 5¼	0 4 5¼	—	
Swine, per head	Exempt.	- -	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	
Tallow, per 100 lbs.	0 5 0	0 2 6	0 1 0	0 2 6	0 2 0	
Tapioca, per cwt.	0 1 9	0 2 9	0 1 0	0 2 9	0 9 4	
Tea, per lb.	0 0 2	0 0 4	0 0 3	0 0 3	0 0 6	
Tiles for covering houses, per 1,000.	0 6 3	0 6 0	0 4 2	0 2 6	0 6 0	
Tobacco, per cent. ad valorem	5 0 0	24 0 0	10 14 1¼	33⅓ 0 0	66 13 4	
Tongues, per 100 lbs.	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 3 8½	0 8 4	0 2 1	
Tonnage, per ton	0 2 3	0 0 2	0 1 6	0 1 9	0 1 8	
Turkeys and geese, per head	Exempt.	- -	- -	0 1 0	—	
Turpentine spirits, per gallon	0 0 1½	—	0 0 2	0 0 3	0 0 6	
Vermicelli and maccaroni, per lb.	0 0 0⅘	0 0 0¾	Less than ⅗	0 0 2	0 0 2	
Vinegar, per barrel of 30 gallons.	0 1 1½	1 10 0½	0 2 0	0 0 3	0 0 3	
Whiskey, per gallon	0 2 6	0 3 0	0 3 0	—	— *	* As may be fixed by annual tax ordinance.
Wines, per cent. ad valorem	10 0 0	20 0 0	12 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	
Woods, per 1,000 sup. feet one inch thick.	- -	0 7 0	0 15 0	0 15 6¾	0 5 2¼	
„ shingles, per 1,000	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	
„ staves, „	0 2 1	0 7 0	0 2 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	
Zinc, per cwt.	0 0 8	0 2 8½	0 2 0	0 2 8½	0 1 7½	
Articles not enumerated or exempted, per cent.	3 0 0	5 0 0	2 0 0	5 0 0	3 0 0	
HARBOUR MASTER'S DUES.						
Groundage for each vessel for each ton per day.	0 0 0½	—	—	—	—	
For each vessel loading or unloading within the mole head per ton per day.	0 0 1	—	—	—	—	
On each vessel heaving down, per ton per day.	0 0 1½	—	—	—	—	
On each vessel clearing	- -	0 0 2	—	—	—	
MARKET DUES.						
For killing each head of horned cattle.	0 1 0	—	—	—	—	
Ditto, ditto, sheep, goat, or hog.	0 0 3	—	—	—	—	
For every quarter or part of quarter brought for sale of horned cattle.	0 0 2	—	—	—	—	
Ditto, ditto, sheep, goats, or hogs.	0 0 1	—	—	—	—	
For each basket or other package, if brought with fruit, &c., by one person.	0 0 1½	—	—	—	—	
For each basket or other package, if brought by more than one, for each, if by a waggon.	0 1 0	—	—	—	—	

BARBADOS.

SCHEDULES of ARTICLES on which Taxes and Duties are levied—*continued.*

——	Barbados.	Grenada.	St. Vincent.	Tobago.	St. Lucia.	Remarks.
	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	
For each cart drawn by cattle, horses, or mules.	0 0 8	—	—	—	—	
„ donkey cart - -	0 0 8	—	—	—	—	
For stamping each weighing beam or measure.	0 0 2½	—	—	—	—	
EXPORT DUES.						
Charcoal, per barrel - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	0 2 0	No export duties are levied in any of the islands, except St. Lucia.
Cocoa, per 100 lbs. - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	0 0 9	
Coffee, „ - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	0 1 0	
Firewood, per cord - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	0 4 0	
Hides, for each - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	0 1 0	
Logwood, per ton - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	0 2 0	
Molasses, per puncheon -	- -	- -	- -	- -	0 1 0	
Rum, „ - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	0 1 0	
Sugar, for every 100 lbs. -	- -	- -	- -	- -	0 0 6	

BOUVERIE ALLEYNE,
Private Secretary.

Enclosure 3.

SCHEDULE of ARTICLES which are exempt from Duty.

BARBADOS.	GRENADA.	ST. VINCENT.	ST. LUCIA.
Bullion, coin, and diamonds, fruit and vegetables, hay and straw, fuel-wood and charcoal, fresh fish and fresh meat, live and dead stock, sheep, manure, salt, blubber and heads and offals of fish, machinery for agricultural purposes, seeds, bulbs, and roots of plants, printed or manuscript books and papers, passengers' baggage and professional apparatus, military clothing and accoutrements for Her Majesty's troops, army, of Her Majesty's army and navy, the militia, police, and fire company's, all articles imported for the public service of Barbados, building materials and supplies for the use of Her Majesty's army and navy.	Coin, bullion, diamonds, fresh fruit and vegetables, hay, straw, ice, fresh fish, manures, printed books and papers, all articles for the use of Her Majesty's service, and of the R. M. S. P. company.	Corn, bullion, diamonds, coals, fresh fruit and vegetables, ice, salt, hay and straw, printed books and papers, manures, military clothing and accoutrements, all building materials and supplies for the use of Her Majesty's army and navy, all arms and accoutrements for the militia, and all machinery	Coin, bullion, diamonds, fresh fruit and vegetables, hay and straw, printed books, ice, fresh fish, fresh meats, and poultry, agricultural and manufacturing machinery, manure, military clothing and accoutrements, civil uniforms, and all building materials and supplies for H.M.'s army and navy.

BOUVERIE ALLEYNE,
Private Secretary.

Enclosure 4.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Population, Revenue, and Pressure of Taxation in the Windward Islands.

Island.	Population.	Population to the Square Mile.	Revenue, 1852.	Pressure of Taxation per Head.	Wages of an Agricultural Labourer per Annum, at 13*s.* per Mensum.	Per-centage of Taxation per Head to Wages.	Remarks.
			£	*s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*		
Barbadoes -	135,939	819	54,096	7 10¾	7 16 0	3·27	From recent Returns, it appears that the per-centage of taxation per head to wages in the United Kingdom is 8·01, and in British India 6·94; but there are no means of ascertaining the pressure relatively to capital in these colonies or in India.
St. Vincent -	30,128	187	14,390	9 6½	7 16 0	6·01	
Grenada -	32,671	245	17,366	10 3¾	7 16 0	6·61	
Tobago -	14,378	147	7,792	10 10	7 16 0	6·90	
St. Lucia -	24,018	93	13,746	11 5¼	7 16 0	7·33	

BOUVERIE ALLEYNE,
Private Secretary.

GRENADA.

No. 12.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke, C.B., K.H., to the Duke of Newcastle.

(No. 16.)

Windward Islands, Barbados, June 14, 1853.

My Lord Duke, (Received July 18, 1853.)

I have the honour to enclose the copy of a Despatch from the President of Grenada, with the Blue Book of that island for 1852, together with my answer to the observations of the President regarding the liberated Africans.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1 in No. 1.

Sir, Government House, Grenada, June 8, 1853.

I have the honour to forward to your Excellency the Blue Book for the year 1852, with an abstract of several of the returns contained therein.

2. The return of revenue exhibits a decrease in the imports and tonnage, but the revenue is slightly increased by the rum duty, the assessed and other taxes, whereby it is augmented to 410*l.* over the revenue of the preceding year. There is an increase in the expenditure occasioned by an outlay for building a bridge over the River St. John, a cottage for the surgeon of the colony hospital, and an addition being made to the usual grant for educational purposes, leaving a surplus in the treasury on the 31st December last of 7,913*l.*, of which 5,914*l.* were then applicable to the payment of bounties for such agricultural labourers as might be imported into the colony; but out of this 2,000*l.* have been appropriated under the existing Supply Bill. From the duties since collected on rum for the quarter ended the 31st March last, however, there now remains in the treasury the sum of 4,685*l.* available for the purposes of immigration.

3. Although the population return shows an increase of $1\frac{3}{5}$ths per cent. per annum, still the want of labour for carrying on the cultivation of the plantations is more than ever felt, from the very small number of immigrants which has arrived, the great portion of the liberated Africans sent to this colony by Her Majesty's Government in the years 1849 and 1850 having become squatters or independent settlers, by reason of their having acquired lands, either as purchasers or rentees, and the short period of their apprenticeship, and from the superabundance of waste lands with which the colony abounds contributing to encourage the mode of living that they have adopted. With a view of partially remedying these evils, the Legislature have recently instructed their agent in London to apply to Her Majesty's Government for a loan to aid in procuring labourers from India or China, and a bill for this purpose is now before the House of Assembly.

4. With reference to the return of schools, an increase of 619 scholars is shown over that of the preceding year, the legislative grant for this purpose

GRENADA.

having been increased to 1,050*l.*, on account of which several additional elementary schools have since been established, all of them being under the superintendence of the several ministers of the Christian religion.

5. In conclusion, I am happy to be enabled to report that this colony continues healthy, having hitherto escaped those fearful epidemic diseases by which several of the other colonies have been recently visited.

I have, &c.
(Signed) F. T. CHECKLEY,
President.

His Excellency
Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke, C.B.
&c. &c. &c.

ABSTRACT of Returns contained in Blue Book 1852.

GRENADA.

Revenue.

Customs Duties.		Rum Duty.	Assessed and other Texes.	Total 1852.	Total 1851.	Increase 1852.	Surplus 1851.
Import.	Tonnage.						
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
9,638	1,092	2,387	4,249	17,366	16,956	410	7,442

Expenditure.

Civil Government.	Judicial.	Ecclesiastical.	Education.	Police and Magisterial.	Prisons.	Other Expenditure.	Total 1852.	Total 1851.	Increase 1852.	Surplus 1852.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
3,995	820	2,313	851	2,329	352	6,234	16,894	15,484	1,410	7,913

Of the surplus of 7,913*l.* the sum of 5,914*l.* is applicable to immigration purposes.

Local Revenues.

Church Land.		Colony Hospital.		Remarks.
Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	
£	£	£	£	
12	1	508	573	There is a surplus in the hand of the receiver of church land of 36*l.*, and arrears due to the treasurer of the colony hospital of 186*l.*

Expenditure, Great Britain.

Civil.	Military.	Total 1852.	Total 1851.	Decrease 1852.	Remarks.
£	£	£	£	£	
3,872	10,519	14,391	15,586	1,195	1st column includes salary of Governor, stipendiary magistrates, customs officers, and postmasters. 2d column all military expenses.

GRENADA.

Population.

Per Census of 3d October 1851.			Baptisms.	Marriages.	Burials.	Remarks.
Males.	Females.	Total.				
15,713	16,958	32,671	1,236	241	712	By deducting the burials from the baptisms, an increase at the rate of $1\frac{3}{5}$ per cent. per annum will be shown, and by adding, in the same ratio, the number for 89 days since the taking of the last census in October 1851 to the end of that year will make the population to 31st December 1852 equal to 33,322.

Land.

Area in Square Miles.	Acreage under Cane Cultivation.	Sugar Crop 1852.	Sugar Crop 1851.	Increase 1852.	Remarks.
		Hhds.	*Hhds.*	*Hhds*	
133	7,698	8,734	8,615	119	Of the crop of 1852 equal to 8,352 hhds. were exported.

Coins and Currency.

Specie in circulation.	Notes in circulation.
Estimated at about 30,000*l.*	Not known.

Churches.

Church of England and others.	Number of Churches and Chapels.	Number of Sittings.	Average of Persons attending.
England - -	10	3,139	1,749
Presbyterian -	2	440	150
Wesleyan - -	4	1,250	1,500
Roman Catholic -	8	- -	7,250
Total -	24	- -	10,649

Schools.

Church of England and others.	No. of Scholars 1852.	No. of Scholars. 1851.	Increase 1852.	Decrease 1852.	Remarks.
England -	1,013	856	157	—	By the establishment of several additional schools an increase of 619 scholars over those of last year appears by these returns.
Presbyterian -	31	nil.	31	—	
Wesleyan -	276	353	- -	77	
Roman Catholic	508	nil.	508	—	
Total -	1,828	1,209	696	77	

GRENADA.

Imports.

From Great Britain.	From British Colonies.	From Foreign Countries.	Total 1852.	Total 1851.	Decrease 1852.
£ 73,049	£ 48,408	£ 28,261	£ 149,718	£ 158,930	£ 9,212

Exports.

To Great Britain.	To British Colonies.	To Foreign Countries.	Total 1852.	Total 1851.	Decrease 1852.
£ 113,999	£ 12,547	£ 5,394	£ 131,940	£ 134,766	£ 2,826

Shipping. Inwards. Tonnage.

From Great Britain.	From British Colonies.	From Foreign Countries.	Total 1852.	Total 1851.	Decrease 1852.
7,193	10,015	4,210	21,478	22,339	861

Outwards. Tonnage.

To Great Britain.	To British Colonies.	To Foreign Countries.	Total 1852.	Total 1851.	Decrease 1852.
6,423	9,738	5,803	21,964	22,339	375

Return of Crimes and other Offences.

Year.	Felons.	Misdemeanants.	Other Offences.	Total.	Decrease.	Centesimal Proportion according to the Population.	Debtors.
						Per census of 1851	
1852	27	33	119	179	25	0·54	10
1851	50	34	120	204	- -	0·62	11

Enclosure 4.

Windward Islands, Barbados,
13th June 1853.

SIR,

I HAVE received your Despatch, No. 36, of the 8th instant, forwarding the Blue Book of Grenada for 1852, and adverting to your observations, that the Liberated Africans sent to Grenada in 1849 and 1850 had for the most part become "squatters" or "independent settlers," by reason of their having acquired lands either as "purchasers" or "rentees," I am led to refer to the Stipendiary Magistrate's Reports on the Liberated Africans, forwarded with your Despatch, No. 23, of the 9th of April last, from which it appears, that of 1,035, the number originally located, 634 remained with their employers, and that of the remaining 401, some had died, and the others had formed independent settlements. As purchasers and rentees of land they cannot be regarded as "squatters," and there is reason to conclude that many of them are employed as independent labourers on the plantations.

On one estate the settlement of a free peasantry by the sale of allotments is reported to have proved of great benefit in the command of labour, which it has been the means of securing to the proprietor, while it has tended to improve the condition of the labourers.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

TOBAGO.

No. 13.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir W. M. G. COLEBROOKE, C.B., K.H., to the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 26.)

Windward Islands, Barbados, July 30, 1853.

MY LORD DUKE, (Received September 1, 1853.)

I HAVE the honour to enclose copy of a Despatch from the President of Tobago, with the Blue Book of that island for 1852, together with an abstract of the returns for 1851 and 1852.

The President in his report holds out a hope that the efforts of the Legislalature will be effectually applied in the present year to the restoration of the credit of the colony; and I shall be gratified if enabled to report such a result at the close of the session, and that the derangement of the finances of the island, which has been a consequence of their neglect in preceding years, has been remedied.

I have, &c.

The Duke of Newcastle, &c. &c. &c. (Signed) W. COLEBROOKE.

Enclosure 1.

SIR, Tobago, July 1, 1853.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith the Blue Book of this island for the year 1852.

The remarks on page 38 will show that the contingent expenses of this island for each year have not been paid or provided for, nor the unfixed revenue to meet them raised until the ensuing year; that fair statements of the annual revenue and expenditure of the colony cannot be given without great difficulty; and that those now furnished are only to be considered as showing the amount of monies received into and paid out of the Treasury during the years to which they refer.

The statements of expenditure are of monies paid out partly to defray the salaries and allowances of the year in which they were paid, and the contingent expenses of the previous year; and the revenue received is composed partly of the fixed revenue for the year, and of that temporarily raised to meet the expenditure of the previous one.

This system has for a long time existed, and under it the contingencies of last year are still to be provided for and paid.

The amount required to defray the salaries and allowances of the officers of the several establishments, and the revenue derivable from permanent Acts, may be stated as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Ecclesiastical establishment - - - -	1,135	0	0
Judicial „ - - - - - -	800	0	0
Civil „ - - - -	2,758	12	0
Educational „ - - - - - -	90	0	0
Gaol „ - - - -	295	0	0
Police „ - - - - -	546	0	0
Total salaries and allowances - - -	5,624	12	0

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Tariff - -	4,844	11	5	4,370	15	2
Tonnage - -	515	3	6	538	14	6
Hucksters - -	24	16	0	16	0	0
Tippling - -	345	0	0	305	0	0
Police fines -	71	17	0	65	4	0
Court fines - -	-	-	-	29	14	0
				5,325	7	8
				5,801	7	11
Total and average expenditure - 2/				£11,126	15	7

	5,563	7	9½
	£61	4	2½

TOBAGO.

The average fixed revenue is insufficient to meet the established expenditure. The contingent expenses of the Government are unprovided for, and, delayed as their payment is from year to year, it cannot be expected that the establishments which they support can be in an efficient condition, nor will it be expected that the Blue Book now transmitted will show, or that I should be able to report to your Excellency, either that any improvement has been effected in our institutions during the past year, or that the Executive is in a position to promote their efficiency.

The fact is that the colony has not advanced. If its population has been reinforced by immigration from the other islands, and if we have been spared from those severe epidemics with which they were visited, still diseases of a less aggravated character have retarded an increase, so that numerically the population may be said to remain nearly in the same state as shown by the census of 1851.

The estimated value of imports is below that of the previous year; and although the crop was considerably above that of the former year, yet there was also a decrease upon the value of the exports.

The gaol of Scarborough remains, as has been often reported, in a state so defective as to prevent any attempt to classify or to reform the prisoners confined in it almost hopeless.

But the position of the island with reference to religious and secular education has been supported; and the present returns, in comparison with those in the last Blue Book, will show a considerable increase in the number of persons attending churches, chapels, and schools, and I entertain no fear but that the island will show itself able to maintain in these respects the favourable character given to it in 1848 by the Colonial Land and Immigration Commissioners.

If the colony has not otherwise advanced, it is beyond doubt owing to the insufficiency of its permanent revenue, and I feel assured that it only requires the establishment of one to enable us to give firmness and efficiency to our institutions, to maintain our credit, and support that immigration to which we must look for the development of those resources which it is admitted this island possesses.

I should be doing great wrong to the Legislature of this island if I did not recognize the efforts which are now being made for the establishment of such a revenue, and for the promotion otherwise of the true interests of the colony.

I hope that these efforts will be successful; that in the present year our institutions may be more firmly and effectively developed; and that it may never again be the misfortune of the Executive of this island to report to Her Majesty's Government, that so little advancement has been made towards that prosperity to which it is entitled.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY YEATES,
President Adminis. Government.

His Excellency
The Governor-in-Chief,
Barbados.

Enclosure 2.

ABSTRACT RETURNS from Blue Book, 1851, 1852.

TOBAGO.

Revenue.

Year.	Customs Duties.			Assessed and other Taxes.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Import.	Export.	Tonnage,				
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1851	4,844	—	515	6,312*	11,671†	2,855	4,195‡
1852	4,370	—	538	2,567	7,476†		

* This includes 4,500*l.* borrowed in 1851 from the Commissioners of the loan from Her Majesty's Government.

† The balances from 1849, 1850, and 1851 are not included.

‡ On the 31st December 1852 taxes to the amount of 3,572*l.* remained to be collected for that year.

Expenditure, Colonial.

Year.	Civil Government.	Judicial.	Ecclesiastical.	Education.	Police.	Prisons.	Other Expenditure.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1851 -	3,828	1,022	1,462	—	2,111	2,981	2,981	11,404	2,585	—
1852	1,390	887	1,135	120	1,019	—	3,125	7,677	—	3,125

Expenditure, Local and Parochial.

Nil.

Expenditure, Great Britain.

Year.	Civil.	Military.	Total.	Remarks.
	£	£	£	
1851	2,577	8,898	11,475	The first column includes Governor's salary, Stipendiary Magistrates, Comptroller Navigation Laws, Postmaster, and Garrison Chaplain. The second column includes all military expenses.
1852	3,090	7,242	10,322	

Population, (estimated).

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Remarks.
1851	6,949	7,429	14,378	Census of June 1851. The white population, exclusive of the military, is not more than 190 souls; coloured population about 14,600.
1852	7,227	7,567	14,794	

Land.

Year.	Area in Square Miles.	Acreage under Cultivation.	Remarks.
1851	97	Not known -	No returns received.
1852	97	Estimated at 7,883	No returns received. Estimated number of acres in cane cultivation, 4,183; ditto in cultivation of food, 3,700.

Coins and Currency.

Year.	Specie in Circulation.	Notes in Circulation.	Remarks.
1851	—	—	There is no colonial bank in Tobago. In 1847 the manager of the West Indian bank estimated the amount at about 21,000*l.* No further information can be ascertained.
1852	—	—	

Churches.

Year.	Church of England.	Other Denominations.	Number of Sittings.	Average Attendance.	Centesimal Proportion to the Population.	Remarks.
1851	7	9	—	—	—	These returns are imperfect.
1852	7	9	7,350	6,685	·45	7 Wesleyan chapels; 2 Moravian.

TOBAGO.

TOBAGO.

Schools.

Year.	Church of England.	Other Denominations.	Number of Scholars.	Centesimal Proportion to the Population.	Remarks.
1851	670	1,108	1,778	12·3	9 Church of England schools; 6 Wesleyan;
1852	691	1,303	1,994	13·4	3 Moravian.

Value in Sterling.

Year.	Imports.				Exports.			
	From Great Britain.	From British Colonies.	From Foreign Countries.	Total.	To Great Britain.	To British Colonies.	To Foreign Countries.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1851	23,377	34,687	5,819	63,884	59,423	724	51	60,199
1852	17,441	31,981	4,106	53,519	56,503	329	—	56,831

Shipping, Tonnage.

Year.	Inwards.				Outwards.			
	From Great Britain.	From British Colonies.	From Foreign Countries.	Total.	To Great Britain.	To British Colonies.	To Foreign Countries.	Total.
1851	4,472	3,147	1,229	8,848	3,541	3,474	1,174	8,189
1852	3,263	3,795	1,114	8,172	3,945	4,423	928	9,296

Return of Criminal and other Offenders.

Year.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.	Debtors.
1851	21	7	54	17	99	--	—	3
1852	16	7	76	5	104	5	—	1

(Signed) ALBERT ALLOM,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

ST. VINCENT.

ST. VINCENT.

No. 14.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir W. M. G. COLEBROOKE, C.B., K.H., to the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 23.)

Windward Islands, Barbados,
June 15, 1853.

MY LORD DUKE,

(Received July 18, 1853.)

I HAVE the honour to enclose to your Grace the copy of a Despatch from the Lieut.-Governor of Saint Vincent, with the blue book of that island for 1852.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1 in No. 1.

SIR, Government House, May 27, 1853.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith, in duplicate, the Blue Book of this colony for the past year. The contents of that volume concern a period unconnected with my administration of this Government, which commenced only last January. Any lengthened discussion of the subject matter of the Blue Book for 1852 would therefore be premature, till further experience shall have enabled me to form more mature and practical opinions on topics which, however interesting and inviting, I therefore pass by for the present.

2. Nevertheless, in a report likely to be referred to by parties seeking information concerning the colony, it may be useful to insert the principal returns for 1852, and compare them with similar items in the preceding year. I have therefore compiled the following table, to show at a glance the comparative amount for 1851 and 1852 of the exports and imports, revenue, expenditure, and tonnage outwards. Under the head of revenue and expenditure are included only the several amounts raised and disbursed from local resources, omitting the sums contributed by Great Britain for the salaries of the Lieutenant-Governor, stipendiary justices, and postmaster, collectively amounting last year to 2,850*l.*

Years.	Exports.	Imports.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Tonnage outwards.		
					British.	Foreign.	Total.
			£	£			
1851 -	218,521	198,679	15,827	15,162	21,734	7,230	28,964
1852 -	204,995	167,059	14,390	14,952	25,399	5,399	31,181

3. I regret to state, that notwithstanding a slight apparent excess of revenue in the receipts of the last two years over the expenditure for the same period, the financial condition of this colony has for a long period been in a most deplorable, and I may say inexcusable condition. In fact, for upwards of a year before my arrival the public officers and creditors of the colony were generally paid by warrants drawn on an empty treasury; and no cash could be procured for such warrants, except at the cost of a heavy discount. I therefore refused to draw any warrants till funds had been provided to meet them. The Legislature, by a temporary Tax Act, which may have been necessary, but was nevertheless unequal and somewhat oppressive in its operation, and by a loan of 3,000*l.* from the bank, has paid off most arrears of debt, and has now some funds in the treasurer's hands. Nevertheless, it is impossible to defer longer the adoption of further measures calculated to place the colony in a position more consistent with its resources, and above all future danger of a bankruptcy so unnecessary and so discreditable as that from which it is now barely emerging. I trust that the tone of public feeling on this subject is improving, and that there is some hope of the subject being yet considered by the Legislature in a comprehensive and business-like way.

4. The actual debt due by the colony on the 1st of January 1852 did not exceed 1,453*l.* as appears from a return of the treasurer's annexed to my predecessor's report on the Blue Book for 1851. This debt was increased to no less a sum than 4,687*l.* on the 1st of January of the present year, as stated in the enclosed return from the treasurer. Yet the treasurer has already sufficient funds in hand to pay the last instalment of that debt, and apply a small balance to the ordinary expenditure.

5. The exports from the colony would also appear from the above return to have diminished by at least 13,526*l.* during last year as compared with 1851. Nevertheless the amount of produce exported was greater in 1852, as will appear from the following table of the principal exports during that year.

ST. VINCENT.

Year.	Sugar.				Molasses.			Rum.	Arrowroot.
	Hhds.	*Trcs.*	*Brls.*	*lbs.*	*Phns.*	*Hhds.*	*Brls.*	*Gall.*	*lbs.*
1851 - -	10,842	487	813	18,930,240	4,113	33	20	90,896	1,099,100
1852 - -	10,802	533	654	19,197,920	3,575	51	91	116,656	1,328,000

6. The principal export, viz., sugar, exceeded in weight the crop of 1851 by 228,900 lbs.; but in consequence of the depreciation in the value of sugar the whole crop, instead of being valued higher than that of 1851, is valued in the blue book at 147,245*l.*, whereas the smaller crop of the previous year is supposed to have netted 163,707*l.* The same observation applies to arrowroot, which has also fallen in the market; and though the last year's crop reached 1,328,000 lbs., whilst that of 1851 amounted only to 1,099,000 lbs., the net value of the smaller crop was reckoned at 22,007*l.*, whereas that of the larger crop of last year has been valued only at 19,551*l.*

7. I consider that the Comptroller of Customs, Mr. Berkeley, who is a zealous and experienced public officer, has taken considerable pains to obtain the correct average value and weight of sugar for each year, as also for all other articles of export. In doing so he has, in my opinion, properly understood his duty, for it is undeniable that in many of our colonies the statistical returns lose much of their value (especially where there is no export duty to ensure accuracy) owing to the adoption of a fixed standard of weight and value for the staple articles of export, without reference to change of usage, of markets, manufacture, or other modifying circumstances. The hogsheads made on various estates in this island differ considerably in weight, according to the facilities for carriage, and in fact vary from thirteen hundredweight to nineteen hundredweight, averaging last year fifteen hundredweight and three quarters net. In a return now before me, Mr. Berkeley rates the sugar crop of 1851 at 11,268 hogsheads, that of 1852 at 11,240 ditto; but, as I stated above, he also computes the weight of the smaller number of hogsheads last year to have exceeded that of the larger number in 1851.

8. For further information on the general history and progress of the colony, I must refer to the clear and able report of my predecessor, Sir John Campbell, on the blue book for 1851. I the more willingly postpone to a future period the report on the general prospects of the island, as I have some hope that ere long the community may perceive more thoroughly the necessity for giving such increased efficiency to their laws and institutions as may develop more completely and worthily the resources of a colony unsurpassed in beauty by any of the British West Indian possessions, whilst in the amount of its exports it exceeds all the Windward and Leeward Islands, with the exception of Barbados.

I have, &c.
(Signed) RICHARD GRAVES MACDONNELL,
Lieut.-Governor.

Enclosure 3 in No. 1.

ST. VINCENT.

ABSTRACT RETURNS from Blue Book, 1850, 1851, 1852.

Revenue.

Year.	Customs Duties.		Assessed and other Taxes.	Total.	Decrase.
	Import.	Tonnage.			
	£	£	£	£	£
1850 - -	9,080	1,571	5,654	16,305	—
1851 - -	9,129	1,662	5,035	15,826	479
1852 - -	9,695	1,793	2,902	14,390	1,436

ST. VINCENT.

Expenditure, Colonial.

Year.	Civil Government.	Judicial.	Ecclesiastical.	Education.	Police.	Prisons.	Other Expenditure.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1850 -	3,566	—	2,844	877	1,593	1,011	6,369	16,260	-	—
1851 -	1,607	1,795	2,440	955	2,204	760	5,055	14,816	—	1,444
1852 -	1,540	1,782	2,349	970	2,158	921	5,232	14,952	136	—

Expenditure, Local and Parochial.

No returns received.—Allowances for poor, and the expenses for roads, are included in "Expenditure, Colonial."

Expenditure, Great Britain.

Year.	Civil.	Military.	Total.	Remarks.
	£	£	£	
1850 -	3,308	7,953	11,261	* No return received from Ordnance Department of expenditure.
1851 -	3,150	5,489	8,639	
1852 -	3,150	4,586*	7,736	

Population [Estimated].

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1850 -	12,600	14,648	27,248
1851 -	13,957	16,171	30,128
1852 -	13,957	16,171	30,128

Land.

Year.	Area in Square Miles.	Acreage under Cultivation.
1850 - -	- - 131	35,000
1851 - -		
1852 - -		

Coins and Currency.

No returns received.—No means of ascertaining.

Churches.

Year.	Church of England.	Other Denominations.	Number of Sittings.	Average Attendance—Church of England.*	Centesimal Proportion to the Population.
1850 -	13	89	4,850	3,500	11·66
1851 -	14	89	5,320	2,960	9·86
1852 -	14	89	5,320	2,615	8·72

* No information with respect to other denominations.

ST. VINCENT.

Schools.

Year.	Church of England.	Other Denominations.	Number of Scholars.	Centesimal Proportion to the Population.
1850 - -	957	988	1,945	6·48
1851 - -	974	781	1,755	5·85
1852 - -	1,206	948	2,154	7·28

Imports and Exports, Value in Sterling.

Year.	Imports.				Exports.			
	From Great Britain.	From British Colonies.	From Foreign Countries.	Total.	To Great Britain.	To British Colonies.	To Foreign Countries.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1850 -	93,584	38,232	35,494	167,310	157,402	12,873	2,153	172,428
1851 -	114,796	38,823	45,060	198,679	200,223	15,922	2,376	218,521
1852 -	83,185	41,905	41,969	167,059	178,930	22,561	3,504	204,995

Shipping, Tonnage.

Year.	Inwards.				Outwards.			
	From Great Britain.	From British Colonies.	From Foreign Countries.	Total.	To Great Britain.	To British Colonies.	To Foreign Countries.	Total.
1850 -	8,796	10,524	7,437	26,757	8,425	11,543	6,749	26,717
1851 -	9,591	12,718	6,937	29,246	10,212	11,522	7,230	28,964
1852 -	9,440	13,013	8,088	30,541	10,458	11,326	9,397	31,181

Return of Crimes and Offences.

Year.	Felons.	Misde-meanors.	Other Offences.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.	Centesimal Proportion.	Debtors.
1850	19	173	16	208	—	—	·7	3
1851	21	98	51	170	—	38	·5	14
1852	28	120	50	198	28	—	·6	45

ST. LUCIA.

No. 15.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir W. M. G. COLEBROOKE, C.B., K.H., to the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 33.)

Windward Islands, Barbados, June 7, 1853.

MY LORD DUKE, (Received 2d July 1853.)

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Grace a report from the Lieut.-Governor of Saint Lucia with the Blue Book of that island for 1852. No. 1.

I also enclose a copy of my answer to the Lieut.-Governor, containing some observations upon his report. No. 2.

I have, &c.

The Duke of Newcastle, &c. &c. &c. (Signed) W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

Enclosure 1 in No. 33.

SIR, Saint Lucia, June 3, 1853.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Excellency, in duplicate, the annual financial statement, called the Blue Book, for the year 1852, together with the accompanying report. I should have forwarded this book by the last mail, if I had not been prevented from drawing up my report by an attack of fever.

2. Though the administration of my predecessor extended over ten months of the period comprehended in these returns, I do not, on that account, feel myself precluded from making such observations on them as a residence of seven months in this colony enables me to offer.

Taxes and Duties.

1. The only variation in the taxes and duties in force in 1851 was a reduction of the duty on musical instruments from 20 per cent. to 3 per cent., and an increase on ad valorem articles from 3 to 5 per cent.

2. I cannot refrain from making one observation on the duty payable out of property of deceased persons by illegitimate children. The legal sanction thus given to illegitimacy, in a country, too, in which the laws of morality have been, in this respect, unblushingly disregarded, must necessarily be antagonistic to the efforts of the clergy to root out the monster evil of Saint Lucia, —I mean concubinage,—which makes the married state the exception instead of the rule in this island. Legislation ought not, in my opinion, either directly or indirectly, to give its sanction to a system reprobated by the law of God and unsanctioned by the law of man in every civilized country.

Fees.

These remain the same as in the preceding year.

Revenue and Expenditure.

	£	s.	d.
The gross amount of the general revenue of 1851 was - - -	13,872	5	11¾
From which must be deducted the amount of special balances on deposit - -	787	17	10
Net revenue 1851 - - -	13,084	8	1¾
Gross revenue of 1852 - 14,454 1 6½			
Deduct special balances - 707 10 8½			
Net revenue 1852 - - -	13,746	10	10
Showing an increase in favour of 1852, of	662	2	8¼

ST. LUCIA.

Expenditure of 1851.

The gross expenditure of 1851 was	£12,740	15	3½
Deduct special balances	326	5	1
Net expenditure of 1851	£12,414	10	2½
Gross expenditure of 1852	£13,300	12	1½
Deduct special balances	780	7	5
Net expenditure of 1852	£12520	4	8½
Showing an excess over 1851 of	£105	14	6

The increase in the expenditure of 1852 may be explained by the fact, that, whereas the expenditure of the current year had up to 1852 been brought down to the 1st of December (thus leaving the expenses of that month to be borne by the revenue of the following year), in 1852 the expenses of the month of December were also included.

The following are the sources from which savings have been effected, and by means of which, with the above excess, the salaries of the thirteenth month were paid.

1st. The salary of the Lieut.-Governor was not drawn in full during the year 1852, nor the stipend of the protestant clergymen of Souffriere.

2dly. Savings on the items of rent, drawbacks, &c. It is satisfactory to find, that, while the year 1852 has been made to bear this extra charge, the revenue has been such as fully to sustain it; leaving a balance of 1,153*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.*, from which have to be deducted the balances on deposit in the Treasury, viz. 707*l.* 10*s.* 8½*d.*, leaving a clear net balance of 445*l.* 18*s.* 8½*d.* available for the service of the year 1853.

2. The decrease in the items in the general revenue are, principally, on the house tax, owing to a depreciation in the value of property; on the land tax, which ceased to be levied after the 31st of December 1851; on still tax, from a reduction of the duty payable on each still; and on rum, by a reduction of one third of the duty; that is, from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.* per gallon.

The Items of Increase

Are, first, on the returns of the officers of the Courts and on stamps consequent on increased legal business; secondly, on imports, there being a small increase on ad valorem goods, of from 3 to 5 per cent.

The principal items of increase in the revenue, over the estimated amounts, consist of:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Imports	252	17	6½
Exports	646	12	10
Licences	145	15	0
Stamps	101	19	0
House and land tax	162	11	3½
Register and marshal returns	91	15	0
Passports	42	0	0
Warehouse rent	96	7	3½
Miscellaneous	111	3	3¾

There is under the head of rum duty a falling off to the amount of 1,246*l.* 15*s.*, arising, it would appear, from the dishonesty of the producers and retailers of that article.

2. Under the system of excise of 1848 the number of gallons returned was upwards of 60,000, and although the producers in their reports to the special justices declared the amount of sugar to within a few hundred pounds of what was actually exported, they declared the rum crop at about 60,000 gallons, yet the amount collected proved 30,000 gallons less.

3. To such an extent had this species of fraud arrived that it was found necessary to enact a special ordinance for the collection of this branch of the revenue, which there is every reason to hope will remedy the evil and prove beneficial to the Fisc.

Exports and Imports.

Sugar exported in —	Hhds.	Tierces.	Barrels.	Cwts.	Value.
					£ s. d.
1851 - - -	4,807	275	3,014	61,502	43,021 8 0
1852 - - -	5,120	260	2,606	63,517	44,462 0 0
Increase of exports for 1852			-	- -	£ 1,440 12 0

The equivalent in 1851 was 5,446 hhds.
„ „ 1852 „ 5,684 „

Increase in hhds. 238

Imports.

Imports during the year 1851 - -	£5,147 17 6½
„ „ 1852 - - -	5,752 17 6½
Increase in imports in 1852 -	£605 0 0

I have looked back several years, in order to ascertain the state of the imports of this colony. I found that they yielded in

1847 - - - -			£3,183	6 7
1848 - - - - -			3,328	2 7
Frauds discovered—				
January to 25th June 1849	£1,910 16 3½			
July to December „	2,364 8 10¼	—4,275	5	1¾
1850 - - - -		5,010	8	9½
1851 - - - -		5,147	17	6½
1852 - - - - -		5,752	17	6½

Local Revenues.

Under this head are classed the revenues of the corporation of Castries, and those appropriated to the purposes of education.

1. The corporation of Castries having been established in the year 1850 has had to struggle with the difficulties incidental to all institutions during their period of infancy. It was saddled from its birth with the debt contracted for the waterworks of the town, and the instalments of that debt have been paid with creditable punctuality. As this corporation is composed of men of much intelligence and practical experience, I have every reason to expect that the town of Castries will soon begin to experience the effects of their judicious and economical administration.

2. One half of the original loan, which amounted to the sum of 3,000*l.*, has been already paid off, and the Commissioners trust that they will be able still further to reduce the waterworks debt during the current year.

The following statement exhibits an account of the waterworks fund at the present date, taking up the balance to credit of the Commissioners on the 31st December 1850, as set forth in the last report made to the honourable the Legislative Council on the 31st March 1851.

Loan Fund.

Balance to credit 31st December 1850 - -	£197 7 1
Received instalment of sinking fund by corporation of Castries for 1851 - - . -	220 0 0
Received instalment of sinking fund due by corporation of Castries for the half year ending 30th June 1852 - - - -	110 0 0
	£527 7 1

ST. LUCIA.

Interest of the Debt.

	£	s.	d.
Balance to credit 31st December 1850 - -	25	1	4
Received instalment of interest fund due by corporation of Castries for 1851 - -	180	0	0
Received instalment of interest fund due by corporation of Castries for the half year ending 30th June 1852 - - - -	90	0	0
	295	1	4
Interest paid on 2,250*l.*, the amount of the Bishop of Adelaide's and Mr. George Marryat's debentures to 30th June 1852 - - -	202	10	0
Balance - -	£92	11	4

Contingent Expenditure.

Balance to credit 31st December 1850 - -	£91	12	9
Received from the Provost Marshal, amount of balance in his hand - - -	5	11	0
	97	3	9
Paid balance of account due to Messrs. Marryatt -	6	19	2
Balance - -	£90	4	7

Sinking fund -	£527	7	1
Interest fund - - -	92	11	4
Contingent fund - - -	90	4	7
	£710	3	0

Amount of debenture No. 5, held by the Bishop of Adelaide - - - -	£750	0	0
Three months' interest on same to 1st October 1852 - - - - -	11	5	0
	£761	5	0

This sum received from the treasurer, being balance of waterworks funds in his hands to date - -	680	0	4
This sum refunded from general revenue for purchase of a weatherglass for the colony - -	5	3	6
Amount of balance drawn from the colonial bank -	18	16	4½
Balance received from Provost Marshal - -	5	11	0
This amount borrowed from the general revenue, to enable the Commissioners to pay off debenture No. 5. - - - -	51	13	9½
	£761	5	0

Education.

This is a subject the importance of which it is impossible to overrate, as upon its spread and encouragement will mainly depend the social, moral, and physical well-being of a people. If, then, the benefits of education are felt to be almost absolutely necessary in all free and civilized communities, how much more requisite are they in a colony like this, that has but lately emerged from the darkness of slavery into the full light of freedom; whose laws are made in English and administered in English, but of whose population not more than twelve or thirteen hundred understand the language of those laws and of the Courts by which they are administered. A reference to the return under this head will show that there are eight free schools, viz., seven Mico and one

Government school in this island, together with two infant schools; but the average number of scholars who attend those schools by no means corresponds with the facilities for education which those schools afford, or the expense at which they are sustained.

REPORT on the Schools partially or wholly supported by Funds voted by the Board of Education.

Number of children attending day schools—

1851, 30th June	870	$3\frac{59}{100}$
1852 „	993	$4\frac{20}{100}$

Mico Schools.

Castries.	Gros-Islet.
Souffriere.	River Dorée.
Laborie.	Vieuxfort.
Micoud.	

Number of children on roll—

1851, 30th September	499
1852, „	606
Increase on roll	107
1851, Average attendance	305
1852, „	421
Increase in attendance	116

Infant Schools.

	Castries.	Souffriere.
Number of children on roll—		
1851, 30th September		154
1852, „		184
Increase on roll		30
1851, Average attendance		123
1852, „		140
Increase in attendance		17

Government Schools.

	Dennery.	Marquis.
1852, 30th September, number of children on roll		85
„ „ number of children in attendance		70
Total increase on roll	222	
Total increase on average attendance	203	

	£	s.	d.
To credit of the Board of Education, after paying off all school grants and other expenses for 1851	272	10	0
Estimated revenue for 1852	1,000	0	0
	1,272	10	0

ST. LUCIA.

Sums appropriated for 1852.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Mico schools - - - - -	500	0	0
Infant schools - - - - -	155	0	0
Dennery school - - -	100	0	0
Marquis school - - - -	90	0	0
Convent free school - - -	50	0	0
Arrears due infant school - -	13	10	10
Books, maps, &c., for infant schools - -	15	0	0
Training of monitors - - - - -	25	0	0
Prizes and rewards - - - -	25	0	0
Gratuity to Miss Barnard, on her retirement from charge of Castries infant schools - -	25	0	0
	1,048	10	10

The expenditure on account of the schools of the Mico charity amounts to 1,087*l.* 16*s.* per annum, of which sum 550*l.*, or rather more than one half, is defrayed by the Board of Education.

2. The cost of maintenance of the infant schools at Castries and Souffriere is borne solely by the Board of Education, on an annual vote of 155*l.* sterling.

3. Schools have been established in the quarters of Dennery and Dauphin, at an annual charge of 190*l.* sterling, and a grant of 50*l.* has been made in aid of the free school conducted by the sisters of the convent of the "Holy Heart of Mary," at which there are no less than ninety-eight girls receiving an elementary education, besides instruction in feminine branches of industry. The Dennery and the Marquis schools, having been opened only on the 15th March and the 14th June respectively, there will accrue a saving of 61*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* on the sums voted, making a probable balance at the end of the present year 293*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*

It will appear, from the above Report, that the average number of attendants at those schools is by no means proportioned to the population.

In reviewing these facts, the question that naturally presents itself is, to what cause is this paucity of scholars ascribable? Is it the apathy of parents? My own impression is, that they are sufficiently alive to the benefits of education; though the fact that the children of this island are in a great proportion illegitimate may perhaps, in a small degree at least, account for the neglect of their parents in this respect; for it is not to be supposed that they regard the children of illicit intercourse with the same degree of kindness and solicitude as they would naturally feel for them if they were their legitimate offspring. Is it a want of confidence in the ability and attention of the masters? My own experience enables me to say that they are not wanting in either of these essentials. I have had the pleasure of examining the scholars of the two principal schools of the colony, and the result of those examinations was highly creditable to the teachers. The general accuracy with which some of the most difficult questions in English grammar, geography, and arithmetic were answered satisfied me that much care and attention had been devoted to the pupils. How then does it happen that the blessings of education, thus offered, are so generally rejected? After much anxious inquiry into and consideration of this subject, I have arrived at the conclusion that, if not the active opposition, at least the passive resistance of the Roman Catholic clergy is the main cause of a state of things so greatly to be deplored. They believe that the spirit of proselytism lurks in the secular system of education established in this colony. I have not been able to ascertain whether those suspicions are well-founded. I am inclined to think that they proceed more from the apprehension of danger that may arise from such a system of teaching to the faith of their flocks than from any instances of proselytism that have actually occurred. It has indeed been stated to me that cases of this nature are to be met with in the River Dorée school. The estate on which this school is built is the property of two benevolent ladies, whose religious zeal is extreme, and who, sincerely believing the truth of their own tenets, spare no pains in propagating them. My own opinion is, that the neighbouring town of Choiseul is the proper locality for this school. The Board of Education was doubtless influenced by the

fact that the school-house was given, rent-free, by the good ladies whom I have just mentioned; but a moment's reflection should have convinced them that the placing of this school under the indirect control of ladies, whose peculiar views on religion must have been known to them, would expose it to the suspicion and hostility of the Roman Catholic clergy of the district.

4. The population of St. Lucia, according to the census taken on the 25th of June 1851, amounted to 24,318 souls. The number of Protestants is 512. I have stated that, besides the two infant schools, there are eight public or free schools in the colony. Now it is a remarkable fact that not one of the teachers of those public schools should belong to the Roman Catholic persuasion. This is one ground of objection. The other is, the purely secular education in these schools, which is not required, by the state of religious parties, in this island. I do confess that, to my mind at least, there is some weight in these objections.

5. The secular system of education has been proved by experience to be the only one that can be established, with any hope of success, in a country the population of which is composed of persons entertaining different religious opinions; but to regard, for educational purposes, the population of this colony in the light of a mixed religious community, is preposterous I am satisfied that, so long as it shall continue to be regarded in this light, education will languish, and, as a necessary consequence, the great majority of the population will be unfitted for the enjoyment of those franchises, with which, were they prepared to receive them, I should like to see them invested, and which it ought to be the desire and pride of every British subject to enjoy. These observations clearly point at the remedy I propose. I would so far modify the present system as to admit Roman Catholic schoolmasters, and the teaching of the Roman Catholic catechism. This concession would ensure the active co-operation of the Roman Catholic clergy; and the number of scholars would, I am satisfied, be increased fourfold. Would the trustees of Lady Mico's charity, who supply one half of the funds by which these schools are supported, sanction this concession? I fear they would not; and here I am met by a great difficulty; for, in the event of their withdrawing their grant, the support of the schools would be thrown entirely on the local revenues, which are not equal to the burden, and, without a moral certainty of finding a substitute, I am not prepared to encounter the loss of one half of our present school fund.

6. I have dwelt at some length on this subject, with the view that some plan may be devised, or suggestion made, by which the impediments that now stand in the way of education in this colony may be removed.

Agriculture.

It is gratifying to me to be able to report a slow but steady improvement in the agriculture of this island. At no period of her history was there a greater breadth of land under sugar cultivation than at the present moment, and the sum realized at a recent sale of an estate actually doubled the greatest amount it was expected to bring previous to the sale. I attribute the stimulus given to agriculture in this colony to the fact, that the delusion of protection has vanished for ever. So long as that phantom flitted before the eyes of the planters, they were unable to turn their attention to any other object; but now that it has disappeared, they know the worst, and are prepared to encounter it, like men determined to triumph. The resources of this island are immense, if properly developed; but it will scarcely be believed, that there is not in the whole island a half dozen ploughs and harrows, nor any of the ordinary implements of good husbandry. All the farming operations are done with the aid of the hoe and the cutlass. No attention whatever has been given to the breed of stock. The horses, with the exception of the few that are imported from the American continent, are not much larger than Shetland ponies; the cows are as coarse as they can be, and the sheep more properly belong to the "genus" goat. I cannot account for the neglect that is manifested in this respect, for no other island in the West Indies offers such facilities as St. Lucia for the rearing of stock. The frequent rains maintain an almost perpetual verdure, even on the very summits of her highest mountains. I have been informed that attempts to establish an agricultural society had been made by some of my predecessors, which failed. But as the planters appear at present to be in better spirits than at the period to which I have referred, it is

ST. LUCIA.

to be hoped that the effort which I intend to make in this matter will be more successful. Complaints of want of sufficient labourers have reached me from time to time, but I have reason to think that, with the exception of two or three estates in unfavourable localities, there is no actual want of labour where the labourers are paid with regularity. This, I regret to say, is not always the case; and, as a natural consequence, the negro, if he works at all, bestows his labour on his own plot of ground, on the produce of which he contrives to eke out a miserable existence. The practice of giving I O U's, at the end of the week or month, instead of cash for hire, is productive of much inconvenience to the labourer, inasmuch as he is sometimes obliged to sell them for a much smaller sum than that for which they had been passed. I have heard of a case where a poor negro, belonging to an estate in the vicinity of Castries, sold for two shillings in cash an I O U for four shillings. On some of the estates there are shops at which the negro's tickets are received for goods, which are thus sold at an enhanced price. In making these remarks, I must not be understood as intending to censure the planters for this irregular and unsatisfactory mode of paying their labourers. That many of them are not in a position to adopt a better system of payment is their misfortune, not their fault. The practice which so generally prevails of giving to the labourers on estates huts and patches of ground, rent free, is, I am sure, productive of much embarrassment to the planters. By this system, one day's labour, at the very least, in every week is lost to the estate. Saturday is always devoted either to the cultivation of the plot of ground, or to the sale of the coarse roots that are grown upon it. I should greatly desire to see this practice, the offspring of slavery, rooted out, and the English system of concentrating the labourers in small villages, and making them pay a moderate rent for their houses, substituted. One incalculable advantage would result from such a change. It would bring the negro and his family more within reach of the clergyman and schoolmaster than they now are, in their scattered and isolated positions.

Military Expenditure.

The colony incurs no expense on account of its military establishment.

The cost for the year	1852	£12,705	19 7
Ditto	1851	13,317	16 5
Being a decrease in favour of	1852	£611	16 10

This expenditure was exclusive of the pay of officers.

Public Works.

With the exception of some small sums of money expended on the roads and bridges of the several districts, there has been no expenditure under this head during the year 1852.

Legislation.

It will appear by a reference to the return under this head, that fourteen Ordinances had been proclaimed during the year 1852. In 1851 there were thirty Ordinances proclaimed. Finding, on my arrival in this colony, that the years 1851 and 1852 had been so fruitful of legislation, I determined to abstain from it as much as possible, until time should show the working of the new Ordinances.

Executive and Legislative Councils.

The Executive Council of this colony is composed of four members, viz:

The Lieutenant-Governor;
The Officer commanding the troops;
The Colonial Secretary;
The Attorney General.

2. The Legislative Council is composed of twelve members, of whom seven are non-official. I have every reason to be satisfied with the Legislative Council. It consists of gentlemen of ability and experience, who are animated by no factious views, but by a sincere desire to promote the best interests of the Colony.

Civil Establishment.

The salaries and contingent allowances of the stipendiary magistrates are the only charges against the British Treasury under this head. The remaining cost of the civil establishment is borne by the colony. I have endeavoured to ascertain if any reduction might be made in the civil establishment of this island; but I am satisfied that no such reduction could be effected without seriously affecting its efficiency.

Population.

By the census of 1844 the population was estimated at 21,001. According to the census taken on the 25th of June 1851 it amounted to 24,318 souls, of whom 11,763 were males, and 12,527 females.

Ecclesiastical Return.

The ecclesiastical establishment of Saint Lucia consists of three clergymen of the Church of England and nine Roman Catholic priests. The Protestant clergymen receive 200*l.* each per annum from the colony; in addition to which, the minister of Trinity Church, Castries, receives 150*l.* per annum from the Lords of the Treasury, and 7*s.* a day as chaplain to the garrison. The other two receive the sum of 50*l.* each from the Bishop of Barbadoes. There is thus paid annually the sum of 850*l.* sterling for the spiritual instruction of 512 Protestants.

Of the Roman Catholic clergymen, nine receive a sum of 100*l.* per annum each from the colony. There is a tenth who is paid 100*l.* a year by the parishioners of Castries, and 10*s.* a week for attending the troops in garrison. The curé of Castries receives, in addition to the colonial stipend of 100*l.* a year, a further sum of 150*l.* in fees. The other curés also receive fees in proportion to the number of their parishioners.

As a body, the clergy of Saint Lucia are distinguished by the purity of their lives, and the zeal which they manifest in supplying the spiritual wants of their flocks. The change that has of late years been effected in the morals of the people by their pious and devoted labours is as surprising as it is gratifying.

Grants of Land.

It is a curious fact that there is no survey of the Government lands in this colony. The office of Surveyor-General was abolished some years ago, in consequence, I believe, of its having been found unequal to the discharge of the duties attached to it. I would strongly recommend Her Majesty's Government to take this subject into consideration, with the view of remedying the defect I have mentioned. A survey by the colony is out of the question, as being too expensive; and unless it is entered upon by the general Government the Crown lands of Saint Lucia must remain for ever unproductive. Two great advantages would result from such a survey. In the first place, the area of cultivation would be increased; and in the next, squatting, which is becoming general, would be checked. The evils of squatting are very great; by it labour is abstracted from the estates; whilst the squatters and their families, cut off in a manner from all humanising influences, become wild as the Caribs, the former tenants of those forests. In them they build their rude huts, around which they plant the banana, the yam, and the plaintain, beneath whose leaves the venemous "rat-tail" often lurks. The annual number of victims to the bite of this reptile is frightful. The phrase "he died of the serpent" is as common as that "he died of the fever." On my arrival in the colony, my first care was to have the bush around the Government House cut down, and within a circle of 100 yards fifty venomous serpents of immense size were killed.

Gaol and Prisoners.

It is a gratifying feature in the report of the Gaol Inspector to find, that, as compared with the preceding year, there had been a decrease of prisoners in the Royal gaol to the number of 51.

In 1851 the number of inmates was			- 316
In 1852	ditto	ditto	- 265

ST. LUCIA.

Though the Royal gaol of Castries is admitted to be one of the best prisons in the West Indies, it is far from affording those facilities of separating the criminals which obtain in the prisons of England, or of carrying out that strict discipline which has been attended with such happy results in Barbadoes.

The difficulties which stand in the way of the improvement of the gaol are want of money and want of space. The ground on which it stands is so circumscribed as scarcely to admit of any further extension of the buildings upon it. However, I hope to be able to effect by degrees some important improvements. I have already succeeded in obtaining a supplementary vote for 300*l.* for the improvement of the Royal gaol and asylum for the poor.

By means of this vote I have had built within the precincts of the gaol a separate building for lunatics.

It is only by slow decrees that I can hope to effect any improvements requiring a pecuniary outlay. My policy is rather to sustain the renewed energies of the planters, by assuring them that taxation has reached its limits, than to depress them by the imposition of new burdens, unless they should be found indispensably necessary.

It only remains for me to make one or two observations on the sanatory state of this island during the year 1852.

No island of the West Indies enjoys a worse reputation than Saint Lucia for the insalubrity of her climate. However well deserved this character may have been in former times, it certainly does not justly belong to her of late years. If the returns of the mortality of Saint Lucia for the last six or eight years be examined, it will be found that as regards her sanatory condition she will bear a comparison with the most favoured island of the West Indies. Like most of her sister islands, Saint Lucia was visited by the yellow fever, in 1852; but the deaths amongst soldiers, sailors, and civilians did not in all exceed twenty.

Your Excellency will find at the end of the Blue Book the report of the Inspector of Prisons for the year 1852.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Governor, &c. &c. &c. (Signed) MAURICE POWER, Lieut.-Governor.

Encl. 3 in No. 1.

Enclosure 3 in No. 1.

Windward Islands, Barbadoes, June 7, 1853.

SIR,

I HAVE received your Despatch, No. 43, of the 3d instant, containing your report on the Blue Book of St. Lucia for 1852.

I am glad that you are able to report that the revenue has been sustained, and that the frauds which have led to an evasion of the rum duties are likely in future to be arrested. The increase of the import duties is indicative of the prosperous condition of the colony, although partly attributable to the ad valorem duties having been raised from 3 to 5 per cent.

It is also satisfactory to observe that the funds of the corporation of Castries are so creditably administered, and that a part of their debt for the waterworks has been liquidated.

Your observation as to the sanction which the laws of property give to illegitimacy, where the evils of concubinage is so prevalent, has not been overlooked in these colonies, where, since the abolition of slavery, circumstances have continued to retard a change of so much importance to the spiritual and temporal welfare of the people; but until the peasantry acquire a better sense of duty to their families, the neglect of whom has necessitated the passing of laws for their protection, and while the labour of the woman is often the main dependence for their support, it is to be apprehended that the evil cannot be remedied by divesting their children of the property they may acquire.

Your remarks on the subject of education are extremely interesting, and the testimony you have borne to the efficiency and zeal of the teachers is confirmatory of the reports of your predecessors. You justly appreciate, also, the importance of the instruction which the schools afford in a colony where a knowledge of the English language is so much required, and it is therefore with the greater regret that I learn from your report that the influence of the Roman Catholic clergy is opposed to the schools as they are now conducted, and is indeed the main obstacle to their success; and in reference to your observations as to the Rivière Dorée school, I cannot omit to call your attention to the reports of the stipendiary magistrates for 1852, in which it was noticed, as affording the only example of a school established by the employers of the liberated Africans for their instruction, a fact which was mentioned by the Duke of Newcastle in his Despatch, No. 11, of the 22d of March last, in stating the grounds on which it had become necessary to

instruct the Land and Emigration Commissioners not to forward any more Africans to St. Lucia. To remove this school, therefore, to the village of Choiseul would be fatal to the only successful undertaking of the kind in the island, by bringing it under the direct influence of those whose opposition to the schools has been so generally manifested.

In reference to your remarks upon the relative number of Protestants and Roman Catholics in the island, I would observe, that while it has been freely open to the clergy of different persuasions to afford religious instruction to the people, it has been the object of the Government to secure to them the advantages of that secular instruction which they can derive only from attendance at the schools; and, as you justly observe, that it is unlikely that the Mico funds would be contributed on the terms proposed by the Roman Catholic clergy, it is deserving of consideration that their continued opposition may so far obstruct the success of the teachers as to lead to the loss which the colony would sustain from the withdrawal of those funds altogether.

You have noticed in your report the disproportionate allowances granted to the Protestant and Roman Catholic clergy, in reference to the extent of their duties, but from the population being so much scattered it would not be just to estimate their labours by the numbers forming their immediate congregations.

In Mr. Darling's report on the Blue Book for 1848 he has given a schedule of the fees sanctioned by the Roman Catholic Bishop in St. Lucia, and which, from the scale of them, must form a considerable part of their emoluments.

I regret to notice that the irregular payment of the wages of the agricultural labourers continues to prevail. It has long been a subject of complaint; and until this injurious practice is corrected by the planters it will be impossible to improve the habits of the peasantry, who must necessarily depend for a large part of their subsistence on the produce of their gardens.

The efforts of an agricultural society would probably be successful, if premiums were to be given for improvements in the stock and produce of the island, and in the implements of husbandry.

I cannot hold out to you that Her Majesty's Government will incur the expense of a survey of the Crown lands, which, as you observe, would necessarily be an expensive undertaking. The recent measure of raising a loan for the improvement of the roads will augment the value of the lands, by facilitating their settlement, and particularly so if in opening new roads the lands adjacent to them should at the same time be cleared.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

No. 16.

No. 16.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir W. M. G. COLEBROOKE, C.B., K.H., to the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 36.)

Windward Islands, Barbados,
8th July 1853.
(Received August 1, 1853.)

MY LORD DUKE,

WITH reference to my Despatch, No. 33, dated 7th June,* forwarding the report of the Lieutenant-Governor of St. Lucia on the Blue Book for 1852, and my observations thereupon, I have the honour to enclose copy of a further correspondence which I have held with the Lieutenant-Governor, as to the question of affording instruction to the liberated Africans.

* Page 81.

Enclosure 1, 5th July 1853.
Enclosure 2, 8th July 1853.

I have, &c.

The Duke of Newcastle, &c. &c.

(Signed) W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

Enclosure 1 in No. 16.

Encl. 1 in No. 16.

SIR,

St. Lucia, July 5, 1853.

IN obedience to the instructions contained in your Excellency's Despatch (as per margin*) I put myself into communication with the clergy of the different denominations, and also with the agent of the Mico charity, to ascertain how far they may be prepared or enabled to co-operate in the measures of the Government for the establishments of schools which may be accessible to the African children in common with others.

*No. 51, July 5, 1853.

They all intimated a willingness to co-operate, as far as men could do who have no funds at their disposal, for such an object. Some of the Roman Catholic priests attached to their offer of co-operation a proviso that the schools should be under the direction of Roman Catholic teachers.

I have given this subject the most serious consideration, and it appears to me that under existing circumstances the only plan at all feasible is to engage the teachers of the

ST. LUCIA.

Mico schools to visit each Saturday the estates on which African children are under contract, and to impart to them instruction. This plan involves, of course, an increase of salary to those teachers, and the difficulty is how to provide for it.

I have given instructions to have the Board of Education summoned, with the view of laying this plan before it, and ascertaining its opinion on the whole question.

I have, &c.
(Signed) MAURICE POWER,
Lieutenant-Governor.

Encl. 2 in No. 16.

Enclosure 2 in No. 16.

SIR, Windward Islands, Barbados, July 8, 1853.

I HAVE received your Despatch, No 51, of the 5th instant, apprising me of the communications you have held with the clergy of different denominations, and with the agent of the Mico charity, on the subject of establishing schools which may be accessible to the children of liberated Africans in common with others; and with reference to your proposal that provision should be made to enable the teachers of the Mico schools to visit on Saturdays the estates on which African children are located, I await with interest the views of the Board of Education, with whom you intend to advise on the subject. I would further suggest to you to inquire how far the employers of the Africans may themselves be disposed to assist this desirable object of imparting elementary instruction to them; and if you would inform me of those who may be thus disposed to co-operate with the Government, I would be prepared, in reporting the measures which may be taken, to bring to the notice of the Secretary of State their claims to consideration in any future distribution of liberated Africans in these colonies.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

No. 17.

No. 17.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir W. M. G. COLEBROOKE, C.B., K.H., to the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

Windward Islands, Barbados,
August 6, 1853.

MY LORD DUKE, (Received September 1, 1853.)

* Page 81.

REFERRING to my Despatch, No. 33, of 7th June,* forwarding the Blue Book of St. Lucia for the year 1852, with the Lieutenant-Governor's report, I have the honour to enclose copy of a further Despatch from the Lieutenant-Governor, with an abstract return for the years 1851 and 1852.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

Encl. in No. 17.

Enclosure in No. 17.

SIR, St. Lucia, August 4, 1853.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith the abstract return from the Blue Books for 1851 and 1852.

I have, &c.
(Signed) MAURICE POWER.

ST. LUCIA.

ABSTRACT RETURN from Blue Book, 1851-1852.

Revenue.

Year.	Customs Duties.			Assessed and other Taxes.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Import.	Export.	Tonnage.				
	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1851	5,147 17 6½	1,760 9 9½	659 7 2	6,083 11 6½	13,651 6 0½	—	—
1852	5,752 17 6½	1,846 12 10	664 9 8½	4,696 5 5¼	12,960 5 6½	- -	691 0 6¼

The revenue of 1851 is given exclusive of balance 220*l.* 19*s.* 11¼*d.* in the treasurer's hands on the 31st December 1850, but includes arrears of revenue of 1850 amounting to 447*l.* 8*s.* 4½*d.*, a total of 668*l.* 8*s.* 3¾*d.*

The revenue of 1852 does not include balance or arrears of revenue of the preceding year, amounting to 1,493*l.* 16*s.* 0¼*d.*, or an increase over 1851 of 581*l.* 15*s.* 6¾*d.*

ST. LUCIA.

Expenditure, Colonial.

Year.	Civil Government.	Judicial.	Ecclesiastical.	Police.	Prisons.	Other Expenditure.	Total.	Increase.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1851	3,661 13 6½	2,686 4 7½	1,244 16 3½	850 10 0	496 3 8	2,193 4 0½	11,132 12 2	—
1852	3,138 0 6	2,850 1 10	1,267 17 2½	942 8 0	615 7 2¾	2,875 8 8¼	11,689 3 5½	556 10 3½

Expenditure, Local and Parochial.

Year.	Poor.	Roads.	All other Parochial Charge.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1851	240 8 5½	- - -	1,691 7 6	1,931 15 11½
1852	335 6 5½	489 11 6	2,272 9 10	3,097 7 9½

The amount here carried as expenditure for poor already appears under the head of colonial expenditure, being paid out of the general revenue. The expenditure on account of roads is defrayed out of a special revenue set apart as "Roads and Bridges Fund."

The third column for 1851 includes 838*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* Castries corporation expenditure, and 853*l.* 6*s.* 1½*d.* provided for education by special revenue. The third column for 1852 includes 1,167*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* Castries corporation expenditure, and 1,105*l.* for educational purposes.

Expenditure, Great Britain.

Year.	Civil.	Military.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1851	1,816 18 9	13,317 16 5	15,134 15 2
1852	1,749 19 0	12,705 19 7	14,455 18 7

Population.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Remarks.
1851	11,763	12,527	24,290	By census of June 1851 the population was given 24,185. The increase is based on the returns of number of births exceeding number of deaths.
1852	11,749	12,601	24,350	

Land.

Year.	In Square Miles.	Acreage under Cane Cultivation.	Remarks.
1851	- - -	4,077	This is derived from voluntary information afforded by the planters.
1852	- - -	4,674	

Coins and Currency.

Year.	Specie in circulation.	Notes in circulation.
1851	Unknown - -	Estimated at 5,208*l.*
1852	Ditto - -	Estimated at 4,166*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

ST. LUCIA.

ST. LUCIA.

Churches.

Year.	Church of England.	Other Denominations.	Number of Sittings.	Average Attendance.	Per Cent. on Population.	Remarks.
1851	3	10	5,932	7,650	31·63/00	The second column comprises Roman Catholic churches. The attendance is only a comparative estimate, the accommodation of the Roman Catholic churches being much too limited for the numbers attending Divine service.
1852	3	10	5,982	8,000	33·7 00	

Schools.

Year.	Church of England.	Other Denominations.	Total Number of Scholars.	Per Cent. on Population.	Remarks.
1851	10	5	904	3·73/00	The schools classed in the first column are so placed merely to distinguish them from the second column, which refers to schools having teachers of the Roman Catholic Church, the former being schools established by the Mico charity, and schools established by the Board of Education.
1852	11	9	1,117	4·61/00	

Value in Sterling.

	Imports.				Exports.			
Year.	From Great Britain.	From British Colonies.	From Foreign Countries.	Total.	To Great Britain.	To British Colonies.	To Foreign Countries.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1851	22,179 3 7	29,612 4 9	17,089 17 7	68,881 5 11	45,629 6 6	8,005 18 11	1,180 0 0	54,815 5 5
1852	38,508 16 8	25,800 10 8	16,691 15 3	81,006 2 7	46,553 9 8	7,037 18 8	3,619 2 8	57,210 11 0

Shipping.

	Inwards.				Outwards.			
Year.	From Great Britain.	From British Colonies.	From Foreign Countries.	Total.	To Great Britain.	To British Colonies.	To Foreign Countries.	Total.
1851	2,810	5,364	1,851	10,025	3,548	4,287	2,015	9,850
1852	3,178	4,870	3,109	11,157	3,930	4,830	2,471	11,231

Return of Criminal and other Prisoners.

Year.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.	Debtors.
1851	239	69	3	5	316	—	—	—
1852	221	39	3	2	265	- -	51	Nil.

Government Office, St. Lucia,
3d August 1853.

(Signed) J. O. DRYSDALE,
Colonial Secretary.

ANTIGUA.

No. 18.

No. 18.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Mackintosh to the Duke of Newcastle.

(No. 48.)

Leeward Islands, Antigua, April 30, 1853.

My Lord Duke, (Received May 31, 1853.)

I have the honour to transmit herewith the Blue Book of Antigua for the year 1852.

2. For some years past the financial year has been accustomed, in this island, to terminate with the 30th of June, to which day only (which was also, in the past year, the date of the abolition of the late antiquated treasury establishment of this island) the returns are made up. On future occasions, it will probably be deemed advisable to make the period to be reported on and the calendar year co-extensive. For the mere purpose of ascertaining comparative results, the terms heretofore taken, of which the present is presumed to be the last instance, are sufficiently accurate.

3. *Revenue and Expenditure.*—The revenue, which arises for the most part from the produce of Import duties, continues to give satisfactory indications of buoyancy, a surplus of 3,158*l.* 18*s.* 4½*d.*, after defraying the current yearly expenditure (22,026*l.* 14*s.* 7¼*d.*), having been left in the treasury. Both the revenue and expenditure are within the average amounts of those respective heads during the five preceding years.

4. *Public Works.*—There have not been any public works in operation during the past year. Though some of the country churches, which received damage by the earthquake of 1843, and again by the hurricane of 1848, have not yet been restored according to the plans—by much too costly—which were originally proposed for each, these buildings are generally available for the celebration of divine worship. The roads, throughout all those parts of the island over which much travel may be looked for, are in a highly satisfactory state.

5. *Agriculture.*—The surface of the whole island, wherever adapted for the profitable cultivation of the cane, continues to present a finished appearance. The testimony of well-informed parties, who have had opportunities of traversing all parts of it for a series of years, goes to do away with any impression that a falling off in its agriculture is perceptible. On the contrary, unmistakeable indications meet the eye, I think, in many quarters, of increased application, though not perhaps on a large scale, of capital to the land. Nor can labour be said, wherever it is adequately and also punctually remunerated, as I am happy to be able to report is generally the case with us, to be deficient. Some extensive properties have passed, during the year that has just elapsed, from the hands of absentees into those of resident proprietors and lessees. While, as a general fact, it will probably not be disputed that land is still, notwithstanding the fall of price in sugars, more valuable in Antigua than in England, it is becoming to be yearly with less difficulty acknowledged, that the likelihood of its permanently profitable cultivation is a question which simply resolves itself into another,—whether the party ultimately interested be or be not the resident one. Situated as Antigua is, without any considerable elevations of its own, at the north-east angle of the Caribbean chain, and to the northward of the mountains of Guadeloupe, her consequent subjection to constant and protracted droughts demands, no doubt, even in a larger ratio probably than elsewhere where estates are equally small, the application of capital to the soil. This state of things tends doubtless to defer what, however, would seem to be nevertheless ultimately inevitable, the passage of property into the hands of a resident, which shall also be an independent, proprietary. And instances have not been wanting, during the year which has just passed over, of pecuniary sacrifices connected with the extinguishment of debt and the transfer of estates which ought, I think, to have gone far to reconcile the most extreme

ANTIGUA.

sticklers for the recognition of absolute rights to the propriety of some enactment of a general nature, disencumbering the land of this island of what have become in reality now only traditional obligations. Were it not for these droughts, Antigua would, I apprehend, have secured for herself, especially in respect of the better grocery qualities, a much higher place than she enjoys among the sugar-producing possessions of the Crown in these seas.

6. *Legislation.*—An Act of the Legislature has in the course of the year come into operation, placing on a new, and what I think will prove to be an improved, footing, the system of relief of the poor. Heretofore this relief had been administered out of the proceeds of a rate levied in each parish, aided by a vote from the treasury of the island, by the parish officers, to an unlimited number of outdoor claimants. It is to be feared that much laxity in the administration of the funds raised, without the necessary discrimination as to the merits of the respective recipients, was the result. Under the new enactment, a building in the environs of the city of St. John's (formerly occupied as a barrack), has been adapted for the purpose of a poor house, admission to which is henceforward to be the test of all claims upon public charity. At the same time, the general board of guardians established under the new law, in the exercise of what appears to me to have been a judicious discretion, have mitigated the harshness of the late transition to a better system, by continuing to many aged paupers outdoor relief, as formerly. Already, however, the beneficial effect of the late change has been evidenced, in a very considerable reduction of the expenditure on this head for the half year during which the Act has only been in operation, without, I think, justly laying it open to the charge of having unduly pressed upon the claims of deserving poverty.

7. Advantage has been taken of the occasion of a vacancy which occurred at an early period of the year in the office of treasurer, to abolish its previously existing antiquated tenure and constitution, and to remodel, upon more approved principles, the whole establishment. Before the late change, and, indeed, from the period of the first settlement of the island, this officer, in whose appointment the Council and Assembly had acquired by prescription, most inconveniently, a concurring voice, collected, with the aid of assistants nominated, with one unimportant exception, by himself, the whole revenue; deriving his own emolument through a per-centage on the gross amount. Now, the nominations of the principal officer, and also of all his subordinates, are vested, like other similar appointments, in the Crown, and the whole establishment, receiving respectively specified salaries, is, individually, responsible to the local executive authority.

8. During the past year has also been completed the legislation forming, in respect of this member of the general government, the complement of the enactments (which are now complete) necessary for the foundation of a central court of appeal for all the Leeward Islands. The erection of this new tribunal may safely, I think, be hailed as a substantial improvement in the administration of justice.

9. *Education.*—No system of common education is maintained here; the Council and Assembly having declined to entertain a proposal lately submitted to them by myself to that effect. The maintenance and superintendence of schools is consequently left with the ministers of each denomination. Those of the United Brethren, exceeding as they do in number those of the other denominations, excel also in their organization and methods of tuition. No falling off from the total average number of children returned, as attending day-schools for the preceding five years, has taken place during the year now under review; but as these numbers, as so returned, give a proportion of 14½ per cent. on the population, they must be read with, I fear, a considerable deduction for the probable amount of actual daily attendants.

10. *Crime, Gaol, &c.*—Though the gaol of this island is probably not excelled, as a place of punishment, by many under similar conditions, whatever may be the cause of a result so dispiriting,—as to which it may not be the most important consideration to advance speculation,—the total commitments for the year have, I lament to find, been in excess of the ratio to the population, observable for the average, also, of the preceding five years. This increase, however, it is satisfactory to be able to report, is to be found only in the class of misdemeanants. The infliction, lately carried into effect, of corporal punishment, in addition to the previously existing punishment of imprisonment, in all cases of convictions for "obeah," scarcely seems at present to have had any effect in checking that absurd, but most mischievous offence.

11. On the whole, and notwithstanding the tendency to disturb a reviving sentiment of self-reliance, which the political events of the past year might be supposed to have had, and notwithstanding, also, that the sugar crop of this island was considerably under an average one, the present retrospect need not embrace any features which can only be characterized as harsh or unfavourable. I feel much satisfaction in repeating, summarily, the opinion,—which on previous occasions similar to the present I have advanced, though it has been with less confidence,—that the aspect of society, confirmed by all my intercourse with individuals, and cognizance of facts, justify a conclusion, that this island, in the limitation of extravagant credit, in greatly increased economy of expenditure, both public and private, in a more active spirit of self-exertion, and generally in all the effects of a more healthy state of public sentiment, is sensibly feeling the flow of the tide of what will probably better bear to be called prosperity than any that it has hitherto enjoyed. The amount in the savings bank on the 31st of December, was 3,541*l.* 8*s.*; or 1*s.* 10*d.* on the reputed population. Of the inner life of a community one is commonly deterred, by the accompanying hazard, from making any statement of a general nature; but I cannot resist mentioning, in concluding this paper, what appears to myself to be a remarkable fact,—that towards missionary purposes in other parts, in addition to all the expenses connected with their own establishments, the United Brethren's congregations alone, which are composed, almost exclusively, of the lately emancipated class, have raised, during the last (financial) year, no less a sum than 489*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.*

12. I have only thankfully to add, that, during a period of the invasion of an epidemic fever of unusual virulence, this island, together with all the others comprised within this government, has been mercifully spared from sharing in its effects.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. J. MACKINTOSH.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

MONTSERRAT.

No. 19.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Mackintosh to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

(No. 49.) Leeward Islands, Antigua, April 30, 1853.
(Received March 12, 1853.)

My Lord Duke,

I have the honour to transmit in duplicate the Blue Book of Montserrat for the year 1852, together with a copy of a Despatch which I have received in company with it, from the President administering the Government.

Among the indications of improvement which this small but fertile island appears to present, I hail as the principal the fact that its resources have begun at last to attract the attention of the agriculturists of Barbados, from whose investments and improved modes of culture it can scarcely fail to profit. It will require, however, I fear, all available aids to enable it to support the heavy amount of debt (23,000*l.*) for which its revenue is now pledged.

I cordially agree with Captain Booth, in anticipating, should the Act for that purpose now under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government be finally sanctioned, a great improvement in the machinery of legislation by the union in one body of reduced numbers, of the present council and Assembly. This small community, in thus taking the lead on this occasion, and in setting an example which might be followed by even her larger neighbours with signal advantage to themselves, may be safely said, I think, to have performed no trifling service.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. J. MACKINTOSH.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

MONTSERRAT.

COPY of a DESPATCH from President JAS. W. BOOTH to Governor R. J. MACKINTOSH.

(No. 51.) Government House, Montserrat,
SIR, April 4, 1853.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the Blue Book for 1852.

The short time that I have had the honour of administering the Government of this colony precludes my power of offering many remarks.

The revenue appears to have increased in a rather greater ratio than the expenditure.

Increase of revenue, 79*l.* 18*s.* 1¾*d.*; increase of expenditure, 44*l.* 6*s.*

A considerable amount of Treasury paper of old date has been paid off.

Orders on the Treasury are not at so great a discount as they were, generally, and at tax-paying time are sought for at par.

The repairs of the parish church of St. Anthony have been completed, and that edifice opened for divine service in the early part of the present year.

The attendance at places of worship and at the schools has rather increased, but there is unfortunately great apathy on the part of parents in sending their children regularly.

There has been no commission of heinous crime; and the general habits of the people are orderly and well conducted.

In the crops there has been a falling off, from want of means to cultivate the lands advantageously, but strangers from Barbados have lately arrived with capital, and are improving the state of agriculture.

Emigration does not continue to be exercised so extensively as it was, and many emigrants have returned during the year.

The Legislature have passed several Acts of importance to the colony, the most prominent being Reduction of Salaries Bill, Bill for Abolition of Customs, and Bill for altering the Constitution of the Legislature.

This latter Act must be regarded, should it receive Her most Gracious Majesty's assent, as highly important to the interests of the island; for not only is the community of small extent, but the number of educated persons composing it so limited, that under the present system legislators have to be sought among those who can but barely read or write.

I regret not having it in my power to report favourably of the pecuniary position of the colony, the Treasury always having calls on it not fully adequate to the receipts.

To the amount due by the colony to the Home Government, 3,000*l.*, must be added the sum advanced on certain estates which have fallen in, namely, "Braid's and Barzey's," 3,150*l.* The first instalment, being one tenth, amounting to 615*l.* 10*s.*, becomes due on the 1st January 1854.

To this sum must also be added 324*l.*, being the arrears of interest due on the above-mentioned estates for the years 1851 and 1852.

Touching this payment, I am quite at a loss to devise what course would be most advantageous, but it appears to me, that an advance of time will insure payment eventually.

Taking all things into consideration, I am led to hope the worst days of the colony are gone by, and that it will be my gratifying duty in my next report to show that this hope has been realized.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JAS. W. BOOTH,
President.

His Excellency
the Governor-in-Chief,
&c. &c.

ST. KITTS.

No. 20.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Mackintosh to the Duke of Newcastle.

(No. 43.) Leeward Islands, Antigua, May 6, 1853.

My Lord Duke, (Received May 31, 1853.)

I have the honour to transmit, in duplicate, the Blue Book of St. Kitts for the year 1852, together with a copy of a despatch, accompanying it, from the Lieutenant-Governor.

But for the consequences of the visitation of a deficient crop, to which allusion is made by Mr. Drummond Hay, this appears to be not other than a satisfactory report.

I have, &c.

The Duke of Newcastle, &c. &c. (Signed) R. J. MACKINTOSH.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor E. H. Drummond Hay to the Governor-in-Chief.

Sir, St. Christopher, April 22, 1853.

I have the honour to transmit the Blue Book for the year 1852.

2. My report on the previous year expressed the serious doubts entertained of favourable returns for 1852. These anticipations have proved true, a long prevailing drought having caused a partial failure of the sugar crop. The colony being solely dependent on this staple, a very marked deficiency consequently appears in all returns under heads connected with local trade and revenue.

I give an abstract from the Blue Book showing this in figures :—

—	Total Revenue.	Total Expenditure.	Total Value of Imports.	Total Value of Exports.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1851	17,902 11 11	14,672 7 6¾	112,748 3 2	126,610 0 7
1852	13,265 14 8¾	13,090 10 11½	76,680 2 3	91,741 19 3
Decrease in 1852	4,636 17 2¼	1,581 16 7¼	36,068 0 11	34,868 1 4

3. It should be observed at the same time, that the shrunken revenue has not been exceeded by the expenditure ; no arrears of debt therefore remain to add to any difficulties that may arise during the current year.

Public Works.

4. No matter for notice occurs this head, beyond the fact that the roads and public buildings (with the lamentable exception pointed out in my reports for 1850 and 1851) have been maintained in a respectable state of repair.

Legislation.

5. Of the acts passed during the session of 1852, that for the establishment of a court of appeal for this, in common with other islands of the Leeward Group, deserves notice. Also an act to make provision for bringing a supply of pure water from the hills into the town of Basseterre. The commencement of the operations contemplated under this last act has been delayed as yet owing to an advance in the price of iron ; but it will be put in progress as soon as there is a fair prospect of the accomplishment of the undertaking within the limits of the means at the disposal of the colony.

ST. KITTS.

6. The consideration of its beneficial tendency, beyond the mere physical view of the matter, is of course not entered into; but the certainty of improved health and comfort to the population to be derived from this measure when practically carried out is not, I find, appreciated by the inhabitants generally. It would seem, strangely enough, to be regarded rather as a luxurious and extravagant innovation.

7. There are wells, it is true, but the water they supply is frequently laden with salts and other matter, rendering it neither palatable nor wholesome; and in dry seasons, when water becomes scarce, it is brought into town from the hills in carts and sold, so far as the poor are concerned, at a ruinous or prohibitory price. A benevolent, therefore, as well as enlightened policy has been displayed by the Legislature, in providing for the supply of this great want to the people.

Education.

8. The necessity of a provision from the public funds for the maintenance of schools throughout the colony, has been fully admitted by the Legislature. Steps have been taken towards dealing with this subject, so far as its serious discussion by the Legislative Houses. Difficulties, arising from conflicting opinions, such as have obstructed the progress of educational schemes elsewhere, appear also to have exercised an unfortunate influence here.

9. It was proposed at first to grant aid from the public funds to the various schools of every denomination, affording moral and religious instruction. This proposal was overruled, and a disposition to establish a system of district schools for general instruction, under the control of the local authorities, has been evinced.

10. That some practicable decision on this vital question has not been arrived at as yet is much to be regretted; the falling off in the public income being the alleged obvious difficulty for the present.

11. The distinct declaration of the Legislative Houses, at the opening of the present session, promises, however, that the subject shall be dealt with.

12. The general condition of the island and its population, physical and moral, offers no new point of observation, beyond the depressing effects of last year's partial failure of the crop.

13. Sanitary measures have not been neglected, and the colony, under the blessing of Divine Providence, has been free from serious disorders of any kind.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. H. DRUMMOND HAY.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 21.

No. 21.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor MACKINTOSH to the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 49.) Leeward Islands, Antigua, May 20, 1853.

MY LORD DUKE, (Received June 16, 1853.)

IN continuation of my despatch, No. 43, of the 6th instant, forwarding the Blue Book of St. Kitts for the last year, and also a commentary on its contents by the Lieutenant-Governor, I have now the honour to forward a copy of a despatch, which I have received since the date of Mr. Drummond Hay's previous report, supplying information on a point—the draining of a long existing swamp in the neighbourhood of the town of Basseterre—which had escaped his attention on the previous occasion.

This work, when completed, will be, I think, a fair subject of self-congratulation, as well with the authority under whose auspices it has been undertaken, as with the neighbourhood which will have been immediately benefited.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. J. MACKINTOSH.

The Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 21.

ST. KITTS.

Encl. in No. 21.

SIR, St. Christopher, May 5, 1853.

IN my despatch, No. 22, of the 22d ultimo, accompanying the Blue Book, I omitted to mention a most important public work which has been in progress for some time past, but not appearing under any of the heads in that record, escaped me at the time of making my report.

I allude to the gradual filling up and draining of the swamp to windward of the town of Basseterre.

This work, hitherto not undertaken on account of its supposed impracticability with the means at local disposal, owing to the very slight elevation of the base of the ponds above the level of the sea, was commenced not long since by the late enterprising Surveyor of Roads, Mr. Burt, and the experimentary operations adopted by him, though these were necessarily limited, showed that the endeavour was likely to be attended with success.

The act of this island, which came into force early in 1852, authorizing the employment of convicts on works of public utility outside the walls of the common gaol, afforded the means, without any extraordinary demand on the public funds, of proceeding with this desirable experiment.

The results have been so far satisfactory that the swamp is partially filled up and drained to the extent of confining the water to the main channels of communication with the sea. Several acres of what was formerly morass are now planted with sugar canes. The foul effluvia, heretofore perceptible at a considerable distance, are no longer observed; and looking to the state of the population at the close or fall of the year, the period when the deleterious influence of this swamp has been usually most active, I have reason to believe that the healthiness of this immediate district in 1852 was (a fact most unusual, if not unprecedented,) equal to that of any other part of the island.

This colony has been mercifully allowed, as yet, to escape the recent afflicting epidemics that have visited other colonies. How long we may look for this exemption to last is of course beyond human calculation, but measures to remove matter, and efforts to obviate influences, attractive and promotive of disease are seen to be, under God, endowed with success. The work to which I have pointed, therefore, would appear the more valuable at this moment, when alarmed attention has been called to the peculiarly fatal action of miasms arising from swampy land in these latitudes.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief, (Signed) E. H. DRUMMOND HAY.
&c. &c. &c.

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

No. 22.

No. 22.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor MACKINTOSH to the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 42.) Leeward Islands, Antigua, April 30, 1853.

MY LORD DUKE, (Received May 31, 1853.)

I HAVE the honour to transmit, in duplicate, the "Blue Book" of the Virgin Islands for the year 1852, together with the copy of a Despatch which I have received, in company with it, from the President administering the Government.

2. The Virgin Islands are, it is to be confessed, the member of this Government as to the prospects of which the least can be safely hazarded. A small number of persons (about 7,000) inhabiting secluded and dispersed islets, and looking habitually for their real centre of business and interest to a flourishing foreign mart (St. Thomas), will scarcely ever perhaps compose a very distinct and complete community; but it would be a mistake to suppose that the emancipated race, at least, are not in these islands in the rude enjoyment of the material comforts of existence.

3. The re-arrangement, on a more simple and satisfactory footing, of the collection of the import duties, and the passage of the Appeal Court Bill, imply that attention during the past year has not been altogether wanting to evident deficiencies.

4. The fact of the purchase of the large estate (formerly the property of Messrs. Reid, Irving, and Co.) by a gentleman of agricultural skill and of energy, lately arrived in Tortola, alluded to by Colonel Chads, indicates, I think, the direction in which all solid improvement must be looked for.

I have, &c.

The Duke of Newcastle, (Signed) R. J. MACKINTOSH.
&c. &c. &c.

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

SIR, Government House, Tortola, March 14, 1853.

I HAVE the honour to forward the Blue Book for 1852 to your Excellency.

State of Public Buildings.

2. The public buildings, especially the court-house and poor-house, are almost in an uninhabitable state.

From time to time these points have been laid before the Legislature, but from the paucity of funds in the treasury it could not be remedied.

3. To meet these most important and requisite repairs a capitation tax has been submitted to the Legislature, which I look with confidence to see carried out for these especial purposes.

Legislation.

4. Several most important measures were brought forward last year; viz., "An Act to abolish the duties on imports collected under the authority of the Imperial Act of 1845; also to abolish the duties now levied by colonial law, and to substitute in lieu thereof one consolidated tariff." This was rejected for a very long period, but it ultimately passed into law. I look with confidence to the results being most beneficial to the colony. Several other Acts, highly useful, were also brought forward and passed. "An Act for creating an Appeal Court at Antigua," "Jarvis's Criminal Law Acts," and minor ones, were severally passed.

Council.

5. The colony has sustained an irreparable loss by the death of Dr. Stobo, a gentleman who twice (in the absence of the President) administered the Government of these islands, with great advantage to Her Majesty's Government and to these islands, and with equal credit to himself.

State of Parties in the Assembly.

6. The sudden retirement of four members, decidedly opposed to all measures emanating either from the Government or from the colony, and the introduction of others who, seeing the welfare of the colony at stake, and who gave their support to those measures at the time, was the means of saving the colony from unparalleled confusion.

Education.

7. The schools (Church and Wesleyan), especially the latter, are falling off in point of numbers, owing entirely to the reluctance on the part of the parents to allow their children to attend. In the Established Church schools all instruction is gratuitous, and books, slates, and stationery most liberally furnished, and at certain periods presents of clothing and books are distributed; but when they ascertain these things are about to be given them, they numerously attend, in the hope of receiving something.

Churches.

8. One church of the established religion in Road Town, and four chapels of ease of the same establishment in the country, but unfortunately only one clergyman during the last year, and at the present moment none.

The clergyman gives two services on Sunday in the church, one at the gaol, and another at the poor-house; but, for the want of readers duly qualified, no services took place at the chapels, except at Virgin Gorda, and the chapels are falling rapidly into decay.

Agriculture.

9. Little or no improvement visible, from the want of capital to pay the labourers, all the able-bodied being drawn off to St. Thomas, to work in the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's coal-yard; added to which, the country has been visited with two uncontrollable causes,—an unprecedented drought for months, which not only checked all growth of the canes, but also the ground provisions,—and this was followed by a most devastating hurricane, which not only swept down the canes, but destroyed all the habitations of the labourers, and with it their provisions. Under all these untoward events, the rural population are as orderly and well behaved as can possibly be expected, and this I found from my personal visits to the different parts of the country.

10. A great many of the estates have been lately purchased by a resident proprietor, and may possibly be brought round, under his management and care, to prove more beneficial than they were before; consequently an increase of crop may fairly be looked for, the last crops being quite a failure.

State of Crime.

11. Taking into consideration the widely-spread population in the different keys of the Virgin Islands, where there is no paid police, only a few constables in the town and rural ones for the country, and in a great many places far away from magisterial control, very few crimes take place; none of any magnitude; only one criminal case last year of an attempt at infanticide, and that not yet decided on; one burglary of a store, and the rest comprising a few assaults and batteries, and stealing of canes by young delinquents, which latter, it is to be hoped, will be effectually checked by an Act just passed the Legislature. All this speaks well for the rural population, composed as it is, and with so little education and intellect in general.

State of the Gaol.

12. The gaol requires most extensive repairs; more especially the roof. Every possible arrangement has been made for the better accommodation of the prisoners, by reducing that of the gaoler and matron; still the requisite classification cannot be fully carried out, or the strict discipline enforced, until all the repairs are actually completed.

This has been fully laid before the Legislature, now in session.

Sanitary Condition.

13. Little or no disease has existed among the population, most of the deaths having arisen from the common course of nature, and a case or two of low fever and decline. With those exceptions, I consider, under the blessing of Divine Providence, that the Virgin Islands have been most especially favoured by not being visited by the dreadful epidemic that has prevailed in most of the islands during the last year.

State of the Poor-house.

14. The poor-house is in a most dilapidated state, yet it affords accommodation for twenty-eight aged and decrepid paupers, who are well looked after, and provided for from the funds of the colony, and a medical man constantly visiting them.

Revenue.

15. The colony is in debt 1,230*l.* 6*s.* 4½*d.* sterling, notwithstanding the revenue collected. This arises principally from the system of part of the taxes and duties being paid into the treasury in paper, and constantly negotiated as an accommodation, when there is no cash in hand, and this paper being made a constant article of traffic among certain classes, who purchase it at a very depreciated value (sometimes only one half), and then pay it into the treasury at its full value.

This the Legislature contemplate trying to put a stop to, and allowing it only to exist for a fixed period, and then nothing but cash will be paid into the treasury. This, if adopted, will have the decided effect of clearing all debt in two years, redeeming all outstanding claims, and enabling all the public officers to receive their salaries in cash, and all the public buildings being completely repaired, more especially when the new Import Bill comes into operation, and more facilities of entering and clearing vessels at the out bays and keys being afforded than at present, and the duties collected from exports and imports on the spot by authorized collectors.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. L. CHADS,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

R. J. Mackintosh, Esq., Governor-in-Chief,
Antigua.

NEVIS.

NEVIS.

No. 23.

No. 23.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Mackintosh to the Duke of Newcastle.

(No. 50.) Leeward Islands, Antigua, May 20, 1853.

My Lord Duke, (Received June 16, 1853.)

I have the honour to transmit, in duplicate, the Blue Book of Nevis for the year 1852, together with a copy of a despatch, which I have received in company with it, from the President administering the government.

2. The leading features of this document do not appear to be otherwise than satisfactory.

3. I regret to remark the want of care and precision with which many of the details contained in it have been enumerated, which will be apparent, I fear, after all the emendation which it is in my power to give it. I should have returned the Book for revision to the acting President, were it not that the customary time for forwarding it to your Grace's office has already expired.

4. I have directed Mr. Kenney's attention to the subject with a view to obviate similar neglect on a future occasion.

I have, &c.

The Duke of Newcastle, (Signed) R. J. MACKINTOSH.
&c. &c. &c.

Copy of a DESPATCH from President Willoughby Shortland to the Governor-in-Chief.

Sir, Nevis, April 23, 1853.

I have the honour to forward the Blue Book for the year 1852.

2. It would afford me much gratification were I able to invite your Excellency's attention to any subject comprised within its limits indicative of any material improvement in the condition or prospects of this community. I have, however, reason to believe that many of the landed proprietors have relieved their estates from much debt. It is also pleasing to be able to bear testimony to the progression of the middle classes in property and intelligence.

Revenue and Expenditure.

3. No change of any moment has taken place since my last report. The public accounts have been paid to the 31st of December last, and no liabilities remain unliquidated.

4. I regret my inability to advert to any progress under the very important heads of Legislation or Education. Some of the schools, on the contrary, have rather decreased both in numbers and efficiency.

Imports and Exports.

5. Taking into consideration the drought which prevailed last year, the exports may be characterized as very favourable. A slight increase is to be observed in the amount of imports.

Population.

Baptisms from 1845 to 1852, 2,662. Burials during the same period, 1,845.

6. The excess of baptisms over burials, since the Census of 1844, shows a slight increase of population. This increase has to a certain extent been diminished by emigration to St. Vincent's and Trinidad. The white inhabitants have greatly decreased. The adult males amount to sixty-four only. The whole population may be estimated at about 10,200.

7. The prospects of the present crop are very favourable. The labourers are working satisfactorily; and the island has been blessed not only by a fruitful, but an extremely healthful season.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WILLOUGHBY SHORTLAND.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief, Antigua,
&c. &c. &c.

DOMINICA.

No. 24.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Mackintosh to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

No. 12.

Leeward Islands, Antigua,
April 30, 1853.
(Received May 31, 1853.)

My Lord Duke,

I have the honour to transmit in duplicate the "Blue Book" of Dominica for the year 1852, together with a copy of a despatch, and of its enclosures, which I have received in company with it from the Lieutenant Governor.

2. I venture to infer that your Grace will be inclined to consider this, all circumstances considered, to be a satisfactory report.

3. The steady maintenance of production in this fine Island is, I think, full of promise as to the future. In as far as commitments may safely be relied on as a gauge of general criminality Dominica contrasts somewhat favourably with her neighbours.

4. I rejoice to find that, since the date of Major Blackall's despatch, the Appeal Court Bill, to which he refers as not likely to pass the Council and Assembly, has, as far as those bodies are concerned, become a law, though in the usual course of business it has not yet received the Lieutenant Governor's assent.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) R. J. MACKINTOSH.

No. 26.

Roseau, Government House,
March 31st 1853.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward to your Excellency the Blue Book for 1852 in duplicate, with my report thereon.

Revenue and Expenditure.

1. The amount of revenue for the past year stands in unpleasing contrast to the former, even after making allowance for a deficiency necessarily caused by a reduction of taxation; and the expenditure for the same period is considerably in excess of that of 1851.

2. Whilst I cannot but regret that such should be the case, I see no reason for despondency, as the amount of revenue realized from those taxes which now are and have been in operation for some years past, though less than in 1851, still exceeds that of 1850, and the larger outlay is to be attributed in a considerable degree to casual and not permanent expenditure; several reductions having been made in the latter, which, to a certain extent, meet an increase caused by the augmented grant for educational purposes and additions made to the salaries of two public officers. I trust also that the experience of the past year will impress upon the minds of those invested with the power, and on whom devolves the duty, of providing funds for the public service, how necessary it is strictly to investigate the probable expenditure in sufficient time to secure the amount by charges founded upon just and equitable principles, and which may be done with peculiar facility in this colony, where taxation, taken relatively to the amount of population, is unusually light.

DOMINICA.

3. I consider the civil establishment of the colony to be conducted with great economy, and the salaries of the public officers (the chief justice being the only exception to a limit of 300*l.* per annum) to be as moderate as is consistent with prudence; and I cannot look forward to any further considerable reduction of expenditure. I am, therefore, urging additional taxation, to relieve present difficulties and meet future exigencies.

4. The anticipations of reduction in which I ventured to indulge last year have been fully realized. The offices of inspector general of police and colonial agent have been abolished, with a saving of 150*l.* per annum; the gaol expenditure, with a not diminished number of prisoners, has decreased by 75*l.* in the year. The cost of thirty inquests has been 187*l.* against 336*l.* for thirty-four inquests in the previous year,—showing a saving of 149*l.*, owing to the new arrangement of district coroners; and which expenditure may be still further reduced. The amount charged for paupers is decreased by 38*l.*, which, though small, proves a move in the right direction, and some alterations in the law authorizing this outlay with stricter supervision, would, I am satisfied, cause a large reduction under this head.

5. In examining the returns of exports for the past year, as compared with 1851, they appear to be less in value by the sum of 10,000*l.*; but it will be perceived by the paper marked A, hereto annexed, that the production of most of the articles exported has *increased*, and the reduction of value in the return is to be attributed to the lower rates placed upon sugar and molasses by the exporters in consequence of the prices then realized in England for those commodities, but which have since advanced considerably; and as I have every reason to believe the produce of the present year will, at the least, equal that of last, I am under no apprehension that there will be a difficulty in meeting necessary additional taxation.

Enclosure A. Return of the Staple Articles of Produce exported, p. 108.

6. It is on these grounds I have ventured to assert I see no cause for despondency, rather, that I have confident hope of increased prosperity for the colony. At the same time, it would be unjust to deny that the planting interest has been exposed to severe trials, and still requires fostering care. I am strongly of opinion that this may be rendered to the proprietors in this colony without danger of loss to the mother country, by the application of loans, for the purposes of improving cultivation and machinery upon sugar estates, on the principle of the Irish Land Improvement Act; and I am confident a measure of this description would largely increase the production and improve the quality of the staple exports of the island, causing a greater circulation of money, thereby benefiting the mercantile and labouring classes as well as the proprietors, for whose immediate advantage it is intended. The estates of this island are favourably circumstanced for such a loan; few, if any, are in the hands of mortgagees, and most are in possession of those who are inclined still to continue cultivation, but who have not capital at command to enable them to caary out those improvements for which this loan would be solely applicable; improvements, which appear to me indispensable, to enable them to compete with other countries in the production and manufacture of sugar.

7. It will probably be objected, that there is already a heavy loan unpaid, and secured on the lands of Dominica, commonly called the "Hurricane Loan;" but, from all the information which I have been able to gather on the subject, I believe the non-repayment may be attributed more to the careless manner in which that money was advanced than to any evasion on the part of *bonâ fide* borrowers, and I find that a very small portion of it is secured upon the estates now in cultivation, and on which alone I should propose to make loans under the system suggested.

Legislation.

8. The Acts passed during the year present a most meagre aspect, both as regards number and importance, only nine Acts having been brought to maturity, which may be classed as follows:—

For the purposes of revenue - - - - -	3
To amend former Acts relating to the same - - -	5
To shorten the language used in Acts of the Legislature - -	1

whilst there has been brought under the notice of the Legislative bodies the necessity which exists of revising all those laws passed in the time of slavery, and which are totally inapplicable to the existing state of society, of amending the franchise law, of erecting in concert with the other islands in this command an Appeal Court at Antigua, of altering the present arrangement respecting roads, of revising the militia laws, and the law relating to the recovery of small debts; all which appear to be postponed indefinitely. But as the House of Assembly met but thirty-two times during the past year, and a sitting does not extend on an average beyond four hours, giving but 128 hours' deliberation in the twelve months, this absence of advance in legislative improvement is not surprising; in addition to which may be considered the desultory mode adopted of meeting but once in each week, alluded to in my report last year, and I do not hope for any improvement from vigorous legislation until some alteration takes place in the arrangement of the mode adopted and time set apart for the consideration of public business.

Crops and Labour.

9. I have already adverted to the pleasing fact that the amount of produce of the past year exceeded the previous, and I am credibly informed that the present crop when finished will show a still further increase of production The price of labour remains the same, and I have nothing to add to my remarks of last year upon this subject, except to state that the proprietors generally appear satisfied with the amount of labour at their command, and in some districts a much more general desire to obtain employment has been manifested. I cannot but attribute this latter in some degree to the determination arrived at of preventing the illegal possession of land or squatting, and placing, as far as possible, all land in the legal possession of the rightful owner, without leaving opportunity for litigation or dispute. The several relations of employer and employed are, I believe, on a more satisfactory footing than they have hitherto been, for I find few complaints under this head brought under the notice of the stipendiary magistrates, nor have any been made to me during the last year.

Public Gaol and Crime.

10. I append, in a paper marked B, a very clear and satisfactory report from the Provost Marshal upon the present state of the gaol, extracted from the Blue Book, with a tabular return of the number of committals and convictions during the past year. From this statement it will appear that the average number of prisoners during that period has been thirty-one against twenty-eight in the previous year, showing a slight increase; but this has been principally caused by the very large number of persons who have been committed by the police magistrate of Roseau for disturbing the public peace in the town, and not from any increase of crime of an aggravated nature. Lunatics are still occasionally confined in the gaol, but the number has been very limited during the last twelve months.

Enclosure B.
State of the Gaol, p. 109.

Education.

11. The board appointed to carry out this object have succeeded in establishing seven schools throughout the island, the number of scholars being in all 905. There are also three free schools established in Roseau, and superintended by the Rev. Mr. Dillon, Rector of St. George's parish, which are attended by 285 scholars, making a total of 1,190 children at present receiving gratuitous education. It is most creditable to this colony that it has taken such a decided lead in dealing liberally with this subject, both as regards funds and the principles on which these schools are conducted; and though the Board of Education have had some difficulties to contend with, I trust their efforts will be eventually crowned with complete success, as no object in my opinion is so essential to the future well-being of the colony as improvement in the moral and intellectual culture of the rising generation of the labouring classes.

DOMINICA.

General Observations.

12. It is with great pleasure that I can sincerely report a marked improvement in the social condition of the island generally, and I observe a gradual diminution of the rancour of party spirit and jealousy of classes; this remark is not confined to the immediate neighbourhood of the town of Roseau, but in my frequent visits to other parts of the island I have seen reason to congratulate the colony on this improved state of feeling. I find the labouring population certainly prosperous, and exposed to less privation than any peasantry with whom I have ever been brought in contact; they are generally well disposed, and the amount of crime in proportion to the population will speak more than any words of mine on this subject. They appear to have confidence that the law will be impartially administered, and though of course, here as in every other society, there are some mischievous spirits who would endeavour to infuse dissatisfaction and disaffection, I can confidently assert that such attempts have latterly been signal failures. With this condition of the labouring classes, and the improved prospects of the prices of the staple exports, I have every reason to hope, under Providence, that my next report may exhibit a further and steady increase in the prosperity of all those connected with the various interests of the colony.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Governor, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) SAMUEL BLACKALL,
Lieut.-Governor.

PAPER A referred to in Report.

Port of Roseau, Dominica.

An ACCOUNT of the STAPLE ARTICLES, the PRODUCE of this ISLAND EXPORTED in the Year ended 5th January 1853, as compared with the Year ended 5th January 1852.

Description of Articles.	Year ended 5th January 1852.	Year ended 5th January 1853.	Increase on Year ending 5th Jan. 1853.	Decrease on Year ending 5th Jan. 1853.
Sugar - - Hhds. and Cwts.	4,192 hhds. weighing 62,168 cwts.	4,266 hhds. weighing 65,788 cwts.	174 hhds. weighing 3,620 cwts.	— —
Rum - - Gallons	30,927 „	35,794 „	4,867 „	—
Molasses - „	95,600 „	81,016 „	- - -	14,584 cwts.
Coffee - - Pounds	58,063 „	67,594 „	9,531 „	—
Cocoa - „	33,884 „	69,296 „	35,412 „	—
Lime Juice - Gallons	4,280 „	5,062 „	782 „	—
Arrowroot - Pounds	5,944 „	3,525 „	- - -	2,419 „
Firewood - Cords	449 „	654 „	205 „	—
Charcoal - Barrels	6 „	17 „	11 „	—
Succades and pickles - Pounds	640 „	303 „	- - -	337 „
Oranges - Number	1,019,800 „	1,354,020 „	334,220 „	—
Other fruit and vegetables - Bushels	1,145 „	1,926 „	781 „	—
Hides and skins Number	236 „	445 „	209 „	—
Hardwood - Cubic ft.	1,000 „	4,800 „	3,800 „	—
Ginger - Barrels	123 „	12 „	- - -	111 „
Farine Manioc Bushels	5 „	49 „	44 „	—
Cotton wool - Pounds	2,000 „	3,250 „	1,250 „	—

Roseau, March 11, 1853.

(Signed) JAMES SETANG,
Acting Controller.

Paper marked B referred to in Report.

DOMINICA.

EXTRACT from the PROVOST MARSHAL'S Report in Blue Book for 1852.

General Observations.

It is now a matter for congratulation that, concurrently with other not less marked evidences of an onward civilization in the community, a feeling of what is proper in the right direction has at length led, amidst considerable pecuniary embarrassment to those divisional alterations and additions in the prison buildings which, at the same time that they ensure the due execution of the various sentences, must conduce to a wholesome impression of comparative self-respect among a large proportion of the prisoners themselves, by the visible exhibition of a graduated personal treatment, no slight step towards reformation.

Sufficient time has not elapsed to furnish the means of judging of the effect the better discipline now pursued upon the criminal calendar. These alterations and additions have cost somewhat about 1,850*l.* sterling. The total cost of maintenance of the prisoners entitled to such (viz., all persons on the criminal side), this year, inclusive of medicines, medical attendance, and clothing, is 181*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.* sterling; last year it was 75*l.* more, although this year 38 prisoners more have been committed, and there has been a daily average of 31 persons fed, against an average of 28 last year. This difference arises principally from the lower cost of two items of the dietary, sugar and farine manioc, which have been substituted, the first in place of fish at breakfast, the second in place of bread for dinner. This change, therefore, combines the double advantage of greater cheapness and a desirable alternation of diet.

SUMMARY of the 393 Commitments: Males 215, Females 178, Criminal Side 328. Debtors 65. Of the 328 Criminal Cases there were 297 Convictions—Males 143, Females 154, under the following heads of offence.

Manslaughter.		Assault with Intent to commit Rape.		Setting Fire.		Theft, not including Burglary.		Assault and Battery.		Malicious Injury to Property.		Obscene Language.		Disturbance of public Peace.		Breach of public Cleanliness.		Neglect of Duty under Marine Act.		Contempt of Court.		Drunkenness.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	0	2	0	1	2	41	3	43	35	12	7	5	35	18	61	12	9	5	0	1	2	2	0

	M.	F.
For further examination, want of bail to keep the peace, acquitted, on trial and for trial	23	8
Debtors, inclusive of 11 males and 7 females, for penalty incurred in not contributing labour on the public roads	49	16
Summary Punishment.		
Hard labour and solitary confinement	70	89
Simple imprisonment	73	65
NOTE.		
Paid their fines, and saved wholly or partially the hard labour	22	26
Paid their fines, under simple imprisonment	6	29
Amount of the fines so paid, 59*l.* 4*s.* 9½*d.*		
Tried for murder and acquited	2	1

NOTE.—There were 3 cases of homicide throughout the island, which became the subject of prosecution.

Population per last Census, 1844.

Males	10,596
Females	11,604
	22,200

Dominica, Marshal's Office,
January 24, 1853.

(Signed) JOSEPH FADELLE,
Provost Marshal.

BRITISH GUIANA.

BRITISH GUIANA.

No. 25.

No. 25.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir HENRY BARKLY, K.C.B, to the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

Government House, April 26, 1853.

MY LORD DUKE, (Received May 31, 1853.)

IN transmitting last year's Blue Book, it is my duty to offer, as usual, a few remarks upon the various subjects comprised in the returns composing it, most of which, I am thankful to state, continue of a satisfactory nature.

Revenue and Expenditure.

2. The revenue apparently exceeds that of 1851 by 15,000*l.*, but this arises from the difference in the amounts drawn on the Loan Commissioners in England for immigration purposes; and it was in fact 18,000 less, as was to be anticipated from the large reductions of taxation made in the middle of 1851.

3. The apparent excess of 33,000*l.* in the expenditure over that of the previous year, is accounted for in like manner by the sums paid out of the colonial chest and recovered by bills on England being larger in 1852 than in 1851.

Enclosure A. & B. Revenue and Expenditure of British Guiana, pages 114–130.

4. A clearer insight into the transactions of the year may be gathered from the financial statement made up for the Combined Court, which, in dollars, and omitting fractions, presents the following result:—

			$
Balance in the chest from 1851	-	-	62,000
Ordinary revenue of 1852	-	-	740,000
			$802,000
Ordinary expenditure, 1852	-	$693,000	
Old debts paid	-	89,000	
			782,000
Balance to 1853	-	-	$20,000

5. The old debts paid, equal to 18,500*l.*, is, with the exception of 5,500*l.* remitted, exclusive of and in addition to 50,000*l.* of the immigration loan of 1845, paid off by the Commissioners in England out of the sinking fund accumulated for that purpose.

6. I am fully justified, therefore, in representing the finances of the colony as in a satisfactory position; and as it has been resolved by the Legislature henceforward to raise the sum annually required for immigration, by taxation levied during the previous year for that special purpose, the day may confidently be anticipated when the remainder of the debt necessarily incurred on this account during the temporary depression of its resources, will be finally extinguished.

7. The municipal expenditure of Georgetown and New Amsterdam continues to increase, but probably not in a greater ratio than their wealth and population.

8. The military expenditure of Great Britain appears to be about 2,000*l.* less than in the previous year.

Legislation.

9. Fewer Ordinances were passed in 1852 than in most previous years, owing to the time devoted in the early part of it to the discussions on the Health Bill, and the Bill for amending the political institutions of the colony; and, latterly, to the changes in the law officers consequent upon the death of the Chief Justice, and the serious and prolonged indisposition of the newly appointed Attorney-General,

10. The Health Bill, I am sorry to say, was so mutilated in its progress progress through the Legislature, that it has remained almost a dead letter on the Statute Book, the central board having been deprived of power to compel the local boards to action; whilst the town council of Georgetown, the most important of the latter, refuses to accept sanitary functions at all under the new law, claiming to possess them as of right, or in other words, to have a prescriptive right to continue altogether totally and entirely to neglect their exercise.

11. This difficulty will be temporarily obviated by a short Bill which I have introduced into the Court of Policy, constituting a separate local board for Georgetown, but it will be imperatively necessary in the Bill, which cannot long be deferred, for creating elective parochial boards throughout the colony, to confer on the judiciary the powers of "Mandamus," "Quo warranto," &c., long since found essential for the due working of corporate institutions in the mother country.

12. That such legislation, however, must be slowly and cautiously proceeded with among an uninstructed and exciteable population, is proved not only by the opposition generally made to so beneficial a measure as the Health Bill, but by the utter failure of the scheme framed by the Commissioners of Education upon the principle of local assessment for schools, the Bill for effecting which was almost unanimously repudiated by the community.

13. In the meantime progress in the right direction was made last year, both by Ordinance No. 1 for amending the previous Ordinance for facilitating the partition of the vast tracts of land purchased by the negroes in community, and by Ordinance No. 10 for extending to all villages so partitioned the provisions for the maintenance of roads, bridges, drainage, markets, &c., already tried in the case of the village of Queenstown in Essequibo.

Civil Establishments.

14. Having from time to time reported to Her Majesty's Government the changes which have occurred in the public service, I will only remark under this head that no new offices were created during the year, with the exception of the twelve collectorships of monthly sums under the Immigration Ordinances, which were again abolished after a few months' trial on the alteration and consolidation of the laws on the subject.

Population.

15. Assuming the increase of population from natural causes to have proceeded at the same rate during the past year as in the decennial period previous to the census of March 1851, the net excess of births over deaths should have amounted to 1,638; and as the number of immigrants of all descriptions was 4,076, whilst the return emigrants recorded were only 519, the increase from that source would appear as 3,557, making the total addition to the population, from both, 5,195.

Enclosure C. Immigration, page 131.

16. But I am afraid a considerable deduction ought to be from this estimate, both for excessive mortality owing to the yellow fever and general unhealthiness of the season, and to unrecorded emigration arising from the panic which this created, especially among the Madeiranese.

17. The number of burials in Georgetown amounted to no less than 1,973, or double the usual average; and, even deducting the mortality among the sailors, as not pertaining to the settled population, the balance would still show an excess of 600 deaths in the metropolis alone. Nor did the immigrants in the rural districts altogether escape, as the mortality amongst that portion of them under indenture proves, for it rose from 364 in the previous year to 765; the Madeiranese suffering severely, and the newly arrived Coolies in a less degree; the Africans, singular to relate, being, on the contrary, even healthier than usual, the deaths among them falling below 1½ per cent.

Enclosure D. Number of deaths, page 131.

Enclosure E. Mortality amongst the immigrants, page 132.

18. Allowing for this excessive mortality, and for a considerable number of Madeiranese who went to other places whilst the sickness prevailed, I do not suppose the addition to the population amounted to 4,000, making it, exclusive of sailors, soldiers, and wandering aboriginal tribes, about 134,000 souls.

BRITISH GUIANA.

Education.

Despatch of 8th March, No. 50. Enclosure F. Population and Schools, page 133.

19. Having so lately addressed your Grace on this important subject, when forwarding the last report of the Inspector of Schools, I shall merely subjoin his comparative abstract of schools and population in the several districts, because it affords a far more complete view of the educational position of the colony than that presented by the returns in the Blue Book collected from the different religious bodies.

20. This abstracts shows, as I then more particularly pointed out, that the supply of the means of instruction equals in regard to quantity that afforded by most European countries, though it seems clear, from the result of the inquiries embraced in Mr. Dennis's report, that it is woefully defective in quality. Means, however, have at length been adopted to raise the qualifications required for teachers, and to train a certain number for the Church of England schools, and also for those of the Wesleyans.

Enclosure G. Diocese of Guiana Ecclesiastical and Parochial returns, pages 134–136.

21. That the Church of England is, as she ought to do, taking the lead in the work of instructing the people, will be seen from the inclosed interesting statement in regard to the diocese, which the Bishop has been kind enough to send me; and I need hardly advert to the services of other religious bodies, as the number of their scholars in Mr. Dennis's report will attest them.

22. I am happy to add that there never was a period in the history of the colony in which all of them were so well disposed to act in harmony for the public good in such matters, a fact exemplified in the most gratifying and striking manner on a recent occasion, when I had the honour of presiding at the opening of the Orphan Asylum and School of Industry, supported by our inestimable diocesan and his clergy, mixed with the ministers of the Presbyterian, Wesleyan, London Missionary, and Congregational Churches at the same table.

23. The institution thus alluded to is on a most extensive scale, the portion already finished being calculated for the accommodation of 300 orphans; and it will, I have no doubt, prove a very great blessing to the community at large, as well as a model for other educational establishments.

Crime.

24. The returns under this head continue, on the whole, of a satisfactory character, for the commitments to all the gaols of the colony show a diminution of 22 per cent., the numbers standing for the last five years as under:—

1848	3,691
1849	3,409
1850	2,750
1851	2,702
1852	2,090

Enclosures H & I. Police, page 138.

but there is still room for much improvement in regard to the number of charges of all kinds brought before the stipendiary and police magistrates, though even here there is a falling off this year of 1,041, exclusive of petty debt cases to the extent of 1,657.

Enclosure K. Trials by the Supreme Criminal Court, page 138.

25. As the return of cases disposed of by the Supreme Criminal Court presents an excess of ten over the previous year, arising, I would fain hope, solely from the extension of its sessions for the first time to the county of Essequibo, the decrease exhibited above must be in the minor offences, and is so far calculated to bear out the expectations expressed by me when forwarding the last Blue Book, that the effect of placing the inferior criminal courts under the presidency of the puisne judges, and thus relieving the Executive from all anxiety as to the legality of the decisions, and consequently from all responsibility for interposition as to the sentences imposed, would be to produce a more vigorous enforcement of the law, and thereby to restrain offenders of the class who usually managed to escape the supreme tribunal, and cared little for the inferior.

26. No sooner, indeed, did the new Ordinance come into operation than I deemed myself justified in cancelling the minute issued by Sir James Carmichael Smyth in 1838, suspending the infliction of corporal punishment if awarded by these courts until a special report had been made to the Governor, and his fiat obtained—a minute which had, in practice, completely annulled the power of awarding thirty-nine lashes, vested in the magistrates composing them.

BRITISH GUIANA.

27. The returns show that, after the rescinding of this minute, twenty persons were flogged in the county of Demerara, and one in the county of Essequibo; the maximum of thirty-nine lashes being awarded in seven cases, whilst in one the number was as low as ten. That they one and all deserved a far severer retribution from society for the expense and risk they had occasioned it, will not be denied when I point out that the number of prior convictions on record against the twenty in Georgetown gaol averaged sixteen all round, ranging from four in the case of the lad who received ten lashes, up to no less than fifty-five in the case of one hardened offender, whilst sixteen out of the twenty had previously been inmates of the penal settlement on the Mazaremi.

Enclosure L.
Prisoners in Gaol and prisoners whipped, p. 139.

28. Before proceeding to illustrate from the return the good effect instantaneously produced by the examples thus made, I ought to mention likewise, that under authority of Ordinance, No. 15, of 1851, the use of the treadmill as a means of enforcing hard labour was resumed in the month of November of that year. The number of prisoners so worked during the year 1852 was 177.

29. The monthly average of prisoners, excluding soldiers and sailors, in Georgetown gaol during the first eleven months of 1851 had been 144; from the restoration of the treadmill to the infliction of the first flogging at the end of April 1852, a period of five months, it fell to 126; and for the eight subsequent months it was only 108.

30. Whether the effect will be lasting remains to be proved. The total number of prisoners in all the gaols on the 31st December 1852 was twenty-four more than on the same day in 1851, but that included soldiers and sailors, and is in some degree a matter of accident.

Enclosure M.
Convicts and prisoners, p. 140.

31. I have been thus particular in describing what has been really done in improving gaol discipline in this colony, because a most exaggerated account has recently appeared in a widely circulated periodical at home, which, though written in an approving spirit, is calculated to convey the idea that I had acted in a very summary and unjustifiable manner, instead of merely leaving the law to take its course.

Vide extract Fraser's Magazine January 1853, concerning free British negroes.

32. The steps represented to have been taken would have created an agitation in the community, and deservedly have shaken the confidence of the emancipated peasantry in the Local Government, whereas I have reason to know, that the more respectable among them are well pleased to have obtained greater security both for person and property through the measures recently adopted to repress crime.

Enclosure N.
Page 140.

Imports and Exports.

33. The continuous improvement under both these heads is striking. The value of imports exceeds that of the imports of the previous year by about 110,000*l.*, and that of exports is in excess 113,000*l.*, and would appear even larger but for the adoption of the more careful mode of valuation which I suggested to the Custom-house authorities last year. The imports of specie still continue extensive. The nature and quantity of the other articles imported is shown in the enclosed table, as also the rates and amounts of duties levied thereon.

Enclosure O.
Goods impo ted. Rate of duty, pp. 140-142.

34. The comparison of the sugar crop and trade of the colony generally, during the last three years, stands thus:—

Enclosure P.
Imports, expo ts, and shipping, p. 142.

Year.	Hhds. Sugar.	Value of	
		Exports.	Imports.
		£	£
1850	37,351	815,000	785,000
1851	43,034	865,000	855,000
1852	55,700	978,000	965,000

but the value of exports and imports in the earliest of these years was very much above that of the preceding years, and the total rise since the lowest point of depression may be fairly estimated at fifty per cent., a sufficient proof of the exertions of the planters, and of the elasticity of the resources of this fine colony.

BRITISH GUIANA.

Agriculture, &c.

35. Having so recently and so minutely traced the progress of sugar cultivation, and given the best statistics I could collect on the subject, when forwarding the report of the Circuit Stipendiary Magistrate's Tour of Observation, with my despatch of 10th November, No. 178, I will only add, that all the improvements then noticed are in process of rapid extension, and that the rate of profit which I showed to have been derivable from well managed estates in 1851, was very considerably increased in 1852 by the augmented yielding of the cane fields, and the rise in the price of sugar in the home market.

36. A very severe drought has subsequently retarded agricultural operations, but as prices appear likely to hold up for the present, actual loss will not ensue, however the extent of the crop of 1853 may disappoint the magnificent ex pectations at one time entertained regarding it.

I have, &c.

The Duke of Newcastle, &c. &c.

(Signed) HENRY BARKLY.

ABSTRACT RETURN from BRITISH GUIANA BLUE BOOK, 1852.

Enclosure A.

REVENUE.

Customs.			Rum Duty and Spirit Licences.	General Revenue.	Total, 1852.	Total, 1851.
Import.	Export.	Tonnage.				
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d
79,401 5 5½	7,530 1 11½	6,408 8 4	45,145 17 9	79,529 2 6½	218,014 16 0½	203,001 17 9

EXPENDITURE (COLONIAL).

Civil Government.	Judicial.	Ecclesiastical.	Education.	Poor.	Police.	Roads.	Hospitals.	Penal Settlement and Prisons.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
14,365 15 5½	12,993 2 0	11,152 11 1	3,975 3 8½	9,703 7 7½	20,821 0 8½	3,691 17 5½	16,049 0 0	9,228 1 10½

Public Buildings.	Immigration.	Public Debts.	Collection of Revenue.	Ferries and Steam Communication.	Extraordinaries.	Total, 1852.	Total, 1851.	Increase, 1852.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
2,238 11 4½	58,590 9 8½	31,978 1 6	15,766 5 9	1,900 15 4	14,616 7 8½	227,070 11 3½	193,352 14 6	33,717 16 9½

EXPENDITURE (LOCAL).

City of Georgetown.	New Amsterdam.	Total, 1825.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
12,722 12 7½	2,006 1 7½	14,728 14 3

EXPENDITURE (GREAT BRITAIN).

Commissariat; Pay of Troops, Provisions, &c.	Ordnance; Military Works, Stores, &c.	Total, 1852.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
16,592 12 11	16,091 11 10	32,684 14 9

(Signed) HUGH W. AUSTIN,
Private Secretary.

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the Year 1852, BRITISH GUIANA.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT No. 1.

Enclosure B.

The RECEIVER-GENERAL and the ASSISTANT RECEIVER-GENERAL in Account Current with the Colony of BRITISH GUIANA.

Dr.

To balance from 1851, as per last account, viz :—

	$	c.	$	c.
In cash in the treasury in Georgetown	37,806	90⅔		
Idem in New Amsterdam	66	26		
In notes of hand, payable at one month in Georgetown, all received	21,920	1		
Idem in New Amsterdam	2,763	81		
			62,556	98⅔

To Amount of the General Revenue for 1852, as under :—

Import Duties.	Quantities.	Duties received.	
		$ c.	
Bacon	7,137 lbs.	142 74	
Beef (pickled)	2,914 brls. and 24 lbs.	4,371 17	
Beef (dried or smoked)	2,343 lbs.	46 86	
Bread (of all kinds)	987,594 lbs.	4,937 93	
Bricks (per M.)	2,264,910 No.	679 47	
Buckets and pails	522 dozen	130 50	
Butter	649,125⅙ lbs.	9,736 77	
Candles (tallow)	428,245 lbs.	6,423 67	
Candles (of other kinds)	80,524½ lbs	4,026 21	
Cheese	197,857½ lbs.	2,967 78	
Chocolate	1,040 lbs.	41 60	
Cigars (per M.)	763,660 No.	1,527 33	
Clapboards	3,000 No.	4 50	
Coals (in hhds.)	32,976¾ hhds.	3,297 67	
Coals (loose) per ton	14,348 tons	717 38	
Cocoa	164,926 lbs.	1,649 26	
Coffee	14,919 lbs.	333 0	
Cordage	278,713 lbs.	622 6	
Corn and pulse	41,853 bushels	2,092 67	
Corn brooms	176 dozen	35 20	
Cornmeal and oatmeal	1,729,044 lbs.	4,322 60	
Fish, dried	7,748,764 lbs.	17,296 49	
Fish, pickled salmon	75 brls. and 40 lbs.	150 40	
Fish, pickled mackerel	3,426 brls. and 145 lbs.	3,426 86	
Fish, other kinds	2,851 brls. and 161 lbs.	2,139 3	
Fish, smoked	15,063 lbs.	301 26	
Flour, wheat	58,916½ brls.	58,916 50	
Flour, rye	14 brls.	7 0	
Ground feed, bran, &c.	12,987½ bushels	649 37	
Hams	155,985 lbs.	3,119 70	
Hay	625,641 lbs.	625 67	
Horses	166 head	1,162 0	
Lard	164,233 lbs.	1,642 33	
Lime, building	819 hhds.	204 74	
Lime, temper	1,567 puns.	391 75	
Lime, „	667 hhds.	83 37	
Lime, „	211 brls.	12 66	
Lime, „	700 jars	21 0	
Lumber of all kinds	6,417,415 feet	12,834 50	
Malt liquor in wood	2,839 5/12 hhds.	5,678 83	
Malt liquor in bottle	41,373¼ dozen	4,137 33	
Matches	6,197 gross	9,295 50	
Mules	125 head	625 0	
Oats	36,671½ bushels	1,833 57	
Oils, except castor oil	43,811⅑ gallons	6,571 64	
Onions	253,786 lbs.	253 74	
Paints	274,188 lbs.	611 90	
Pepper	17,422 lbs.	871 10	
Pitch	607 brls.	303 50	
Pork	11,153 brls. and 157 lbs.	16,730 60	
Potatoes	24,701¾ bushels	1,976 14	
Rice	7,771,543 lbs.	19,428 80	
Resin	8 brls.	4 0	
Sago	12,311 lbs.	615 55	

BRITISH GUIANA.

Import Duties.	Quantities.	Duties received.	——
		$ c.	$ c.
Shingles	278,800 No.	139 40	
Slates	293,780 No.	293 78	
Snuff	6,906½ lbs.	345 33	
Soap	749,350 lbs.	3,746 74	
Sugar	77,808 lbs.	2,778 91	
Staves and heading, white oak	599,885 No.	1,199 76	
Staves, other kinds	765,927	1,148 86	
Tapioca	504 lbs.	25 20	
Tar	949 brls.	474 50	
Tea	13,713 lbs.	1,371 30	
Tobacco	264,125 lbs.	13,206 25	
Tongues	16,964 lbs.	339 28	
Turpentine, crude	None.	—	
„ spirits	4,588⅛ gals.	825 87	
	$	245,923 38	

Goods paying ad valorem Duty of 10 per Cent.	Value.	Amount received.		
	$ c.	$ c.		
Clocks and watches	439 68	43 96		
Drugs and chemicals	21,082 74	2,108 14		
Glassware	12,781 35	1,278 2		
Jewellery	3,729 92	372 95		
Musical instruments	2,422 51	242 25		
Perfumery	7,293 39	729 27		
Pickles and sauces	1,930 32	193 0		
Preserved meats and fish	5,275 44	527 51		
Saddlery	5,374 25	537 38		
Silver and plated ware	4,496 72	449 64		
			6,482	12
Non-enumerated goods paying ad valorem duty of 4 per cent.	1,014,647 8	- - -	40,584	86
Duties received in Pomeroon from Orinoco traders	- - -	- - -	23	20
			293,013	56
Less amount of drawbacks paid during the year		$7,680 57		
Books, stationery, standard measures, &c., purchased for the use of this department		389 90		
			8,070	47
Balance to the credit of the general revenue				284,943 9

Wine and Spirit Duties:—viz.,

——	Quantities.	Duty received.	
		$ c.	
Wine in wood	39,223 gallons	21,180 42	
„ in bottle	1,413 1/12 dozen	1,413 8	
Brandy	17,037 11/12 gallons	56,445 50	
Gin	13,535¼ gallons	16,242 30	
Whiskey	123 gallons	147 60	
Liquors and cordials	697 gallons	836 39	
		96,265 29	
Less duties returned upon certificates of over-entry, and on wine supplied for the use of Her Majesty's forces in this colony		82 27	
Balance to the credit of the general revenue			96,183 2

Beacon and Tonnage Duties :

Vessels clearing the Ports between 1st January and 31st December 1853.

—	No. of Vessels of 70 Tons and under.	Tonnage.	Duty at 10 Cents.	No. of Vessels above 70 Tons.	Tonnage.	Duty at 30 Cents.	Total Duty.	
						$ c.	$ c.	
Port of Georgetown	197	8,721	872 10	394	93,043	27,912 90	28,785 00	
Port of New Amsterdam	11	386	38 60	33	6,456	1,936 80	1,975 40	
Total Vessels and tonnage	208	9,107	- -	427	99,499	To the credit of colonial revenue		$ c. 30,760 40

Rum Duties :

Received under Ordinances No. 8, of 1851, and No. 6, of 1852, on Rum taken and sold for Consumption within the Colony, between 1st January and 31st December 1852.

—	Gallons, Proof 16, at 112 cts.	Gallons, Proof 17, at 107 cts.	Gallons, Proof 18, at 102 cts.	Gallons, Proof 19, at 97 cts.	Gallons, Proof 20, at 92 cts.	Gallons, Proof 21, at 87 cts.	Gallons, Proof 22, at 82 cts.	Gallons, Proof 23, at 77 cts.	Gallons, Proof 24, at 72 cts.	Gallons, Proof 25, at 72 cts.	Total Number of Gallons.	Amount.
												dol. ct.
Demerary and Essequibo	—	1,634	3,128	3,397	1,944	1,355	6,400	17,803	125,848	1,303	162,812	121,706 39
Berbice	50	1,103	4,275	2,893	—	1,164	2,019	4,597	2,209	422	18,732	16,505 19
											181,544	138,211 58

	$ c.	$ c.	
Less commission paid to comptroller of rum duties, at 3½ per cent.	4,245 81		
Idem to sub-comptroller, at 4½ per cent.	732 18		
Drawbacks paid to canteen keepers	1,379 03		
Stationery, permit books, &c.	104 30		
		6,461 32	
Balance to the credit of the general revenue			131,750 26

Retail Spirit Licences :

—	1st Class.		2d Class.		3d Class.		4th Class.		5th Class.		6th Class.	
	12 Months.	6 Months.	12 Months.	6 Months.	12 Months.	6 Months.	12 Months.	6 Months.	12 Months.	6 Months.	12 Months.	6 Months.
Number of licences issued	13	1	10	1	65	10	9	2	81	2	2	2

	$ c.	$ c.	
Equal to	$83,100 0		
Deposits on licences not taken out	200 0		
			83,300 0

Liquor Store Licences:

	$ c.	$ c.	
1 licence for 6 months, to 30th June 1852	$50 0		
16 licences for 12 months, to 30th June 1853	1,600 0		
			1,650 0

Other Licences:

	$ c.
Auctioneers : From 4 auctioneers, to 30th June 1853	$400 0
Bonded warehouses, viz. :— 13 for 12 months, $650. 1 for 9 months, $75 — 1 for 6 months, $25. 1 for 3 months $12 50	762 50
Billiard tables : 1 licence	50 0
Craft of all descriptions, to 30th June 1853	4,067 0
Guns ditto	636 0
Hucksters in the rural districts ditto	1,943 25

BRITISH GUIANA.

	£ c.	£ c.	£ c.
Horse and carriage, rural districts, viz. :—			
99 four-wheeled carriages, private	1,326 50		
1 do. do. for hire	20 0		
82 two-wheeled carriages, private	616 0		
3 do. do. for hire	30 0		
297 horses, private	1,387 25		
6 do. for hire	42 0		
24 carts, private	177 0		
30 do. for hire	342 0		
		3,940 75	
Porters : 195 licensed porters		183 75	
Public entertainments : 1 licence		10 0	
Stores and Shops :—			
812 shops in the rural districts		1,735 0	
Taverns, hotels, and eating houses, having permission to sell therein wine and malt in less quantities than two gallons :			
29 in town	570 0		
58 in the country	751 25		
		1,321 25	
Weighers and gaugers, 5 licences		25 0	
Woodcutting licences, including arrears		4,096 65	
			19,171 15

Fees :

Government Secretary's office, Georgetown		6,135 20	
Assistant Government Secretary, New Amsterdam		1,123 90	
Office of the pro-Sheriff, Georgetown, viz .—			
On 394 vessels above 70 tons, at £4	1,576 0		
On 197 do. of 70 tons and under, at £2	394 0		
		1,970 0	
Office of the pro-Sheriff, Berbice		20 0	
Office of the secretary of the Chief Justice		313 07	
Registrar's office, Georgetown	23,855 96		
Less paid out to the registrar, sworn clerks, clerk to the criminal court, and office expenses, as per Ordinance	20,666 93		
Balance to the credit of the general revenue		3,189 03	
Registrar's office, New Amsterdam	3,739 55		
Less paid out to registrar and clerks, and office expenses, according to Ordinance	3,028 73		
Balance to the credit of the general revenue		710 82	
			13,462 2

Fines, Seizures, &c. :

Received from the under-mentioned Stipendiary Magistrates, Justices of the Peace, and Clerks of Magistrates' Courts, Amount of Fines and Fees collected by them during the Year, viz. :—

	Fines under Ordinance No. 19, of 1845.	Other Fines collected.	Fees under Ordinance No. 30, of 1850.
	£ c.	£ c.	£ c.
Adams, George	-	2 0	—
Alves, John	24 0	65 88	238 04
Baird, A. F.	26 0	40 2	—
Birch, William	42 0	8 92	—
Blair, Wm.	-	10 0	—
Bonyun, G. R.	-	19 0	—
Brummell, John	-	9 0	—
Campbell, A.	-	22 0	—
Carbery, Edward	782 92	478 68	369 68
Cartwright, H. E.	82 95	-	—
Chignard, L. F.	-	-	1,570 14
Coleman, Thomas	-	41 0	43 0
Cooper, John	-	9 19	—
Couchman, W. D.	28 0	6 0	—
Daly, M.	-	64 0	—
Davies, G.	-	7 40	—
Davis, C. G. H.	-	-	75 96
Duggin, T. B.	10 0	-	6 0
Elliot, William	-	10 0	—
Field, Edmund	-	9 0	7 44
Fraser, J. D.	352 0	119 23	130 70

	Fines under Ordinance, No. 19, of 1845.	Other Fines collected.	Fees under Ordinance, No. 30, of 1850.	
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
French, E. A.	105 0	73 0	—	
Glen, James	49 0	708 59	—	
Goodman, S. H.	662 9	48 0	—	
Hancock, Richard	19 0	14 12	1 0	
Haynes, James	- -	11 0	—	
Jones, L. E.	41 96	—	—	
King, Robert	7 0	48 36	—	
Lyons, A. M.	223 52	303 22	125 28	
M'Aulay, William	- -	6 0	—	
M Clintock, W. C.	24 0	—	—	
M'Leod, John	240 96	186 36	30 18	
M'Swinney, John	205 72	191 36	189 48	
Matheson, Colin	- -	1 64	—	
Mittleholzer, J. V.	137 98	7 0	—	
Mure, J. O. L.	901 92	111 8	322 8	
Nash, Wm.	19 0	34 50	—	
Osborne, E.	- -	1 0	—	
Sandiford, W. J.	469 0	102 64	—	
Spence, David	- -	3 25	—	
Stevenson, R. S.	- -	- -	20 8	
Strutt, C. H.	224 84	302 51	27 60	
Thompson, J. W.	- -	4 0	—	
Ward, Charles	- -	60 86	—	
Ware, W. H.	1,090 48	486 10	248 68	
Wells, G. W.	90 80	91 18	82 18	
	5,860 5	3,717 9	3,487 52	
Less paid out during the year for—	$ c.			
Rent of court rooms	623 50			
Wages of interpreters	139 70			
Stationery	455 17			
	1,218 37			
Proportion of penalties paid out to parties prosecuting	- -	83 77		
	4,641 68	3,633 32		
Balance to the credit of the general revenue			8,275 0	
Fines received from the police magistrate during the year	- -	3,945 2		
Less paid out for books and stationery	- -	133 75		
Difference to the general revenue	- -		3,811 27	
Amount realized from seizures during the year	- -	748 73		
Less paid out to seizing officers in terms of the Ordinances	- -	422 29		
Difference to the general revenue	- -		326 44	
				$ c. 15,900 23

Interest:

	$ c.	
One year's interest to 31st December 1852, at 6 per cent., on 50,000*l.* lent to the Demerara railway company on mortgage	14,400 0	
Interest on town council bonds to date	174 8	
		14,574 8

Taxes, &c.:

Auction duty of 1 per cent. on sales in the county of Demerary and Essequibo	880 35	
Idem, county Berbice	308 67	
Tax on Marshal's sales, Berbice	229 84	
Received for grants of land in Berbice	520 0	
Received for acre money this year	1,019 68	
And in compromise in terms of the Court's order of the 17th March 1852, for old arrears of acre money due by Plant, Port Mourant	$ c. 2,438 05	
Less Crown Solicitor's fees included in the above and paid over to him	185 25	
Balance to the credit of the revenue	2,255 80	
		5,224 34

BRITISH GUIANA.

For the following Arrears for Taxes for 1850 and previous Years, collected during 1852, viz.,—

——	Old Arrears.	For Service, 1847.	For Service, 1848.	For Service, 1849.	For Service, 1850.	
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Income tax - -	72 17	11 0	147 65	428 20	637 23	
Horse and carriage tax - -	11 0	- -	55 20	265 74	290 0	
Produce tax -	511 79	- -	672 20	1,256 07	1,462 86	
	594 96	11 0	875 05	1,950 01	2,390 09	5,821 11

Produce Export Tax :

Received for the following Produce cleared at the Custom Houses between 1st January and 31st December 1852 :—

Sugar.			Rum.			Molasses.			Coffee.		Timber.		
Hhds.	*Trcs.*	*Brls.*	*Puns.*	*Hhds.*	*Brls.*	*Casks.*	*Hds.*	*Brls.*	*Pckgs.*	*lbs.*	*Logs.*	*Cub. ft.*	
51,854	2,740½	11,368½	21,672	4,313	2,369	9,052	215	65	103	16,982	3,193	127,356	36,144 47

Miscellaneous :

	$ c.	
Amount received for land allotted in the burial ground, New Amsterdam - - - - - -	116 58	
Received moiety of harbour master's fees, between 2d February and 13th March 1852 - - - - -	221 68	
Net proceeds of an old anchor picked up in the river - -	7 19	
Premium on bills sold above par, &c. - - - -	335 95	
		681 40
Total available for the general expenditure, as provided for on the estimate of 1852 - - - - -		802,122 55⅔

To Parliamentary guaranteed Loan :

Received for the following Bills drawn by his Excellency the Governor, and paid at the Bank of England out of the funds raised under the Act 11 and 12 Victoria, cap. 130, and placed there to the credit of the British Guiana guaranteed loan amount, the amount being applied to the expenditure on immigration, as charged per contra, viz. :—

	£ s. d.	
Nos. 29 to 51, at 30 days sight - - - -	34,603 4 3	
52 to 63, at 90 „ - - - -	3,069 11 7	
64 to 68, at 30 „ - - - -	7,843 4 0	
	£45,515 19 10	
Exchange $4 80c. to the £ sterling - - - -		218,476 76

To Commissioners of Immigration Loan, under Ordinance No. 2, of 1845 :

For this amount drawn out from the funds placed in their hands to defray the expense of the back passages of coolies returning to India, and the balance required for the bondholders, as charged per contra, £18,422 13*s.* 9*d.*, Ex. $4 80*c.* - - - - - - - 88,428 90

$1,109,028 21⅔

Cr.

BRITISH GUIANA.

By amount of the General Expenditure of the Colony for the Year 1852, viz.:—

Ecclesiastical Establishments:

	£	c.	£	c.
Parish of All Saints	1,062	50		
„ St. Andrew	3,569	76		
„ St. Catherine	320	0		
„ St. Clement	640	0		
„ St. George	3,681	0		
„ St. John	1,340	0		
„ St. James	1,020	0		
„ St. Luke	1,020	0		
„ St. Mary	520	0		
„ St. Michael	1,020	0		
„ St. Mark	320	0		
„ St. Matthew	593	33		
„ St. Paul	1,350	0		
„ St. Peter	1,940	0		
„ St. Patrick	320	0		
„ St. Swithin	320	0		
„ St. Saviour	1,260	0		
„ The Trinity	1,660	0		
Extra-parochial	216	67		
Roman Catholic church	8,172	11		
Wesleyan missionary church	1,175	0		
			31,520	37

Schools, viz.:

Salary of inspector of schools	2,161	32		
Salary of secretary to the Commissioners of Education to 30th June (6 months)	480	0		
Grant to the Collegiate Grammar school	1,200	0		
„ St. George's free school	1,334	0		
„ St. Andrew's free school	500	0		
„ Infant school, Georgetown	767	0		
„ Wesleyan church school	500	0		
„ All Saints Episcopalian school	333	0		
„ All Saints Presbyterian school	200	0		
„ School for Indians at Indiana	400	0		
„ School for Indians at Bartica	400	0		
„ In aid of the support of the Orphan Asylum and School of Industry	2,500	0		
„ Towards the erection of the buildings of the Orphan Asylum	7,000	0		
„ For ditto, being balance of the vote on 1851 estimate	1,200	0		
„ Roman Catholic school for poor females attached to the Ursuline convent	250	0		
„ Roman Catholic school, Georgetown, 5 months to 31st December	208	33		
„ Ditto, New Amsterdam	124	44		
Conditional grant in aid of the erection of a new Roman Catholic school-house in Georgetown	500	0		
Ditto repairs of All Saints Episcopalian school-house	500	0		

Schools in Rural Districts:

Paid amount of 'Per Caput' allowance from 1st January to 31st December 1852, as under:	£	c.		
Church of England schools	3,691	83		
Church of Scotland schools	1,138	75		
Wesleyan Church schools	1,406	72		
Zion Methodist Episcopal schools	485	50		
			6,722	80
			27,280	89

Annuities and Gratuities:

To Joseph Packwood, annuitant	381	0		
To Mrs. Halliday, do.	120	0		
Retiring allowance to W. H. Heintzen, to be continued concurrently with the existing civil list	960	0		
Gratuity to N. H. A. Van Cooten, in consideration of his long services as copyist in the Government Secretary's office	240	0		
Gratuity to Joseph Introzie, in consideration of his services as clerk and catechist in 1849	150	0		
Gratuity to the widow of C. R. Whinfield, late Sheriff of Berbice	1,080	0		
			2,931	0

BRITISH GUIANA.

The Poor :

Paid to the treasurer, on requisition from the Board of Church and Poor's fund, in aid of their revenue for the maintenance of paupers, and for supplies to the almshouse, viz.,—		
For weekly allowances to out-door paupers, the average number being 853	$20,770	5
For occasional relief to other poor persons not permanent pensioners	542	30
For assisting poor persons to leave the colony	51	50
For funeral expenses, $269 94, stationery, $38 84	308	78
For wooden legs, advertisements, &c.	82	25
Salary of treasurer and secretary	1,440	0
Proportion of salary of medical officer	480	0
Salary of messenger $120, office rent $264	384	0
	$24,058	88

Almshouse Expenses :

Feeding and clothing the inmates	$8,969	25		
For salary of medical officer, medicines being found by him	960	0		
For salary of the superintendent	384	0		
Servants' wages and washing	682	0		
For funeral expenses	285	75		
Stationery, advertisements, and wooden legs	110	49		
For repairs to buildings	1,176	68		
			$ c. 12,568 17	
Total expenditure				$ c. 36,627 5
Less amount collected from the Provost Marshal and from licensed auctioneers, being the 2 per cent. duty on public sales, and applied in part of the expenditure				4,079 73
Balance paid out of the public treasury				32,547 32
Paid for the purchase of eight lots of land for extending the almshouse, including cost of transport				1,271 33
Paid to the guardians for the poor in rural districts, under the authority of the Poor Loan Commissioners				14,028 91
				$ c. 47,847 56

The Hospitals :

	$ c.		
Ordinary expenses of the Colonial Hospital in Georgetown	43,392 27		
Less received from sundry parties relieved in the hospital, for medicine and medical attendance	119 66		
		43,272	61
Salary of physician of the Colonial Hospital		2,250	0
„ resident surgeon		1,400	0
„ additional resident surgeon		969	77
„ dispenser of medicines for both hospitals		700	0
„ steward do.		700	0
„ secretary to board of directors		1,000	0
Ordinary expenses of Seamen's Hospital in Georgetown		8,805	16
Salary of physician to ditto, he being the same as for the Colonial Hospital		1,250	0
Ordinary expenses of the Berbice Hospital, including the expenditure of the asylum department		17,658	39
Visiting physician and resident surgeon		1,680	0
			79,685 33

Police Establishment :

Salaries	76,311 92
Rent of stations	6,279 54
Medical attendance on police in the rural districts	1,095 62
Hospital expenses	7 8 18
Purchase of horses	2,911 59
Shoeing horses, &c.	1,800 82
Forage and fodder	8,550 64
Saddlery	2,117 65
Boat account	835 33
Contingent expenses	3,112 96
Conveyance of police and prisoners on the railroad	300 0
	104,054 25

Less the following received and at credit of this establishment, viz.,—	£	c.		
Refunded by the banks for night guards - -	576	0		
Proceeds of sale of unserviceable horses - -	670	21		
Idem, sale of old vehicle - - -	65	57		
Amount Essequibo boat fares - - -	42	6		
„ Berbice mail waggon fares - -	479	44		
„ From mail steam packet company for conveyance of European mails to Berbice -	2,280	0		
			£ c.	£ c.
			4,113 28	
				99,940 97

Gaols:

Expenditure of the Georgetown gaol, including salaries - -	12,854	65
Ditto - Mahaica ditto - ditto - -	2,142	91
Ditto - Wakenaam ditto - ditto - -	2,198	01
Ditto - Capoey ditto - ditto - -	2,622	61
Ditto - New Amsterdam ditto - ditto - -	4,338	29
Ditto - temporary gaols or lock-up stations - -	688	18
	24,844	65
Less received for dieting military prisoners, &c. - -	431	08
		24,413 57

Penal Settlement:

Salaries - - - - - -	14,379	0
Provisions - - - - - -	5,256	91
Hospital - - - - - -	1,029	66
Tools - - - - - - -	652	55
Clothing - - - - - -	811	70
Materials - - - - - -	2,235	34
Timber for sawing - - - - -	301	86
Contingencies - - - - -	1,436	38
Freight - - - - - -	150	0
	26,253	40
Less amount received during the year for stones and greenheart plank - - - - - -	6,372	12
		19,881 28

Revenue Establishments:

Colonial receiver-general - - - - -	4,800	0
Clerks, office of ditto - - - - -	3,600	0
Assistant receiver-general - - - -	2,520	0
Financial accountant - - - - -	3,600	0
Clerks for the office of ditto - - - -	1,916	67
Inspector of import duties - - - -	1,920	0
Sub-inspector, ditto - - - - -	1,000	0
Out-door supervisor of aidwaiters - - - -	1,920	0
Expenses of boats and crews, day and night for ditto - -	1,650	0
Clerks, warehouse-keepers, and lockers - - - -	5,657	62
Clerk and warehouse-keeper, Berbice - - - -	800	0
Aidwaiters - - - - - -	15,482	96
Rent of Custom-house, New Amsterdam - - -	237	40
Expenses of Berbice river and the Corentyne boats for the prevention of smuggling - - - - £1,721 84		
Less realized from sale of the old boat - - 210 0		
	1,511	84
Postholders and superintendents of rivers and creeks - -	7,000	0
Commissaries of taxation - - - - - -	6,945	65
		60,562 14

Civil Establishments:

Agricultural chemist, and expenses of the laboratory to 30th June 1851 - - - - - -	3,000	0
Salary of the auditor-general for 1852 - - - -	2,400	0
Salary of the Crown Surveyor for 1852 - - -	480	0
Salary of the Crown Solicitor for 1852 - - -	960	0
Extra salary of Mr. French, copying clerk of the Court of Policy and Combined Court - - - - - -	700	0
Usher to the Court of Policy and Combined Court - - -	800	0
		8,340 0

BRITISH GUIANA.

Contingent Expenses of Justice:

	£	c.	£	c.
Expenses of jurors and witnesses at the criminal courts, medical examinations at inquests, services of rural constables &c.	7,104	67		
Salary of the police magistrate, Georgetown	3,333	32		
Salary of the clerk to police magistrate	1,400	0		
Allowance to officer appointed in virtue of Ordinance No. 18, anno 1851, to discharge certain of the duties heretofore performed by the High Sheriff	720	0		
Idem Sheriff of Essequibo	240	0		
Idem Sheriff of Berbice	189	10		
Salary of the clerk of the inferior criminal court, Demerary	1,404	40		
Idem idem, Essequibo	720	0		
Idem idem, Berbice	720	0		
Rent of office for petty debt court at New Amsterdam	120	0		
			15,951	49

Ferries and Steam Communication between the three Counties:

Amount contract for Demerary Ferry for 1 year	2,333	0		
Idem for making up road leading to the ferry on the west side of the river, and tarring the ferry stelling	600	0		
Cost of a new punt for Berbice ferry	1,200	0		
Repairing buildings and keeping ferry boats in order - £656 57				
Less received during the year for ferriage across Berbice river - 428 96				
	227	61		
Repairs, &c., and cost of erection of new steamboat stellings in Essequibo	8,665	9⅔		
Cost of new steamboat stelling accommodation in Georgetown	3,399	75		
Amount of contract with the proprietors of the steamer "Tyne," from 20th October to 31st December 1852	4,760	87		
			21,186	32⅔

Public Roads and Bridges:

Amount paid out by the Central Board, as under:—				
For the breakwater and dam at St. Swithin's Church	2,355	7		
For the tunnel and embankment at the ferry stelling, west side of Demerary River	513	23		
For the repairs of the bridges and toll-houses at Mahaica, Mahaicony, Abary, and Canje Creeks	2,897	82		
For 1 year's salary of the toll-keeper at Abary Bridge	200	0		
Repairs to bridge over canal No. 3	1,242	0		
Erecting a new bridge over canal No. 2, and making up the approaches	1,200	0		
Idem over Hobabœ Creek	2,340	0		
Covering Boerasirie Bridge with clay, raising ascent on both sides, painting, and repairs	218	0		
Capoey Bridge and tunnel	793	64		
Repairs to the colonial roads	1,338	54		
Advances for repairs of roads belonging to private parties	1,247	1		
Expenses of Provost Marshal serving notices, and other law costs	977	75		
Salary of book-keeper, stationery, expense of surveys, ferriage of overseers, and other contingent expenses	731	16		
	16,054	22		
Less amount received back into the chest towards advances made for the repairs of roads belonging to private parties, including law expenses received - £1,833 23				
Amount realized by sale of plantation Unity - 1,000 0				
	2,833	23		
	13,220	99		
Salaries of 3 overseers for 1 year, at £1,500 each	4,500	0		
			17,720	99

Pilotage Committees:

Amount paid for lighting up the lighthouse	751	0		
Expense of buoys	1,542	0		
Amount vote to Berbice committee	1,700	0		
			3,993	0

Inland Mail:

Paid salaries of postmasters and subordinate officers of the department, as also expense of stations, postage stamps, stationery, &c.	2,375	71		
Less amount realized from the sale of postage stamps and received into the colonial chest	505	10		
			1,870	61

Printing Expenses:

	£ c.	£ c.
Paid 1 year's contract to 31st December 1852, with Messrs. Baum and Dallas	7,000 0	
Paid for the republication of notices in the Berbice Gazette	700 0	
		7,700 0

Central Board of Health:

Paid secretaryship, Georgetown, to 31st December	654 72	
Idem, Berbice, to 31st March only	50 0	
Paid salary of the medical member of the Board, at 150*l.* per annum	576 98	
Paid sundry expenses for stationery, translating notifications, conveying health officer on board of vessels, &c.	304 34	
		1,586 4

Public Buildings:

	£ c.	£ c.	£ c.
Amount expended by the Commissioners in Demerary and Essequibo, viz.:—			
On the General Hospital department, including the erection of palings around the hospital	3,409 14		
On the Guiana public buildings	460 93		
On the gaols	283 66		
On Leguan stelling	327 59		
On Demerary Ferry stelling	130 0		
On the police station brick-dam	1,350 0		
On the pro-sheriff's office, Georgetown	24 0		
General expenses	205 50		
		6,190 82	
Amount expended by the Commissioners in Berbice, viz.:—			
On the asylum and hospital	420 0		
On the Court-house	96 18		
On Fort Wellington station	57 80		
		573 98	
Rent of a residence for his Excellency the Governor		2,880 0	
Salary of warden of public buildings, to 15th July 1852		433 33	
Salary of colony-house keeper, Berbice		667 0	
			10,745 13

Miscellaneous:

Paid for books and stationery for sundry public offices, registrar's office fees for filing claims, &c., advertising jury list in the Colonist Newspaper, and other sums of smaller amount classed under the head "Extraordinaries"	1,467 20	
Grant to the Astronomical and Meteorological Society	480 0	
Paid Inspector-General for keeping colonial arms in order	190 10	
Paid table money to the officers of the garrisons and military departments	3,314 26	
		5,451 56

Interest on the Public Debt:

Amount remitted the Commissioners of the loan raised for immigration purposes under Ordinance No. 2. of 1845, to pay twelve months' interest on bonds for 70,000*l.*, at 4 per cent., 2,800*l.* =	13,440 0	
Idem for six months' interest on 100,000*l.* bonds, at 5 per cent., 2,500*l.* =	12,000 0	
Idem for six months' interest on 50,000*l.*, being the balance of the above 100,000*l.* bonds, the other moiety having been paid off, 1,250*l.* =	6,000 0	
Idem remitted the Commissioners to pay at the Bank of England for twelve months' interest, at 4 per cent., on 120,000*l.* bonds issued under and by virtue of Ordinance No. 8. of 1850, on account of the guaranteed loan of 250,000*l.*, 4,800*l.* =	23,040 0	
Half per cent. bank commission for paying same at the Bank of England, 24	115 20	
	54,595 20	
Paid interest due to date to the depositors in the savings bank	£3,196 46	
Less amount of interest received during the year for money lent out on interest	1,036 46	
Balance paid out of the general revenue	2,160 0	
		56,755 20

BRITISH GUIANA. *The Civil List:*

Paid out, in conformity with the Civil List ordinance, for the support of the civil Government of British Guiana during the year 1852, including those portions of the Ecclesiastical establishments placed on the Civil List	$ c. 150,884 96		
Less this sum returned into the chest, being the unexpended balance of the Civil List and Civil List contingencies	3,142 63	$ c. 147,742 33	
Total ordinary current expenditure for the year paid out of general revenue			$693,106 38⅔
Add for sundry claims against the colony, namely—			
Loan from the Savings Bank:			
Replaced in the savings' bank this amount, in part of $44,000 borrowed in 1849 from the funds of that institution		30,000 0	
MEMORANDUM.—This amount, remitted to London in a bill of exchange for 6,250*l.*, exchange $4 80, and invested in the 3 per Cent. Consols in the names of James Cavan, William King, and Charles Cave, 6,211*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, at 110½ per cent. £6,242 4*s.* 6*d.*			
Brokerage 7 15 6			
£6,250 0 0			
Hugh Rodie:			
Paid him in part of a balance of $10,000 due to him for the erection of the public bridges		3,742 40	
Vote of Combined Court of 14th May 1851:			
Paid into the commissariat chest the sum of 3,149*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*, in repayment of the salaries of the officers of Her Majesty's Customs while engaged in the collection of the colonial import duties alone, exchange $4 80		15,116 4	
Sinking Fund for the Redemption of Loans:			
Remitted to the Commissioners, under Ordinance No. 2. of 1845, amount provided on the estimate (being this year's proportion) towards the provision for a sinking fund, 6,000*l.*, exchange $4 80	28,800 0		
Remittted to the Commissioners, towards the provision (being this year's proportion) for a sinking fund for the redemption of the Parliamentary guaranteed loan, 2,375*l.*, exchange, $4 80.	11,400 0	40,200 0	
			$782,164 82⅔

Immigration Purposes:

Amount paid out of the Funds raised by Bills on the Bank of England, as credited per contra, for Bounties and Expenses of Superintendence during the year, as under:

1. BOUNTIES:

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Giris.	Infants.	Total.	Amouut.
							$
Africans	48	19	5	6	1	79	1,836 0
Coolies	2,165	384	103	65	99	2,816	103,968 42
Portuguese	387	307	95	59	60	908	16,910 0
	2,600	710	203	130	160	3,803	122,714 42

	£ c.	£ c.
To 1,652 old Coolies for postponing their right to a return passage to India - - -	79,020 0	
Less received back from six coolies who have had their contracts for renewed services cancelled -	300 0	
		78,720 0
Gratuities to surgeons and officers of Coolie transports - -		4,219 0
		205,653 42

2. EXPENSES OF SUPERINTENDENCE:

Salary of immigration agent general - -	2,400 0	
„ sub-agent, Berbice - - - -	480 0	
„ clerk in Georgetown - - -	480 0	
Paid occasional clerks - - - -	203 0	
„ interpreters - - - -	523 50	
Stationery - - - -	151 81	
Depôt from 24th April to 31st December 1852 - -	748 84	
Contingencies, including transport of Coolies to Berbice and travelling expenses of the Commissioners and suite, paying bounties - - - - -	1,688 41	
Health officers' fees - - -	394 30	
Salaries of sub-agents and collectors of monthly sums -	5,753 48	
		12,823 34
Total paid this year from the Parliamentary loan - -		218,476 76

Paid draft of J. C. Westwood, acting consul and immigration agent at Rio de Janeiro, for 84*l.* 12*s.*, said sum being, however, returnable to the chest by the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, being for expenses incurred for clothing, &c. supplied to 77 male adults, 27 female ditto, 3 boys, 1 girl, and 3 infants; total 111 liberated Africans, and to 5 free Africans embarking at Rio per "Salonica" for this colony. Exchange £480 - - - 406 08

3. BACK PASSAGES:

	£ c.	£ c.
Paid to the owners of the barque "Lord Elgin" for dieting the Coolies that went hence to India in that vessel -	1,355 0	
Less received from Coolies returning to India, per "Thetis" for the unexpired portion of the five years' term of service	239 75	
Received also the balance of the immigrant contract duty, as particularised in the Financial Statement No. 1. - - -	653 10	
		892 85
Balance paid out of the general revenue - -		462 15

The following also paid by the Commissioners of the loan raised for immigration purposes under Ordinance No. 2. of 1845 :—

Passages of Coolies returning to India per "Lucknow," on her first voyage - - - -	12,397 88	
Idem per "Zenobia" - - - -	14,538 80	
Idem per "Hempsyke" - - -	7,813 56	
Idem per "Lord Elgin," being balance after deducting the allowance paid here to the owners for victualling, as charged above - - -	5,750 62	
To Hyde, Hodge and Co., on account of claim for back passages per "Glentanner" - -	7,200 0	
And for Ditto per "Lucknow" on her second voyage	12,480 0	
		60,743 01
Paid passage of Mr. White to Hong Kong, allowance to the Commissioners' clerk, and other expenses connected with immigration, paid in London 335*l.* 2*s.* - - - - -		1,608 48
		281,234 33

BRITISH GUIANA.

Bondholders for the British Guiana Immigration Loan:

For the following bonds issued by the Commissioners in August 1847, for five years, and falling due in August 1852, viz.:—				£	s. d.
No. 1 to 25—35 bonds of 1,000*l.* each				25,000	0 0
No. 26 to 75—50 bonds of 500*l.* each				25,000	0 0
No. 76 to 85—10 bonds of 5,000*l.* each				50,000	0 0
Together				£100,000	0 0
Retired thus:—1st. By renewal of one moiety for another period of five years, bonds bearing interest at 5 per cent. payable half-yearly as before			50,000	0 0	
2. By the sale of 38,000*l.* Three per Cent. Consols, part of the sum which had been invested for the sinking fund for redemption of these bonds, producing 99⅜ per cent., under deduction of 47*l.* 10*s.* brokerage			37,715	0 0	
By the sale of 5,000*l.* Exchequer bills, sold at a premium of 64*s.* per cent., and of 1,500*l.* ditto sold at a premium of 74*s.* per cent., producing, under deduction of 3*l.* 5*s.* brokerage			6,755	18 6	
				94,470 18 6	
Balance paid by the Commissioners from funds remitted from the colony, 5,529*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*, exchange $480					c. 26,539 56
					1,089,938 71⅔
By balance at the credit of the Receivers-General on the account current for special purposes, No. 2. as annexed, brought into the general account					2,563 15
					1,092,501 86⅔
By balance in hand in the Treasury, viz.:—			$	c.	
In Georgetown			16,516	77	
In New Amsterdam			9	58	
					16,526 35
					$1,109,028 21⅔

E. E.

Office of the Financial Accountant, Demerary, January 21, 1853.

WM. B. POLLARD,
Acting Financial Accountant.

By command,

WILLIAM WALKER, Secretary

FINANCIAL STATEMENT No. 2, of 1852.

The RECEIVER-GENERAL and the ASSISTANT RECEIVER-GENERAL in special Account with the Colony of BRITISH GUIANA.

Dr.

For the following Sums received during the year 1852, for particular application:—

To Bridge Tolls:

The following tolls received under Ordinance No. 3, of 1846, viz.:—	$	c.	
At Mahaicony Bridge	383	09	
At Abary Bridge	325	75	
Lease of Canje Bridge	2,500	0	
Lease of Mahaica Bridge	660	0	
			$ c.
			3,868 84

To Deposits:

For unclaimed balances received during this year from the Administrator-General of Demerary and Essequibo, in conformity with clause 13, of Ordinance No. 17, anno 1846	331	56	
Idem from Administrator-General of Berbice	1,372	37	
			1,703 93

To Police Reward Fund:

Received amount of fines inflicted on policemen this year	970 27

To Board of Poor's Fund:

Receive in conformity with clause 6, of Ordinance No. 9, anno 1844, from licensed auctioneers, amount of the 2 per cent. auction duty upon gross amount of sales	1,760 68

To Immigrant Contract Duty and Monthly Sums from Immigrants:

	$	c.	$	c.
Received during this year from applicants upon their entering into contracts with immigrants, and in part of duty upon contracts entered into last year	12,982	0		
Received monthly sums from immigrants not under contract	573	50		
			13,555	50

To the Mayor and Town Council:

Received for the following licences issued in Georgetown between the 1st January and 30th June, and 1st July and 31st December, 1852:—

	$	c.	$	c.
55 private four-wheeled carriages, for 1 year, at	14	0	770	0
4 private four-wheeled carriages, for 9 months	10	50	42	0
2 private four-wheeled carriages, for 6 months	7	0	14	0
3 private four-wheeled carriages, for 3 months	3	50	10	50
			836	50
17 four-wheeled carriages, for hire, for 1 year, at	20	0	-	
			340	0
19 private two-wheeled carriages, for 1 year, at	8	0	152	0
2 private two-wheeled carriages, for 9 months	6	0	12	0
1 private two-wheeled carriage, for 6 months			4	0
			168	0
2 two-wheeled carriages for hire, for 1 year, at	10	0	-	
			20	0
40 private carts, for 1 year, at	8	0	320	0
2 private carts for 9 months	6	0	12	0
3 private carts for 6 months	4	0	12	0
1 private cart for 3 months			2	0
			346	0
39 carts for hire, for 1 year, at	50	0	1,950	0
1 cart for hire, for 9 months			37	50
8 carts for hire, for 6 months	25	0	200	0
			2,187	50
132 private horses for 1 year, at	5	0	660	0
10 private horses for 9 months	3	75	37	50
8 private horses for 6 months	2	50	20	0
5 private horses for 3 months	1	25	6	25
			723	75
22 horses for hire, for 1 year, at	7	0	-	
			154	0
126 hucksters', for 1 year, at	5	0	635	0
22 hucksters', for 9 months, at	3	75	82	50
30 hucksters', for 6 months, at	2	50	75	0
27 hucksters', for 3 months, at	1	25	33	75
			826	25
342 stores, for 1 year, at	20	0	6,840	0
13 stores, for 9 months, at	15	0	195	0
15 stores, for 6 months, at	10	0	150	0
17 stores, for 3 months, at	5	0	85	0
			7,270	0
			12,872	0

To the Board of Superintendence, New Amsterdam:

Received for the following licences issued in New Amsterdam, between 1st January and 30th June, and 1st July and 31st December 1852:—

	$	c.	$	c.
7 private four-wheeled carriages, for 1 year, at	14	0	98	0
4 private two wheeled carriages, for 1 year, at	8	0	32	0
2 private two-wheeled carriages, for 3 months			4	0
2 two-wheeled carriages, for hire, for 1 year, at	10	0	20	0
2 private carts, for 1 year, at	8	0	16	0
20 private horses, for 1 year, at	5	0	100	0
3 horses for hire for 1 year, at	7	0	21	0
11 hucksters', for 1 year, at	5	0	55	0
1 hucksters', for 9 months, at			3	75
10 hucksters', for 3 months, at	1	25	12	50
53 stores, for 1 year, at	20	0	1,060	0
1 store, for 6 months, at			10	0
			1,432	25

To balance due upon this account, transferred to the credit of the Receivers-General, in the general Account-Current, No. 1. - - - - - - 2,563 15

$38,726 62

BRITISH GUIANA.

Cr.

For the following **Sums** paid out as directed by existing Ordinances, or under th authority of the Court of Policy :—

By Bridge Tolls:

	$	c.	$	c.
Paid 12 months' interest, to 31st December 1850, to the holders of the bonds for public bridges, in terms of Ordinance No. 3, anno 1846, at 6 per cent.	2,256	0		
Deposited in the Colonial Bank towards the sinking fund for the redemption of the remaining bridge bonds, on interest at 4 per per cent. per annum, being the balance of the toll money, received this year	1,612	84		
			3,868	84

By Deposits:

Paid out this year to claimants, under orders from the Court of Policy, from the unclaimed balances deposited by the Administrator-General of Demerary and Essequ bo	726	9		
Idem, by the Administrator-General of Berbice	228	6		
Idem, Orphan Chamber Deposits, Demerary and Essequibo	6	25		
Deposited in the Colonial Bank on interest at 4 per cent., balance of the sums received from the Administrators-General	743	53		
			1,703	93

By Police Reward Fund:

Paid out during the year by authority of Ordinance No. 9, anno 1839, clause 13, for pensions and rewards	1,955	81		
Deposited in the Colonial Bank on Interest by order of the Combined Court, the balance remaining in the chest belonging to this Fund	1,577	61		
			3,533	42

By Board of Poor's Fund:

Paid out during the year to the Treasurer of the Board upon a general warrant, the amount of the 2 per cent. auction duties received			1,760	68

By Immigrant Contract Duty and Monthly Sums from Immigrants:

Remitted to the Commissioners of the Loan raised for immigration purposes, under Ordinance No. 2, of the year 1845, in a bill of exchange at thirty days' sight for 2,688*l.*, being so much of the amount received for immigrant contract duty, and to be applied towards the payment of the back passages of Coolies hence to Calcutta and Madras, exchange $480	12,902	40		
Balance of this fund, carried to the credit of immigration purposes in the Financial Statement No. 1, and applied towards lessening the sum paid from the general revenues of the colony for back passages	653	0		
			13,555	50

By the Mayor and Town Council:

Paid out to that corporation under authority of clause 23, of Ordinance No. 8, anno 1851, amount of licences for the city of Georgetown			12,872	0

By the Board of Superintendence, New Amsterdam:

Paid out under same authority amount of licences issued for that town			1,432	25
			838,726	62

E. E.

Office of the Financial Accountant,
Demerary, January 21, 1853.

WM. B. POLLARD, Acting Financial Accountant.

By command,
WILLIAM WALKER, Secretary.

Enclosure C.

RETURN of all Immigrants during the Year 1852.

	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Calcutta	2,141	379	106	62	91	2,779
Africans	149	78	24	11	5	267
Portuguese	434	342	101	64	68	1,009
Europeans	21	- -	- -	-	- -	21
Total	2,745	799	231	137	164	4,076

RETURN of all Emigrants during the Year 1852.

	Males	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.	
Calcutta	198	41	29	15	7	290	Per "Lucknow."
Do.	192	24	3	- -	10	229	"Thetis."
Total	390	65	32	15	17	519	

Demerary, December 31, 1852.

WM. HUMPHREYS.

Enclosure D.

RETURN of the Number of Deaths during the Year 1852, specifying Europeans, Madeirans, Coolies, Africans, Creoles, and Americans.

	Europeans.	Madeirans.	Coolies.	Africans.	Creoles.	Americans.	Total.	Grand Total.
1852.								
January	21	61	13	10	52	2	159	—
February	45	66	22	15	81	2	231	—
March	26	94	17	5	66	5	213	603
April	30	53	13	5	53	- -	154	—
May	39	37	18	3	56	1	154	—
June	25	20	6	8	44	4	107	415
July	36	30	18	13	81	4	182	—
August	28	27	11	7	79	4	156	—
September	25	19	11	6	82	1	144	482
October	22	16	8	11	77	- -	134	—
November	51	15	7	5	55	5	138	—
December	70	23	13	9	79	7	291	473
	418	461	157	97	805	35	- -	1,973

White Sailors included in the above.

January	16	May	30	September	22
February	29	June	23	October	21
March	15	July	34	November	46
April	19	August	19	December	77
	79		106		166

Total number of white sailors - - 351

I hereby certify that the above is a correct Extract from the Register of Deaths.

City of Georgetown, Demerary.
February 3, 1853.

PAUL PARIS MASSIAH,
Colonial Sexton.

BRITISH GUIANA.

Enclosure E.

MORTALITY amongst the Immigrants in British Guiana, during the Years 1850, 1851, 1852, from the Returns of the Stipendiary Magistrates; each Class being numbered as on the 1st of January of the respective Years.

1850.	3,254 Portuguese.	4,950 Africans.	6,417 Coolies.	14,621 Total.
January	8	9	16	33
February	3	11	13	27
March	6	8	9	23
April	2	4	8	14
May	4	2	10	16
June	2	21	9	32
July	10	25	7	42
August	14	11	12	37
September	4	-	-	4
October	2	5	11	18
November	11	6	14	31
December	8	6	11	25
Total	74	108	120	302

1851.	3,738 Portuguese.	5,335 Africans.	6,127 Coolies.	15,200 Total.
January	15	7	8	30
February	15	8	7	30
March	13	9	6	28
April	7	4	2	13
May	14	5	1	20
June	12	7	9	28
July	23	12	5	40
August	16	13	9	38
September	28	11	10	49
October	20	8	12	40
November	13	7	4	24
December	12	6	6	24
Total	188	97	79	364

1852.	3,511 Portuguese.	5,279 Africans.	5,474 Coolies.	14,264 Total.
January	14	4	6	24
February	36	8	12	56
March	82	10	16	108
April	57	6	25	88
May	54	4	34	92
June	36	2	45	83
July	12	8	40	60
August	4	7	48	59
September	8	8	41	57
October	11	13	44	68
November	4	5	34	43
December	1	10	16	27
Total	319	85	361	765

Enclosure F.

ABSTRACT of the Population and Schools in the several Districts of British Guiana.

DISTRICTS.	Population, exclusive of isolated Settlements with too few Inhabitants to admit of the Establishment of Schools.	No. of Children in each District.		No. of Schools in each District.			No. of Children attending School.		Proportion that the average daily Attendance bears to the Number of Children between 5 and 15.
		Under 5 Years of age.	Between 5 and 15.	Poor Schools in connexion with religious Bodies.	Other Schools.	Total.	On the Books of the Schools.	Average daily Attendance.	
Georgetown, including the lodge, and estates in the immediate vicinity -	26,210	3,139	6,032	12	23	35	2,706	1,986	32.924
East Bank, Demerara -	5,662	597	1,068	9	0	9	545	309	28.932
West Bank -	8,762	854	1,538	9	1	10	761	548	35.630
West Coast - -	7,679	709	1,182	5	0	5	565	355	31.360
East Coast - - -	23,221	2,464	3,940	21	0	21	2,145	1,500	38.071
West Coast, Berbice -	4,230	620	1,042	7	0	7	465	370	35.508
New Amsterdam, including Stanley Town and Smythfield - - -	4,800	521	1,125	5	2	7	414	253	22.488
East Bank, Berbice -	4,648	528	874	6	0	6	423	302	34.553
West Bank - -	3,070	383	681	4	0	4	315	212	31.130
Canje Creek - -	4,450	567	892	5	3	8	357	217	24.327
East Coast, Berbice -	3,512	426	821	7	0	7	437	363	44.214
Leguan - - -	3,453	412	717	6	0	6	313	189	26.359
Wakenaam - -	4,178	402	860	4	2	6	222	175	20.348
Hog Island - -	283	35	48	1	0	1	33	28	58.333
Fort Island - -	147	17	36	1	0	1	20	15	41.666
Arabian Coast - -	13,800	1,774	2,905	15	1	16	1,130	771	26.540
Pomeroon - -	†—	—	—	1	0	1	26	23	—
Total* -	118,105	13,448	23,711	118	32	150	10,877	7,616	—

* The entire population of British Guiana, according to the census taken on the 31st March 1851, was 127,695, of whom 14,266 were children under 5 years of age, and 25,467 between 5 and 15. But this includes the isolated settlements with too few inhabitants to support schools, and also the population of the rivers and creeks, beyond the cultivated districts, as far as it could be ascertained comprising 2,003 of aboriginal race. There are supposed to be 7,000 more aborigines not included in the census returns. Schools are established for the instruction of these Indians at the five several missions in the interior, which are not included in the foregoing table; for not having visited these missions in an official capacity I can give no particulars respecting the schools. The total number of children under instruction in the colony, exclusive of those at the Indian missions, is but 8.517 per cent., and the average number in daily attendance is but 5.964 of the entire population; or, to take a fairer view, the total number under instruction is 9.209 per cent., and the average daily attendance is 6.448 per cent. of that portion of the population which is sufficiently concentrated to support schools. To the children between the ages of 5 and 15 the total number under instruction bears the proportion of 45.873 per cent., and the average daily attendance of 32.120 per cent. Even this is not strictly accurate, for the population of the settlement at the mouth of the Pomeroon, where a school is established, not being specified by the census, is therefore excluded from the calculation.

† The population of this part of the Pomeroon is not specified by the census.

POPULATION.

GRAND TOTAL of the Population of British Guiana, as taken on the night of the 31st of March, 1851.

Grand total as per census returns - - - - - -		127,695
Aborigines, not included in the census returns, estimated at - -		7,000
		134,695
Ship's company of Her Majesty's steamer Inflexible - -	150	
Merchant seamen - - - - - -	295	
Troops - - - - - -	854	
		1,299
Grand total - - -		135,994

BRITISH GUIANA.

Enclosure G.

DIOCESE

ABSTRACT of PAROCHIAL

Parishes of	Extent of Diocese in Square Miles.	Population of Diocese according to last Census.	Clergy.	Church Room.		Average Attendance.	No. of Baptisms.	No. of Confirmed.
				Churches and Chapels.	No. of Sittingss.			
St. George -	76,000	*135,994	Venerable J. Lugar, M.A., Rev. P. B. Austin, Assistant Curate and Garrison Chaplain.	Cathedral - -	1,200	1,000	132	None.
			Vacant - - -	St. James the Less -	300	220	21	None.
			Rev. W. Fox, M.A. -	Christ Church -	1,000	800	70	—
			Rev. R. L. Webber, M.A.	St. Philip - -	600	500	69	None.
			Rev. S. Manning - -	Lodge Schoolroom, temporary place of worship.	100	100	—	—
			Rev. G. Fox, M.A., Principal of Queen's College.	No district.	—	—	—	—
St. Matthew -	—	—	Rev. H. H. Jones, M.A. -	St. Matthew - -	188	110	76	—
			Ditto - - -	Craig Chapel School -	120	95	—	—
			Ditto - - -	Rome, temporary place of worship.	150	130	—	—
			Ditto - - -	Supply, ditto -	60	40	—	—
			Ditto - - -	Dalgin, ditto -	200	100	—	—
St. Paul - -	—	—	Rev. J. F. Bourne - -	St. Paul - -	700	600	93	—
St. Mary - -	—	—	Visited by ditto - -	Mahaicony, temporary place of worship.	200	120	—	—
			Rev. H. E. Wickham -	St. Augustine -	750	750	48	—
			Ditto - - -	St. Mark - -	150	50	4	—
St. Swithin -	—	—	Rev. J. J. Allison, B.A. -	St. Swithin - -	640	350	75	—
St. Mark - -	—	—	Ditto - - -	Mindenburg - -	480	200	—	—
St. Luke - -	—	—	Rev. J. H. Best - -	St. Stephen - -	325	250	29	—
			Ditto - - -	De Kinderen -	150	60	—	—
			Ditto - - -	Blankenburg -	200	150	—	—
St. John - -	—	—	Rev. W. Austin - -	St. John - -	400	250	56	—
			Ditto - - -	St. Peter - -	250	200	—	None.
			Rev. J. Snell - -	St. Paul - -	250	200	97	16
			Ditto - - -	Warousie, temporary place of worship.	200	200	—	None.
			Rev. J. Freeman - -	St. Bartholomew -	300	300	38 }	37
			Ditto - - -	St. Saviour - -	400	250	54 }	63
Holy Trinity -	—	—	Rev. W. H. Brett -	Holy Trinity -	500	300	107	None.
			Rev. M. B. Johnson -	St. Lawrence -	250	220	92	„
			Ditto - - -	St. Barnabas -	120	70	15	—
			Visited by Rev. W. H. Brett.	St. Matthias -	150	171	17	—
			Ditto - - -	St. Mary - -	—	80	8	—
			No resident catechist -	Waramuri, temporary place of worship.	—	79	—	—
St. James -	—	—	Rev. B. Spooner - -	St. Paul - -	208	208	62	—
			Ditto - - -	Christ Church -	320	100	66	—
St. Peter -	—	—	Rev. F. J. Wyatt - -	St. Peter - -	500	350	135	—
			Rev. R. M. Eastman, officiating minister.	Clairmont - -	130	100	15	—
			Ditto - - -	Hog Island, temporary place of worship.	100	50	12	—
All Saints -	—	—	Rev. W. D. Sealy, B.A. -	All Saints - -	600	600	83	—
St. Clements -	—	—	Vacant - - -	All Souls - -	—	—	12	—
St. Michael -	—	—	Rev. O. J. Straker, officiating minister.	St. Michael - -	250	200	55	None.
			Rev J. S. Dawes -	St Jude - -	100	—	—	6
			Ditto - - -	St. Alban - -	100	—	—	None.
St. Patrick -	—	—	Rev. J. A. Peiritz -	St. Patrick - -	550	450	140	„
			Ditto - - -	St. John the Evangelist	250	170	—	—
St. Saviour -	—	—	Rev. T. Hillis - -	St. Margaret - -	250	170	63	—
			Ditto - - -	St. Mary - -	150	100	—	—
Demarara River Missionary Station.	—	—	Vacant - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Essequibo River -	—	—	Rev. J. H. Bernau -	St. John Baptist -	300	180	13	—
Ditto -	—	—	Rev. J. H. Lohrer - -	—	—	—	—	—
Berbice River -	—	—	Rev. J. M'Lelland - -	No return. District lately formed.	—	—	-	—
					14,741	10,623	1,757	†122

* Since the last census was taken, on March 31st, 1851, there has been a considerable addition to the population, by the arrival of immigrants from China, India, Africa, and the island of Madeira.

Enclosure G.

OF GUIANA.

RETURNS for the Year 1852.

No. of Communicants.	No. of Marriages.	No. of Burials.	Catechists, and other Teachers.	Name of Day School.	Number on Book. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Attendance.	Sunday School.	Attendance.
500	20	185	E. A. Cubbison and Conway.	Cathedral Boys -	248	—	403	160	Cathedral -	247
			Miss Taylor - -	Cathedral Girls -	—	155		112		
60	13	13	James Alsop - -	St. James the Less -	56	55	111	78	Chapel School -	55
500	7	91	Sarah Armstrong -	Christ Church Infant School.	99	120	219	100	Infant School -	232
227	6	61	Robert Hillis -	St. Philip's - -	90	50	149	84	St. Philip's -	50
100	—	—	Elizabeth Gornall -	Lodge - -	44	30	74	52	Lodge - -	60
—	—	—	- - -	- - -	—	—	—	—	- - -	–
60	12	20	W. M. Newby -	St. Matthew's -	57	58	115	43	None - -	–
50	—	—	Eliza White - -	Craig - -	21	28	49	36	Craig - -	30
—	—	—	Eliza Bone - -	Rome - -	47	20	67	33	None. - -	–
—	—	—	- - -	- - -	—	—	—	—	- - -	–
50	—	—	Peter M'Lean -	Dalgin - -	25	17	42	30	Dalgin - -	30
275	9	40	Conray Adams -	St. Paul's - -	80	84	164	100	St. Paul's -	22
12	—	—	Louis De Ryck -	Kiblirie - -	—	—	27	—	Kiblire - -	40
450	8	28	B. C. Eversley -	Friendship - -	97	88	185	110	St. Augustine's -	100
25	2	5	Thomas Eversley -	Enmore - -	30	20	50	30	St. Mark's -	16
150	9	87	Hugh Curry - -	St. Swithin's - -	54	65	119	64	St. Swithin's and Bagotville.	77
			W. A. Lynch -	Bagotville - -	31	32	63	53		
115	—	—	Wm. Wyse - -	Stanley Town -	53	47	100	58	None - -	–
184	1	21	J. E. Wallace -	Greenwich Park -	15	12	27	24	„ - -	–
—	—	—	Thomas Don - -	La Hague - -	61	43	104	72	„ - -	–
—	—	—	- - -	- - -	—	—	—	—	- - -	–
150	14	19	Joseph Dabigan -	Huis-te-Deren -	24	30	54	36	Huis-te-Deren -	30
				Duffryn Indians -	—	—	—	11	Duffryn Indians	20
—	—	—	Joseph Warner -	Elizabeth Town -	19	13	32	21	Elizabeth Town	40
118	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	–
—	—	—	Partridge and G. Thorpe	Warousie - -	45	33	78	41	Warousie -	60
150	6	35	Richard Jones -	Queen's Town -	73	63	136	121	Chapel - -	50
90	1	51	James M'Watt -	William's Town -	43	34	77	37	Chapel - -	30
140	3	96	James Stephens -	Holy Trinity -	29	21	50	29	Holy Trinity -	65
			C. H. Harman -	Anna Regina -	119	98	217	82	Anna Regina -	70
—	—	—	Sarah England -	St. Lawrence -	44	35	79	40	St. Lawrence -	79
—	—	—	John G. Warner -	Gladstone Village -	17	44	61	35	Gladstone Village	74
71	5	—	Francis Landroy -	St. Matthias - -	—	—	—	29	St. Matthias's. -	46
40	1	—	Duncan Campbell -	St. Mary's - -	—	—	—	24	St. Mary's. -	38
81	1	18	J. C. M. Claxton -	Windsor Castle -	28	24	52	28	—	–
81	1	18	Benjamin Eversley -	Zeelandia - -	34	35	69	50	- - -	–
			Dorcas Anderson -	Friendship - -	6	4	10	10	—	
35	1	8	William Richardson -	Caledonia - -	14	10	24	20	In the Church -	30
300	8	75	J. Foxcroft - -	Enterprise - -	30	35	65	30	- - -	–
			H. Forrester - -	Clairmont - -	38	40	78	41	—	–
50	—	—	C. Wright - -	Phœnix - -	30	28	58	30	- - -	–
			P. Brown - -	Retrieve - -	16	12	28	14	—	–
—	—	6	T. Amick - -	Endeavour - -	21	19	40	25	Endeavour -	25
218	13	84	J. Fisher, J. King, and Charlotte Manson.	All Saints - -	76	85	161	78	All Saints' -	117
19	—	—	Francis Caglin -	Fort Wellington -	48	18	66	29	—	–
103	2	24	Daniel Jackson -	No. 12 Village -	46	40	86	61	St. Michael's -	50
			Joseph Campbell -	No. 28 Village -	74	58	132	110	—	–
52	—	—	Joseph Campbell -	Litchfield - -	13	9	22	20	—	–
48	—	—	John Straker - -	Fowlis - -	24	19	43	35	Chapel - -	43
162	8	58	Charles J. Mitchell -	Canefield - -	74	46	120	72	Canefield -	40
64	—	—	C. J. Mitchell -	New Forest - -	13	9	22	18	- -	–
12	2	16	John Gyles - -	No. 50 Village -	41	28	69	25	St. Margaret's -	35
40	—	—	- - -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	–
—	—	—	- - -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	–
84	1	18	W. Braise - -	Bartica Grove -	68	46	114	100	St. John Baptist	100
—	—	—	- - -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	- - -	. -	—	—	—	—	—	
4,866	153	1,090			2,115	1,900	4,104	2,601		2,001

† A general confirmation was held last year (1851).—Number confirmed in the diocese since 1843, 8,120.

BRITISH GUIANA.

DIOCESE OF GUIANA.—ABSTRACT of PAROCHIAL

Parishes of	Friendly Society.	Number of Members.	Amount to credit of same.	Annual Salaries of Rectors, Curates, Catechists, and Schoolmasters paid by Colonial Legislature.	Grants from Legislature for 1852 in aid of the building and repairing of Churches and Schoolhouses.	From Her Majesty's Treasury, including the Salary of the Bishop and Societies in connexion with the Church.
			Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
St. George	Parochial	160	399			
	Samaritan	44	400			
	Prince Albert	60	No return.			
	None.	—				
	Christ Church	107	1,193 81			
	St. Philip's	128	579 41			
	St. Innocent's	124	380 32			
	None.	—				
St. Matthew						
St. Paul						
St. Mary						
St. Swithin	St. Swithin's	6	211 12			
St. Mark						
St. Luke						
St. John						
				47,751 07	2,775 00	28,807 01
Holy Trinity						
St. James						
St. Peter						
All Saints	All Saints'	115	1,461			
St. Clements						
St. Michael						
St. Patrick						
St. Saviour						
Demerara River Missionary Station.						
Essequibo River						
Ditto						
Berbice River						
		744	£963 5 3	£9,948 2 9½	£578 2 6	£6,001 9 2½

RETURNS for the Year 1852—*continued.*

BRITISH GUIANA.

Amount of Contributions to Diocesan Church Society, including Offertory Collections.	From private Individuals.	Pew Rents.	Fees.	Offertory and other Collections.	Total Amount from Colonial Legislature.	Total Amount from other Sources, independent of the Legislature.
Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.		
- - -	200 00	1,597 70	50 00	510 32		
—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—		
- - -	- - -	200 00	40 00	125 00		
- - -	- - -	2,119 14	91 20	1,090 84		
- - -	- - -	563 46	14 96	583 08		
- - -	200 00	170 06	- - -	33 18		
—	—	—	—	—		
- - -	342 42	100 26	8 36	186 14		
- - -	95 00	14 22	12 80	62 16		
—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—		
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	25 00		
- - -	- - -	984 74	20 00	263 00		
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 12		
- - -	- - -	694 74	16 00	335 66		
- - -	864 00	12 00	- - -	27 60		
- - -	- - -	161 47	20 00	134 04		
- - -	- - -	177 10	—	—		
- - -	- - -	37 52	61 40	—		
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 84		
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	14 44		
- - -	- - -	- - -	50 00	90 60		
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	43 86		
- - -	- - -	166 00	13 00	20 00		
—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—		
2,183 31	- - -	97 00	- - -	446 94	50,526 07	51,001 17
- - -	- - -	55 00				
- - -	580 00	235 37	152 00	250 00		
—	—	—	—	—		
- - -	- - -	75 00	120 00	100 00		
- - -	- - -	- - -	19 00	6 72		
—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—		
- - -	- - -	48 00	21 00	468 34		
—	—	—	—	—		
- - -	316 80	16 16	43 00	37 36		
- - -	600 00	- - -	100 00	326 28		
- - -	- - -	40 00	10 00	20 06		
- - -	- - -	- - -	6 00	120 00		
- - -	- - -	317 84	26 00	625 49		
—	—	—	—	—		
- - -	- - -	170 00	11 00	118 93		
—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—		
- - -	102 00	51 80	- - -	58 52		
- - -	- - -	200 00	16 00	229 11		
- - -	68 16	63 00	- - -	67 08		
- - -	480 00	7 00	4 00	29 24		
—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—		
- - -	400 00	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—		
£454 17 1½	£885 1 7	£1,744 14 1	£192 17 2	£1,346 4 6½	£10,526 5 3½	£10,625 4 10½

BRITISH GUIANA.

Enclosure H.

RETURN of Business disposed of by the Stipendiary Magistrates of British Guiana in the Years 1850, 1851, 1852, and Amount of Fines received by them, and paid into the Colonial Treasury.

Year.	No. of Coroners Inquests.	No. of Days in attendance at Sheriffs Courts.	No. of Magistrates Courts held.	No. of Cases under the Petty Debt Ordinance.	No. of Cases under Miscellaneous Ordinances.	No. of Cases under Ordinance No. 19, 1845. — Police.	Total Cases disposed of.	Fines recovered and paid into the Colonial Treasury.	
								Dollars.	Cents.
1850	39	87	1,566	5,910	2,204	3,214	11,328	7,474	57
1851	56	80	1,605	5,597	2,879	3,465	11,941	10,337	29
1852	42	36	1,523	3,940	2,818	3,557	10,315	9,182	30

W. B. WOLSELEY,
Circuit Stipendiary Magistrate.

Enclosure I.

RETURN of Cases disposed of and Fines levied and paid into the Colonial Treasury, by the Police Magistrate of Georgetown, in the Years 1850, 1851, 1852.

Years.	No. of Cases.	Fines levied.	
		$	c.
1850	4,408	2,800	05
1851	3,604	2,891	36
1852	4,107	3,945	02
	12,119	9,636	43

Enclosure K.

RETURN of the Number of Persons committed for Trial before the Supreme Court of Criminal Justice, at each of its Sessions, held in and for the Counties of Demerara and Essequibo in 1850, 1851, 1852, distinguishing those committed under each Head of Crimes mentioned in the Annual Blue Book.

Sessions.		Number of Cases		Average Number of Cases at each Sessions.
		Felony.	Misdemeanour.	
1850,	January 22	18	1	
„	April 16	34	4	
„	July 16	31	5	
„	November 12	49	6	
	Total	132	16	In 1850 - - 37
1851,	January 28	20	6	
„	April 15	10	0	
„	July 15	15	0	
„	November 11	23	2	
	Total	68	8	In 1851 - - 19
1852,	January 27	6	3	
„	April 20	10	0	
„	June 1	9	1	
„	July 20	20	0	
„	October 26	7	0	
„	November 9	27	3	
	Total	79	7	In 1852 - $21\frac{1}{2}$

NOTE.—The average number of cases for the county of Demerary alone in 1852 amounts only to $17\frac{1}{4}$, but adding the number of cases for the county of Essequibo, assuming that these would have formed part of the Demerary Return had it not been for the separation of the criminal business of the two counties, for the purpose of comparison with previous years, the average is increased to $21\frac{1}{2}$.

(Signed) W. H. CAMPBELL,
Clerk of Court.

Enclosure L.

REPORT of Prisoners in Gaol each Month for 1851 and 1852.

	Soldiers.	Sailors.	Coolies.	Portuguese.	Africans.	West India Islands.	Creoles.	Total.	Less Soldiers and Sailors.
1851.									
January	6	10	20	3	13	33	84	169	154
February	4	3	6	3	7	19	85	127	120
March	2	4	18	8	18	20	106	176	170
April	1	10	12	5	21	20	82	151	140
May	1	11	11	12	11	29	94	169	157
June	1	16	13	12	16	30	90	178	161
July	2	8	17	9	18	30	91	175	165
August	3	10	7	9	9	24	66	128	115
September	9	9	4	7	21	23	63	136	118
October	3	12	9	11	11	24	86	156	141
November	8	12	7	8	12	25	92	164	144
December	2	13	5	8	12	20	52	112	97
	42	118	129	95	169	297	991	1,841	1,682
1852.									
January	8	7	5	7	21	32	50	130	115
February	10	6	4	2	18	28	70	138	122
March	6	19	6	3	28	30	91	183	158
April	12	6	7	3	23	27	80	158	140
May	10	1	9	4	19	20	61	124	113
June	21	5	7	4	17	23	59	136	110
July	8	1	13	3	17	22	45	109	100
August	7	5	9	2	14	26	52	115	103
September	9	5	8	3	25	26	65	141	127
October	15	16	18	13	8	20	47	137	106
November	12	10	16	8	11	15	60	132	110
December	10	14	21	2	14	10	48	119	95
	128	95	123	54	215	279	728	1,622	1,399

Number of Prisoners worked each Month on the Treadmill.		Names of Prisoners whipped.	Number of Lashes.	Date when whipped.	Number of former Convictions.	Penal Settlement.
1852.		1852.				
January	7	George Munro	20	April	24	P. S.
February	13	Frederick Primo	20	„	10	—
March	16	Hercules Thomas (a boy)	10	„	4	—
April	28	John Roberts	20	„	9	—
May	15	Robert Pollard	20	„	18	P. S.
June	23	John Gay	20	May	26	„
July	11	Cornelius David	20	„	7	„
August	18	Richard M'Nicoll	25	„	6	„
September	6	John De Ridder	30	July	6	„
October	14	Sam Trim	25	June	16	„
November	16	Adam Adonis	30	July	8	„
December	10	James Cumings	39	August	10	„
		Thomas Smith	39	„	55	„
Total	177	Alick Forey	39	„	29	„
		Martin Lewis	39	„	14	„
		Welcome Leach	39	„	25	„
		Alexander M'Rae	39	„	22	„
		Edward Coleman	39	November	7	„
		Dick Glendenning	25	„	13	„
		David Brotherson	20	„	8	„

The use of the treadmill was resumed on the 17th November 1851.

19th February, 1853. (Signed) JNO. PEARCE, Keeper.

BRITISH GUIANA.

Enclosure M.

RETURN of Convicts at the Penal Settlement, and Prisoners confined in the respective Gaols of British Guiana on 31st December 1850, 1851, and 1852.

	1850.	1851.	1852.
Penal settlement - -	218	198	201
Georgetown gaol - -	169	142	138
New Amsterdam gaol - -	27	29	50
Mahaica gaol - - -	12	12	9
Capvey gaol - - -	8	5	18
Wakenaam gaol - - -	30	15	9
Total - -	464	401	425

Enclosure N.

EXTRACTS from an Article in Fraser's Magazine of January 1853, intituled "Concerning Free British Negroes."

Page 116.—Except in Demarara,* great crimes do not appear much to entice him; but he is not the less thoroughly vicious, as will be manifest in any small transaction wherein he may be concerned.

Page 117.—The latter often makes a living out of the property of others without the least dread of consequences.† The difficulties and loss of time occasioned by prosecuting, and the merely nominal penalties that follow convictions, deter most people from seeking the interference of the laws after petty robberies.

Page 124.—There is another punishment, much deprecated, but in my humble opinion a most appropriate one, which might be frequently inflicted apart from or combined with imprisonment. While fully aware of the indignation felt in England at the merciless use formerly made by ignorant, brutal, drunken overseers of the lash, I must state my conviction that this punishment, lawfully and temperately administered, would be ten times more effective than any confinement.‡

* In Demerara, during 1848, 1849, and 1850, murders were of frequent occurrence, and there were several executions. Burglaries took place almost nightly.

† A large portion of the black population, especially in the towns, subsist without even the pretence of earning an honest living. The author was informed, by most unexceptionable authority, that in Georgetown, Demerara, which contains a population of about 30,000, ten thousand persons of the lowest order are known not to follow any trade or employment whatever.

‡ In Demerara, in 1851, the gaols were overflowing, and it became a matter of necessity to find a summary method of paying off the offenders. Accordingly, some forty or fifty received a good whipping, and were set at liberty, which relieved the prison, and not for the moment only, for when it was seen that real punishment was to be had in the gaol, the people took good care to keep out of it. This is the third note wherein Demerara has been specially mentioned to illustrate the text. That colony may be regarded as having in excess every social feature that characterises the British West Indies.

Enclosure O.

STATEMENT of Goods imported into the Colony of BRITISH GUIANA during the Year 1852, taken into Consumption, and the Duties levied thereon.

TABLE A.

ARTICLE.	QUANTITY.	RATE AT.	DUTIES.
			£ c.
Bacon - -	7,137 lbs. - -	2 cents per lb. - -	142 74
Beef (Pickled) -	2,914 brls. 24 lbs. -	£1 50 per barrel of 200 lbs.	4,371 17
Ditto (Dried or Smoked)	2,343 lbs. -	2 cents per lb. - -	46 86
Bread of all kinds -	987,594 lbs. -	50 cents per 100 lbs. -	4,937 93
Bricks - -	2,264,910 no. -	30 cents per 1000 -	679 47
Buckets and pails -	522 dozen. -	25 cents per dozen -	130 50
Butter - -	649,125⅓ lbs. -	1½ cent per lb. - -	9,736 77
Candles (tallow) -	428,245 lbs. -	1½ cent per lb. - -	6,423 67
„ (other than) -	80,524½ lbs. -	5 cents per lb. - -	4,026 21
Cheese - -	197,857½ lbs. -	1½ cent per lb. - -	2,967 78
Chocolate - -	1,040 lbs. -	4 cents per lb. - -	41 60
Cigars - -	763,666 no. -	£2 per 1000 - -	1,527 33
Clapboards - -	3,000 no. - -	£1 50 per 1000 -	4 50
Coals - -	32,976¾ hhds. -	10 cents per hogshead -	3,297 67
„ (loose) - -	14,348 tons - -	5 cents per ton - -	717 38
Cocoa - -	164,926 lbs. -	1 cent per lb. - -	1,649 26
Coffee - -	133 cwt. 0 qr. 23 lbs.	£2 50 cents per 112 lbs. -	333 00
Cordage - -	2,488 cwt. 2 qrs. 1 lbs.	25 cents per 112 lbs. -	622 06
Corn and Pulse -	41,853 bushels -	5 cents per bushel -	2,092 67
Corn Brooms -	176 dozen - -	20 cents per dozen -	35 20

ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.	RATE AT.	DUTIES.	
			$	c.
Cornmeal and Oatmeal -	1,729,044 lbs. -	25 cents per 100 lbs. -	4,322	60
Fish (dried) - -	69,185 cwt. 1 qr. 16 lbs.	25 cents per 112 lbs. -	17,296	49
„ (pickled, say Salmon)	75 brls. and 40 lbs. -	$2 per barrel of 200 lbs. -	150	40
„ („ mackerel)	3,426 brls. and 146 lbs.	$1 per barrel of 200 lbs. -	3,426	86
„ („ all other sorts) -	2,851 brls. and 161 lbs.	75 cents per barrel of 200 lbs.	2,139	03
„ (smoked) -	15,063 lbs. -	2 cents per lb. - -	301	26
Flour (wheat) -	58,916½ brls. -	$1 per barrel of 196 lbs. -	58,916	50
„ (rye) - -	14 brls. - -	50 cents per barrel of 196 lbs.	7	00
Ground feeds, middlings, shorts, and bran -	12,987½ bushels -	5 cents per bushel -	649	37
Hams - -	155,985 lbs. -	2 cents per lb. - -	3,119	70
Hay - - -	625,641 lbs. -	10 cents per 100 lbs. -	625	67
Horses - -	166 head - -	$7 per head - -	1,162	00
Lard - - -	164,233 lbs. -	1 cent per lb. - -	1,642	33
Lime (building) -	819 hhds. - -	25 cents per hogshead -	204	74
„ (temper) -	1,567 puncheons -	25 cents per puncheon -	391	75
„ (temper) -	667 hhds. - -	12½ cents per hogshead -	83	37
„ (temper) -	211 brls. - -	6 cents per barrel -	12	66
„ (temper) -	700 jars - -	3 cents per jar - -	21	00
Lumber (of all kinds) -	6,419,415 feet -	$2 per 1000 ft. board measure	12,834	50
Wood liquor (wood) -	2,839⅝ hhds. -	$2 per hogshead -	5,678	83
„ (bottles) -	41,373¼ bottles -	10 cents per dozen quarts -	4,137	33
Matches - -	6,197 gross boxes -	$1 50 per 14,000 -	9,295	50
Mules - -	125 head - -	$5 per head - -	625	00
Oats - -	36,671½ bushels -	5 cents per bushel -	1,833	57
Oils (of all descriptions)	43,811⅛ gallons -	15 cents per gallon -	6,571	64
Onions - -	253,786 lbs. -	10 cents per 100 lbs. -	253	74
Paints - -	2,448 cwt. 0 qr. 12 lbs.	25 cents per 112 lbs. -	611	90
Pepper - -	17,422 lbs. - -	5 cents per lb. - -	871	10
Pitch - -	607 brls. - -	50 cents per barrel -	303	50
Plantains - -	- -	10 cents per bunch -		
Pork - - -	11,153 brls. 147 lbs.	$1 50 per barrel of 200 lbs.	16,730	60
Potatoes - -	24,701¾ bushels -	8 cents per bushel -	1,976	14
Rice - - -	7,771,543 lbs. -	25 cents per 100 lbs. -	19,428	80
Resin - -	8 brls. - -	50 cents per barrel -	4	00
Sago - -	12,311 lbs. - -	5 cents per lb. - -	615	55
Shingles - -	278,800 no. - -	50 cents per 1000 -	139	40
Slates - -	293,780 no. - -	$1 per 1000 - -	293	78
Snuffs - -	6,906½ lbs. - -	5 cents per lb. - -	345	33
Soap - -	749,350 lbs. -	½ cent per lb. - -	3,746	74
Staves and heading, W. O.	599,885 no. -	$2 per 1000 - -	1,199	76
„ „ (all others)	765,927 no. -	$1 50 per 1000 - -	1,148	86
Sugar - -	694 cwt. 2 qrs. 24 lbs.	$4 per 112 lbs. - -	2,778	91
Tapioca - -	504 lbs. - -	5 cents per lb. - -	25	20
Tar - -	949 brls. - -	50 cents per barrel -	474	50
Tea - -	13,713 lbs. - -	10 cents per lb. - -	1,371	30
Tobacco of all descriptions	264,125 lbs. -	5 cents per lb. - -	13,206	25
Tongues (all kinds) -	16,964 lbs. - -	2 cents per lb. - -	339	28
Turpentine (crude) -	- -	50 cents per barrel -		
„ (spirits) -	4,588⅙ gals. -	18 cents per gallon -	825	87

STATEMENT of Goods imported into the Colony of BRITISH GUIANA during the Year 1852, taken into Consumption, and the Duties levied thereon—*continued.*

TABLE B.

ARTICLE.	NO. OF PACKAGES.	VALUE.		DUTIES.	
				$	c.
Clocks and watches -	14 packages -	439 68	Ten per cent. ad valorem.	43	96
Drugs and chemicals -	815 „ - -	21,082 74		2,108	14
Glassware - -	1,245 „ - -	12,781 35		1,278	02
Jewellery - -	18 „ - -	3,729 92		372	95
Musical instruments -	31 „ - -	2,422 51		242	25
Perfumery - -	454 „ - -	7,293 39		729	27
Pickles and sauces -	185 „ - -	1,930 32		193	00
Preserved meats and fish	940 „ - -	5,275 44		527	51
Saddlery - -	123 „ - -	5,374 25		537	38
Silver and plated ware -	34 „ - -	4,496 72		449	64
Non-enumerated goods, value $1,014,647	08 at 4 per cent. ad valorem -			40,584	80
				292,990	30

BRITISH GUIANA.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

ARTICLE.	QUANTITY.	RATE AT.	DUTIES.
			$ c.
Wine (in wood) -	39,223 gals. -	54 cents per gallon -	21,180 42
„ (in bottle) -	1,413$\frac{1}{12}$ dozen -	$1 per dozen quarts -	1,413 8
Brandy - -	47,037$\frac{11}{12}$ gals. -	$1 20 per gallon -	56,445 50
Gin - -	13,535$\frac{1}{4}$ gals. -	$1 20 per gallon -	16,242 30
Rum - - -	- -	$1 20 per gallon -	
Whiskey - -	123 gals. - -	$1 20 per gallon -	147 60
Liqueurs and cordials -	697 gals. - -	$1 20 per gallon -	836 39
		Total - -	96,265 29

Custom-house, Georgetown, Demerary,
21st January 1853.

CHRIS. BAGOT,
Inspector of Imports.

BRITISH GUIANA.

Enclosure P.

IMPORTS, 1852.

(Sterling Value.)

From Great Britain.	From British Colonies.	From Foreign Countries.	Total, 1852.
£ 625,669	£ 124,473	£ 214,844	£ 964,986

EXPORTS.

(Sterling Value.)

To Great Britain.	To British Colonies.	To Foreign Countries.	Total, 1852.
£ 917,667	£ 37,330	£ 23,299	£ 978,296

SHIPPING.

Tonnage Inwards.

From Great Britain.	From British Colonies.	From the United States.	From Foreign States generally.	Total, 1852.
55,227	51,068	19,091	10,565	135,951

SHIPPING.

Tonnage Outwards.

To Great Britain.	To British Colonies.	To the United States.	To Foreign States generally.	Total, 1852.
60,643	20,920	5,061	22,850	109,474

HUGH W. AUSTIN,
Private Secretary.

TRINIDAD.

(No. 97.) No. 26. No. 26.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Lord HARRIS to the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

Trinidad, August 20, 1853.

MY LORD DUKE, (Received September 19, 1853.)

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Grace the Blue Book of this colony for the year 1852.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The comparative statement of revenue with the year 1851 shows an increase of 11,921*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*, but this is obtained by the transfer to general revenue account of the following sums, viz. :—

8,491*l.* from the court deposits authorized by Earl Grey's Despatch, No. 336, 1 June 1849; and

4,000*l.* from monies in deposit in the colonial bank to the credit of "sinking fund."

There was also a large receipt for the first time under the head of "immigration."

The receipts under the other heads are nearly similar to those of the previous year, except under that of "imports," in which there is a falling off of 4,219*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* This decrease I imagine to have been caused by some of those alterations in trade which happen from time to time, and which cannot readily be accounted for.

The deficit, however, though considerable, when compared with the previous year, is only 1,128*l.* below my estimate, which was calculated on the average of a term of years. I may at the same time add, that the total abolition of the export duty occurred last year, and necessarily caused a falling off in the total revenue. The receipts of this year up to the present time give, I am happy to say, no reason to suppose that there is any permanent falling off in the trade of the colony.

On the expenditure side there is an increase of 4,704*l.* 7*s.* 6½*d.*

The only items of expenditure on which there appears a large increase are those of works and buildings, and of roads, streets, and bridges.

Under the former head the principal expenditure has been on a wing added to the Royal Gaol, a jetty to the wharf in Port of Spain, a bonding warehouse, and the waterworks. The money expended on this last work will be refunded to the colony.

Under the second head large outlay was caused by the completion of several of the Royal roads; amongst others, one of two miles in length over a lagoon, which has been in contemplation for thirty years, but had never been previously attempted.

The comparative statement of the revenue and expenditure for the year is as follows:—

Revenue - - - -	£107,310 10 9½
Expenditure - - -	110,944 4 11
Showing a deficit of - -	£3,633 14 1½

But I would wish especially to point out to your Grace that this deficit is only an apparent one, and was occasioned by the nonrepayment from the loan of 100,000*l.* of advances made by the colonial treasury of monies expended on the Royal roads.

Imports and Exports.

Though there is a falling off in the value of imports to the amount of 55,203*l.*, there is an increase in that of exports of 68,842*l.*, and the comparative

TRINIDAD.

relation of the values of exports to imports shows a healthy state of exchange, being—

Total imports - - - -	£493,274
Total exports - - - -	458,851

Encls. Nos. 1 & 2.

A return which I have lately made up, and which is appended to this Despatch, shows that the chief staples of the island have not diminished in quantity during the last thirty years, though their proportionate value is by no means so great now as formerly. An increased production of sugar and cocoa appears to be established, whereas coffee and cotton have almost ceased to be exports. Some small experiments have been made in growing cotton, which has proved of a good quality, but no disposition has been evinced to enter largely into the cultivation.

Averages of population, and value of imports and exports, pp. 148–150.

Of tobacco there seems to be more hope that it may eventually become a staple of the island; the high price given to the Trinidad tobacco at the Exhibition of 1851 has called attention to the subject.

Agriculture.

The enumeration of these articles of production brings me at once to the state of agriculture in the colony. I am happy to say, that, notwithstanding the great difficulties with which the planters have to contend, there is a marked improvement in the cultivation of the sugar estates, and, consequently, a considerable increase of the article.

I wish I could say as much for those who are occupied in cultivating the soil for other productions; but this is not the case. There are certainly exceptions in the case of some cocoa planters, who are exerting themselves to improve both the condition of their estates and the quality of their cocoa.

Unfortunately a great temptation is held out to the cocoa planters to bring an inferior article into market, inasmuch as it is preferred by the British purchaser, whether from ignorance, or, as some say, from its being more effective for manufacturing adulterated chocolate, I will not pretend to say, but there can be no doubt of the fact.

Fortunately, however, a vent has been found in France for the producer of good cocoa, where he can get a good price for it when carefully prepared.

No satisfactory result has yet followed the representations from this island to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, made two years ago, in which his attention was called to the fact, that whilst Spain pretends to allow British productions to enter upon an equality with the most favoured nations, yet that the Guayaquil cocoa is permitted to enter the ports of Spain at a considerably lower rate than that of Trinidad.

Roads.

The subject of estates leads me to that of roads. On the state of the latter the value of the former very greatly depends.

During the three years during which the roads of the colony have been placed under a different superintendence from what they were previously, it is universally acknowledged that a very great improvement has taken place.

By the Ordinance No. 16, of 1849, 200 miles of main roads were placed under the charge of the Government, and have been under the superintendence of inspectors, and 150 miles of ward roads came under the same charge, being superintended by the wardens.

A great deal, however, still remains to be done in this most important branch, and it is very doubtful whether, eventually, the subsidy paid by the wards, about 3,400*l.* per annum, together with the turnpikes, at their rates, will be sufficient to keep the Royal roads in order, and to effect the improvements which will be from time to time required.

It is difficult to give a decided opinion on this point at present, as the Government has up to the present time received great assistance from the loan, and from monies collected of arrears of the former road rate.

The cost of repairs is enormous, and the damage done during the rainy season cannot easily be estimated in England.

Immigration.

But the subject which has now been proved to be all-important as affecting the staple productions of the island, is that of immigration.

The Indian immigrants have been going on admirably, and I have scarcely heard of late a complaint about the want of labour, which formerly was so much complained of. But this change in the supply of labour is owing entirely to the introduction of these people, and there can be no doubt that had the colony been left to get on with the original population, two-thirds of the estates must have been thrown out of cultivation.

As many unfavourable reports have been circulated respecting the treatment which the Coolies receive in this island, I may here state that Mr. Caird, the Indian agent for immigration, when on a visit, expressed himself highly satisfied with their condition; and I may perhaps be allowed to add, though it does not by right enter into a report for last year, that 300 Coolies left this on the 3d instant, in the ship "Bucephalus," taking with them upwards of 30,000 dollars, over 6,000*l*. The system introduced two years since, of giving a bonus to those Coolies who would accept it, in lieu of their return passage after five years industrial residence, has proved most successful.

Emigration.

Next to this last subject I may mention that of emigration.

It must naturally appear extraordinary that in a country into which labourers are introduced at great cost, others should find life so hard that they should be induced to leave it; but such has been the case. It affords one proof of what I have frequently asserted, that the negro population will not work steadily on the estates under the circumstances in which they were placed here.

That they could do well if they chose to work steadily there is a sufficient proof in the fact I have mentioned above, of the large sum of money which a few Coolies have realized, and latterly taken with them.

This emigration scheme was got up by a coloured man of the name of Dessourees, of French extraction as respects his European blood, who, after attempting to do as much mischief as possible as the editor of a newspaper, and having failed in that, struck out this plan as a means of annoyance to the colonial government. It has failed as signally as his other attempts.

A grant of land was made to him at the junctions of the rivers Orinoco and Caroni, by the municipality of Upata in the province of Venezuelan Guiana, but contrary to the wishes of the central Government.

The scheme, I believe, was supported by some of the merchants at Bolivar, late Angostura, who are in want of labourers. From 600 to 800 people left this for the settlement. Not above 200, if so many, now remain there. Many have returned broken down and diseased; others are scattered about Venezuela.

Population.

Appended to this Despatch is the return of the census made up by the Registrar-General. This shows in several tables the divisions of the population under various heads.

Encls. Nos. 3-13.

Census and accompanying abstracts, pp. 151-172.

The most remarkable fact in this return is, that in so small a population there should be residents from so many different countries, and the national peculiarities and prejudices are rendered the more prominent from the facility with which the negro, with but little character of his own, acquires the habits and imbibes the sentiments of other races.

The difficulty of affecting morally or socially so motley a population is very great, and not much progress can be expected on these points with the present generation.

The labouring population on sugar estates is now chiefly composed of immigrants, the negroes preferring to retire to small plots, which they are able to purchase in different parts of the country.

Education.

I hope that a system of instruction has been established which will eventually produce good results. Last year a training and a model school were established

TRINIDAD.

under the superintendence of Mr. Dixon, but who has been unfortunately carried off by fever, a very able teacher procured from the Irish National Society, and both have answered admirably. Several ward schools have been supplied with able masters already, and there is every reason to expect that the wants of the whole colony in this respect will be met in a short time.

The system adopted is entirely secular, in order to avoid interfering in any way with the religious predilections of the pupils. At the same time one whole day and the half of another in each week are given up to the scholars, so as that they may attend the teaching of their respective ministers.

The master of each school is required to notify to the ministers of the several religious bodies in his neighbourhood the number of boys belonging to the congregation who attend his school, and he is also required to take a weekly note of the attendance or non-attendance of each boy on his minister for religious instruction, and these returns will be published.

Sanitary.

Nothing has yet been done of a very practical nature likely to be generally beneficial in its effects on the population.

Daily experience shows me the vast importance of adopting a regular system for preventing and alleviating disease. In a tropical climate such a measure is more especially required. But the great expense necessary for effecting proper works for sewerage, &c. must be for a long period an almost invincible impediment to the adoption of sanitary measures. At the same time I am convinced that, by proper management, a system of sewers in the town of Port of Spain might be made, not only most beneficial to the health of the inhabitants, but also lucrative, by the manufacture of poudrette.

In the country districts the difficulties, though perhaps not so urgent, are still greater. The want of a sufficient number of medical men is one which is not likely to be overcome, as the black population is not very well disposed to employ white men, and entirely disinclined to pay any one for medical aid. Hence a very great loss occurs annually to the population. Dr. Gavin, amongst his other researches, found, so far as he could collect returns, that the loss of children under two years old was 75 per cent. It is possible that he may have been misinformed as to the exact amount, but the mere fact of such a return being arrived at, after some care had been taken in procuring it, shows that the actual mortality must be enormous.

I have been able to establish four medical men upon allowances from a cluster of wards in different parts of the country, and I hope with good effect.

Immigrants are never allotted to any estate until the regular attendance of a medical man has been engaged.

I hope soon to introduce a sanitary ordinance, which will at all events attempt to effect the adoption of all the latest improvements on this subject. But I would especially call your Grace's attention to this point; that I do not anticipate any great continued benefitto the population, unless there be a supervision, apart from the colony, to see that the requirements of the law are carried out and observed.

What I mean is, that a greater stimulus than would exist here must be brought to bear in unison with the measure, and this could only be effected by means of the visits of an inspector.

I am of opinion that a person of the highest qualifications might be occupied permanently by forming the British West Indies, including British Guiana, and Bermuda and the Bahamas, into one sanitary district, and that by periodical visits to the several colonies such valuable information might be collected by by him that it would lead to the adoption of measures which would tend to the improved health and comfort of their inhabitants. An ample fund might be formed to meet the salary and expences of such an officer, by means of a contribution from each colony.

The state of the funds of this colony have not permitted me to commence a hospital, which is greatly needed.

Encl. No. 14, with Tables A. to O.

The able and elaborate annual returns of Dr. Peschier, resident surgeon, are appended.

Medical returns, pp. 173–182.

Public Works.

In addition to a hospital, the following buildings are urgently required, viz.: a lunatic asylum; baths and wash-houses; barracks at St. Joseph's, barracks in Port of Spain, for detachment of black troops; court-house and gaol at San Fernando; a residence for the governor. The present one has been declared unsafe, and is scarcely tenantable.

The works accomplished last year have proved of great use. The bonded warehouse is most serviceable, and is, in addition, a great ornament to the town.

The jetty, a portion only of which has as yet been laid down, will, when tram-roads are fixed on it, be of material service to the merchants and shipping, and will be the means of facilitating to the latter the obtaining a supply of water.

The waterworks were only commenced in March of last year. At the time of writing I am happy to say that they are nearly completed, and that a profuse supply of water can now at any moment be thrown into any street in Port of Spain.

I have already alluded to the roads. Several bridges of importance are still required, but I have not felt myself in a position to commence them.

The new wing to the Royal gaol has proved an important addition, and its plan and structure, as well as those of the other public works lately completed, do great credit to Mr. Samuel, the superintendent of public works.

The annual returns of the Royal gaol are appended, and show an average of work performed equal to that of former years.

Encl. No. 15.
Prisoners in the Royal Gaol, p. 183.

Post Office.

The inland branch of this department was established late in 1851. Though it has been at times open to criticism, it appears to be now generally considered a benefit to the community, and is carried on punctually and correctly.

Mines.

Some hopes were entertained last year that both silver and lead would be found in the northern range of mountains, and specimens have been obtained of the lead as well as of a fine quality of iron, but if even veins of any size were to be found, there would be little prospect of working them profitably.

Of the Pitch Lake there appears to me more hopes, and considerable competition has been manifested to obtain portions of the lake on lease. The notoriety which this extraordinary deposit is acquiring is mainly owing to the indefatigable experiments and talents of Lord Dundonald.

Coins.

I have from time to time, on former occasions, had to allude to the anomalous state of the coinage in this colony, and this continues without much probability of improvement, unless a decimal coinage should be adopted in the mother country.

It may be presumptuous in me to offer any suggestion on this point; but having now for some years had the opportunity of watching the benefits to be derived from a decimal coinage, I cannot resist giving my testimony in its favour. But from what I have read of the discussion concerning this subject in England, I should fear there is a possibility, even should it be adopted, of only a partial benefit being derived from it.

There appears a desire to retain the elaborate system of numeration now in use, by employing three qualities of coins— such as pounds, shillings, and pence— instead of two, as dollars and cents, the discontinuance of which would facilitate all matters of buying and selling to a vast extent.

Though there is probably some prejudice in the population against the change from pounds, shillings, and pence to dollars and cents, I feel sure that the great superiority of the latter to the former only requires a trial to be at once acknowledged.

One of the advantages to be derived from arriving at a correct principle for coinage is, I imagine, to facilitate the general communication and commerce of the world. It is certain that it is greatly impeded by the confusion which at present exists.

TRINIDAD.

Now, not only do the dollar and cent unite most readily with the decimal principle, but they are universally employed as the numerating coinage throughout the western hemisphere, the islands of the Pacific, and the eastern coasts of Asia, and are readily understood and adopted in all parts of the world.

Being deeply convinced of the importance of this point, I have taken the liberty of thus touching upon it.

Local Expenditure.

On this subject I have little to notice, except that most of the wards to which monies had been advanced are gradually paying off their debt.

Wards.

I have no reason to be dissatisfied with the manner in which the law which established these local districts has worked.

The difficulties of carrying it into effect amongst a population totally ignorant of habits of business, very unwilling to pay any contribution, and prejudiced against the law by the reports of agitators hostile to the Government, have been excessive, but they have fallen upon the officers of the Government.

I must confess that had I known what they would be previously, I think I should hardly have had courage to commence the experiment.

The right to elect auditors in each ward, which was granted and took place for the first time last year, gave very general satisfaction.

By means of this law and the Ordinance No. 15, passed last year, I hope that a complete stop has been put to the baneful practice of squatting, and consequently some value given to property in land.

I believe I may assert, without fear of contradiction, that there is now a possibility of carrying on the administration of public affairs in their minutiæ to an extent which never before existed, and could not be attained under other circumstances, which, if duly improved from time to time, may lead to the general advancement in civilisation of the whole population.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) HARRIS.

Enclosure 1.

AVERAGES of POPULATION, of IMPORTS in Value, and of EXPORTS in Value and Quantity, in Periods of Five Years, except the last of Four Years.

—	1826 to 1830.	1837 omitted, no Returns. 1833 to 1838.	1839 to 1843.	1844 to 1848.	1849 to 1852.
Population - -	43,500	43,500	48,000	60,000	70,000
Imports in value £ -	404,301	358,937	460,288	463,704	500,558
Exports in value £ -	406,335	409,031	431,750	210,196	387,336
EXPORTS IN QUANTITY.					
Sugar in lbs. - -	37,568,008	33,132,415	28,706,572	38,226,390	40,708,278
Cocoa „ - -	2,487,949	2,881,826	2,519,010	3,134,754	5,168,874
Coffee „ - -	222,698	234,429	255,289	217,287	137,831
Cotton „ - -	236,429	92,276	150,378	126,478	7,349
Molasses in gallons -	955,372	1,014,951	754,970	877,759	771,160
Rum „ -	46,418	6,108	11,152	41,893	51,316
Sundries in value £	1,315	2,630	3,498	4,192	4,078

Enclosure 2.

The AVERAGE VALUE of ARTICLES imported in Five Terms of Five Years each, except the last of Four Years.

(From the Returns being very inaccurate, no Averages could be made on some Articles mentioned in the List.)

	1826 to 1830.	1833 to 1838.	1839 to 1843.	1844 to 1848.	1849 to 1852.
	£	£	£	£	£
Arrowroot	- -	- -	- -	- -	86
Asses	155	- -	56	51	125
Barley, oatmeal, peas, &c.	- -	- -	157	1,102	252
Beef and pork	15,728	11,423	3,195	7,333	11,836
Biscuits	- -	- -	- -	- -	96
Blacking	- -	- -	- -	138	220
Black pepper and spices	- -	- -	- -	65	225
Blocks	- -	- -	- -	- -	58
Boats.	—	—	—	—	—
Barley and sago	- -	- -	- -	195	—
Bran	- -	- -	- -	17	102
Bread, &c.	865	1,973	2,509	2,544	2,464
Bricks	3,189	1,817	- -	2,754	2,112
Boots and shoes	- -	- -	- -	13,861	—
Bonnets	—	—	—	—	—
Brooms	- -	- -	- -	- -	111
Brushes	- -	- -	- -	- -	120
Butter	11,670	8,856	- -	12,715	13,730
Buckets	- -	- -	- -	- -	62
Candles - Tallow	6,609	5,631	6,228	7,983	7,953
Candles - Sperm	1,236	1,881	1,550	1,836	2,149
Carriages	2,169	91	678	409	466
Casks	- -	- -	- -	18	456
Carts.	—	—	—	—	—
Cattle	5,185	1,540	661	4,834	17,504
Cheese	1,048	732	998	2,840	2,787
Chocolate.	—	—	—	—	—
Cider.	—	—	—	—	—
Coals	2,453	3,372	10,833	12,302	12,446
Cocoa	- -	- -	- -	- -	14
Cocoa-nuts.	—	—	—	—	—
Cordage	2,477	2,443	2,579	2,709	2,927
Corks	- -	- -	- -	50	359
Corn	609	137	1,239	3,156	2,952
Corn meal	1,201	1,382	2,776	3,647	5,450
Cotton	- -	- -	- -	- -	658
Cottons, linens, &c.	141,644	129,589	132,792	106,262	116,301
Earthenware	4,051	3,622	5,044	4,211	2,794
Feathers.	—	—	—	—	—
Fireworks	- -	- -	- -	- -	31
Fish - Dried	26,250	28,822	24,089	19,551	24,568
Fish - Pickled	1,111	868	1,781	3,747	1,849
Fish - Salted	- -	- -	- -	- -	26
Flour	19,994	17,093	11,202	35,338	37,123
Fruits - Preserved	- -	- -	- -	606	946
Fruits - Fresh	2,185	1,702	- -	- -	52
Fuel	- -	- -	- -	- -	196
Furniture	- -	- -	2,321	2,639	1,951
Garden seeds	- -	- -	- -	30	28
Garlic	- -	- -	- -	117	347
Glassware	3,629	2,276	1,882	1,568	2,039
Grindstones	- -	- -	- -	26	57
Guano	- -	- -	- -	1,407	1,253
Gunpowder	499	1,081	726	546	602
Haberdashery	- -	- -	- -	1,244	1,979
Hair	- -	- -	- -	68	301
Hams and sausages	2,110	2,790	- -	3,184	2,588
Hardwood.	—	—	—	—	—
Hardware	35,597	19,878	35,795	21,519	18,816
Hats	7,255	5,888	5,703	4,514	1,852
Hay	- -	- -	- -	403	294
Hides	- -	- -	- -	- -	551
Hoops	- -	- -	- -	- -	3,219
Horses	3,618	3,591	3,169	1,095	3,920
House frames.	—	—	—	—	—
House paper	- -	- -	- -	- -	110
Ice	- -	- -	- -	- -	226
Jewellery	- -	2,533	3,163	1,095	632
Indigo	- -	- -	- -	137	256
Lard	- -	1,955	3,813	4,681	5,434

TRINIDAD.

Enclosure 2—*continued.*

The Average Value of Articles imported in Five Terms of Five Years each, except the last of Four Years—*continued.*

	1826 to 1830.	1833 to 1838.	1839 to 1843.	1844 to 1848.	1849 to 1852.
	£	£	£	£	£
Leather	16,965	15,392	22,925	9,822	21,320
Leeches	- -	- -	- -	8	105
Lime - Building	2,628	1,344	2,542	1,655	1,240
Lime - Temper	- -	- -	- -	305	452
Lumber	4,738	4,975	9,854	8,048	6,220
Machinery	- -	- -	- -	8,268	4,342
Malt liquors	5,791	4,222	10,544	8,727	6,916
Matches	- -	- -	- -	373	719
Medicines and drugs	3,714	3,156	3,534	3,034	3,569
Milk.	—	—	—	—	—
Mill grease	- -	- -	- -	523	645
Mules	14,249	3,032	3,708	- -	18,462
Muskets, guns, &c.	- -	- -	- -	264	224
Nuts.	—	—	—	—	—
Oars	- -	- -	- -	- -	134
Oats	5,475	4,715	9,543	9,575	7,547
Oil, olive	5,112	- -	- -	6,666	5,724
Oil cake	634	1,941	2,132	3,423	4,332
Onions	- -	- -	- -	546	567
Paints	1,168	4,253	2,644	1,898	2,377
Peas	- -	- -	- -	1,171	1,711
Perfumery	- -	- -	- -	995	1,186
Pickles, &c.	- -	- -	- -	572	360
Plantains.	—	—	—	—	—
Plantation stores	- -	- -	- -	4,665	—
Potatoes and yams	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,214
Preserved provisions	1,845	2,790	4,495	- -	650
Rice	1,167	1,873	5,977	9,417	12,544
Roman cement	- -	- -	180	203	355
Salt	- -	330	493	203	335
Sheep	117	55	—	—	—
Shingles	514	846	1,993	1,351	2,076
Shooks and staves	7,783	9,757	6,426	4,594	6,677
Silks, manufactured	7,081	5,959	12,340	- -	8,734
Silver plate	- -	- -	-	- -	190
Slates	1,180	964	2,532	1,977	1,682
Soap	6,506	6,952	8,700	7,732	7,649
Soda water	- -	- -	- -	330	224
Spirits	2,054	2,591	6,127	4,476	4,672
Starch	- -	- -	- -	1,065	1,680
Stationery and books	3,637	3,048	2,742	2,162	3,772
Staves	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,384
Stock, poultry	405	- -	122	- -	284
Straw, manufactured	- -	- -	- -	-	2,361
Sugar, refined	909	1,503	6,844	6,684	4,680
Tar	- -	- -	- -	- -	352
Tea	794	925	- -	520	537
Tiles	1,318	1,104	718	449	366
Tobacco	3,874	1,717	- -	4,975	9,106
„ pipes	- -	- -	- -	- -	263
Toys	- -	- -	- -	- -	400
Tripe	- -	- -	- -	39	44
Turpentine	- -	- -	- -	- -	149
Types.	—	—	—	—	—
Vermicelli	- -	- -	- -	913	933
Vinegar	- -	- -	- -	352	450
Wines	13,333	5,780	- -	11,121	13,516

Enclosure 13.

Trinidad Census, 1st July 1851.

Enclosure 13.

TRINIDAD.

CENSUS, 1st July 1851.

RECAPITULATION.	SEX.		STATE.		NATIVE					
	Male.	Female.	Married.	Unmarried.	Great Britain and Ireland.	Trinidad.	British Colonies.	East Indies.	Foreign Europe.	Foreign Colonies.
COUNTY OF ST. GEORGE.										
Town of Port of Spain	7,329	10,234	3,157	14,406	364	10,929	3,254	233	416	1,267
Aricagua ward	736	643	225	1,154	5	781	184	123	10	19
Arima do.	878	829	316	1,391	10	1,321	43	33	56	94
Blanchisseuse do.	146	145	45	246	3	235	7	1	2	35
Carenage do.	594	512	216	890	9	873	98	1	2	38
Canra do.	424	363	127	660	—	692	3	4	—	11
Chacachacare do.	135	116	62	189	—	211	4	—	—	7
Charaguaramas do.	222	208	130	300	2	375	13	1	13	4
Cimaronero	324	278	118	484	—	391	100	—	—	21
Diego Martin	912	821	422	1,311	5	1,109	265	30	9	45
Gunapo	285	169	68	386	—	335	11	31	8	12
Laventille do.	891	937	447	1,381	3	1,071	223	11	43	115
Maraccas do.	529	498	179	848	1	870	7	1	7	26
Mucurapo do.	485	452	128	809	11	529	118	46	10	10
Maraval do.	568	481	198	851	3	808	58	40	9	24
Santa Cruz do.	1,036	869	362	1,543	4	1,521	20	112	16	39
St. Ann's	492	458	216	734	17	669	87	23	24	41
Town of St. Joseph	150	157	50	257	1	230	25	—	2	8
St. Joseph's ward	330	206	114	422	1	198	61	172	3	17
Tacarigua do.	2,072	1,716	762	3,026	39	1,974	701	286	7	110
COUNTY OF VICTORIA.										
Town of San Fernando	1,384	1,493	567	2,310	64	1,705	755	56	28	89
North Naparima ward	1,278	913	253	1,938	19	796	597	197	3	33
Point-à-Pierre do.	868	695	273	1,290	7	716	257	156	5	61
Savanna Grande Northern do.	611	465	230	846	12	463	197	156	3	17
Savanna Grande Southern do.	1,476	1,254	502	2,228	21	1,782	296	128	6	28
South Naparima Eastern do.	1,312	874	269	1,917	25	790	644	291	2	12
South Naparima Western do.	1,970	1,347	370	2,947	12	1,204	837	591	9	63
COUNTY OF CARONI.										
Carapichaima ward	476	300	129	647	6	369	62	102	5	29
Caroni Upper do.	225	196	96	325	—	310	—	—	—	6
Caroni Lower do.	305	179	95	389	—	264	33	78	4	15
Chaguanas do.	756	461	148	1,069	13	433	239	243	27	23
Couva do.	1,238	941	400	1,779	13	1,024	342	404	18	104
Savonetta do.	1,187	843	251	1,779	20	864	507	194	1	11
COUNTY OF ST. PATRICK.										
Cedros ward	1,060	675	118	1,617	11	863	184	147	5	45
Erin do.	282	227	103	406	1	378	52	1	2	48
Guapo do.	169	154	43	280	3	208	18	—	—	9
Irois do.	61	47	9	99	—	67	1	—	3	28
La Brea do.	261	222	64	419	6	293	70	—	2	17
Moruga do.	177	106	51	232	2	233	6	3	1	22
Oropouche do.	669	464	175	958	2	475	251	70	3	43
COUNTY OF MAYARO.										
Mayaro ward	537	448	115	870	5	644	119	26	2	20
COUNTY OF ST. DAVID.										
Toco ward	258	188	68	378	2	368	34	—	—	35
Turure do.	275	192	64	403	—	306	10	1	1	22
COUNTY OF ST. ANDREW.										
Manzanilla ward	145	112	103	154	—	113	—	1	—	6
COUNTY OF NARIVA.										
Nariva ward	113	81	32	162	5	120	7	—	—	6
Total	35,631	32,969	11,870	56,730	727	39,913	10.800	3,993	767	2,735

Enclosure 13.

TRINIDAD.

CENSUS, 1st July 1851—(*continued on next page.*)

COUNTRY.			STATE OF EDUCATION.			RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.									
Africa.	America.	Asia, and others.	Able to read and write.	Able to read only.	Not ascertained, or wholly illiterate.	Church of England.	Church of Rome.	Wesleyan.	Presbyterian.	Independent.	Baptist.	Any other Chrisian Denomination.	Mahometan.	Gentoo.	Heathen.
732	290	88	4,999	1,954	10,610	4,631	11,445	697	454	12	59	16	36	199	14
249	8	—	125	63	1,191	276	970	7	—	—	—	43	3	16	64
131	5	14	97	170	1,440	34	1,540	8	80	—	—	—	3	42	—
3	2	3	4	12	275	2	289	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
85	—	—	59	73	974	202	881	8	13	—	2	—	—	—	—
11	66	—	48	40	699	1	785	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
24	5	—	8	10	233	6	245	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	—	—	14	12	404	4	415	2	2	—	7	—	—	—	—
65	4	18	38	21	543	82	494	3	1	—	—	—	3	19	—
252	18	—	146	123	1,464	365	1,162	173	5	2	—	—	4	—	22
46	11	—	29	20	405	4	418	3	—	—	—	—	3	26	—
321	40	1	137	121	1,570	343	1,322	58	70	—	25	—	9	1	—
51	46	18	108	124	795	6	1,015	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
206	7	—	77	36	824	214	606	72	1	—	—	—	—	5	39
79	28	—	65	52	932	44	951	8	3	—	—	—	1	42	—
106	84	3	58	59	1,788	47	1,733	—	7	—	—	—	76	42	—
82	7	—	122	100	728	121	789	13	11	2	1	5	1	7	—
21	20	—	13	8	286	10	297	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
73	11	—	57	14	465	75	276	—	2	—	—	4	16	163	—
587	71	13	267	230	3,291	1,131	2,216	13	93	—	5	1	28	281	20
133	46	1	556	254	2,067	740	1,786	188	90	5	13	—	17	28	10
501	37	8	147	127	1,917	849	1,029	62	11	22	2	—	69	98	49
341	20	—	107	40	1,416	267	1,055	50	6	11	2	—	20	122	30
197	31	—	53	93	930	451	329	4	23	—	52	9	9	98	101
284	186	—	238	222	2,270	1,181	1,066	39	33	11	256	—	39	82	23
372	12	38	116	146	1,924	821	776	139	28	9	1	5	22	320	73
555	26	20	124	160	3,033	785	1,471	314	31	25	4	9	268	355	55
200	3	—	59	32	685	176	474	3	2	—	—	—	52	—	69
2	102	1	7	—	414	—	421	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	59	—	—	7	477	10	366	3	1	—	—	—	75	9	20
228	11	—	89	60	1,068	396	543	7	4	—	1	1	44	93	128
249	24	1	159	106	1,914	632	856	265	10	—	5	—	76	284	51
391	15	27	148	179	1,703	939	440	361	13	—	4	3	15	194	61
459	21	—	116	63	1,556	376	1,172	—	7	—	4	—	93	47	36
21	1	5	40	29	440	125	373	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	5
70	15	—	17	4	302	11	296	4	10	—	—	2	—	—	—
8	1	—	4	3	101	—	107	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
86	9	—	20	16	447	100	375	1	2	—	4	—	1	—	—
14	2	—	—	—	283	35	246	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
246	42	1	70	32	1,031	268	755	5	1	34	—	—	22	48	—
169	—	—	41	8	936	47	902	1	1	—	1	—	6	19	8
4	3	—	26	17	403	28	418	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
125	2	—	20	69	378	159	304	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1
137	—	—	1	3	253	175	81	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
51	5	—	22	7	165	77	115	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
8,010	1,395	260	8,651	4,719	55,230	16,246	43,605	2,508	1,017	133	148	98	1,016	2,649	880

Enclosure 13—*continued.*

TRINIDAD.

CENSUS, 1st July 1851—*continued.*

RECAPITULATION.	AGE.									
	Under 10 Years.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.
COUNTY OF ST. GEORGE.										
Town of Port of Spain	4,378	3,144	4,114	2,740	1,704	856	417	147	46	17
Aricagua ward	279	161	252	379	141	77	60	26	1	—
Arima do.	464	269	328	325	167	67	56	16	9	6
Blanchisseuse do.	65	79	63	38	27	10	6	3	—	—
Carenage do.	280	177	221	203	121	45	34	13	8	4
Caura do.	238	154	169	96	63	44	19	3	1	—
Chacachacare do.	77	43	32	39	26	13	17	2	2	—
Chaguaramas do.	128	54	66	77	43	32	13	9	7	1
Cimaronero do.	155	77	106	135	61	33	22	10	2	1
Diego Martin do.	388	234	300	301	222	124	87	49	21	7
Gunapo do.	104	99	87	75	36	29	18	5	1	—
Laventille do	437	212	308	282	211	156	102	59	46	15
Maraccas do.	308	162	168	154	101	78	47	6	2	1
Mucurapo do.	188	127	202	195	126	54	38	5	2	—
Maraval do.	326	159	149	144	126	54	56	24	8	3
Santa Cruz do.	525	257	383	408	150	89	61	25	5	2
St. Ann's do.	281	147	156	135	102	59	53	11	5	1
Town of St. Joseph	93	53	46	30	36	26	19	4	—	—
St. Joseph's ward	82	82	164	128	43	17	17	3	—	—
Tacarigua do.	995	499	1,044	734	314	121	58	16	6	1
COUNTY OF VICTORIA.										
Town of San Fernando	737	431	670	523	245	156	66	30	14	5
North Naparima ward	435	307	660	507	181	57	30	8	3	3
Point-à-Pierre do.	275	226	399	343	184	87	27	20	1	1
Savanna Grande Northern do.	230	185	332	192	76	49	11	1	—	—
Savanna Grande Southern do.	789	442	624	439	198	166	55	15	2	—
South Naparima Eastern do.	514	311	697	395	155	59	35	19	1	—
South Naparima Western do.	636	396	949	875	287	114	40	16	4	—
COUNTY OF CARONI.										
Carapichaima ward	135	102	194	177	69	65	29	3	2	—
Caroni Upper do.	113	76	98	62	44	17	10	—	—	1
Caroni Lower do.	80	70	122	116	47	29	13	6	1	—
Chaguanas do.	247	142	465	240	66	28	19	10	—	—
Couva do.	487	269	601	438	211	75	57	26	4	11
Savonetta do.	394	331	538	478	149	81	36	16	4	3
COUNTY OF ST. PATRICK.										
Cedros ward	379	258	516	331	147	67	29	6	—	2
Erin do.	148	103	101	69	36	35	12	2	2	1
Guapo do.	94	22	79	58	28	12	18	8	3	1
Irois do.	25	21	10	11	23	8	4	4	2	—
La Brea do.	94	77	147	103	48	12	2	—	—	—
Moruga do.	79	49	42	59	25	18	5	3	3	—
Oropouche do.	189	152	330	286	101	48	13	6	7	1
COUNTY OF MAYARO.										
Mayaro ward	200	150	240	208	98	56	19	13	—	1
COUNTY OF ST. DAVID.										
Toco ward	129	80	78	73	54	2	9	—	—	1
Turure do.	101	58	134	66	52	4	12	3	—	1
COUNTY OF ST. ANDREW										
Manzanilla ward	44	21	52	21	41	35	18	10	12	3
COUNTY OF NARIVA.										
Nariva do.	48	29	32	22	17	28	8	—	—	—
Total	16,403	10,497	16,468	12,710	6,405	3,348	1,777	661	237	94

Enclosure 13—*continued.*

TRINIDAD

CENSUS 1st July 1851—*continued.*

PROFESSION, TRADE, OR CALLING.													
Public Officers.	Clergymen.	Professional Men.	Merchants and Shopkeepers.	Clerks.	Proprietors and Planters.	Labourers.	Mechanics and Artizans.	Domestic Servants.	Boatmen and Mariners.	Others variously employed.	No Occupation, or none stated.	Children not employed being under 10 Years.	Grand Total.
14	14	60	222	149	113	1,316	839	914	103	1,040	8,401	4,378	
1	1	1	1	1	7	1,053	22	1	—	7	5	279	
—	—	—	2	—	25	1,184	8	15	—	1	7	464	
1	1	1	1	—	38	11	—	5	—	—	168	65	
—	—	—	2	—	10	750	36	5	16	7	—	280	
1	—	—	1	1	157	271	5	—	—	1	70	280	
1	—	—	—	—	11	128	—	—	31	—	3	77	
—	—	—	—	—	47	178	10	—	9	57	1	128	
—	—	—	2	—	12	409	21	—	—	3	—	155	
4	1	1	1	—	104	1,144	62	4	5	19	—	388	
—	—	—	—	—	16	295	9	—	—	—	30	104	
—	—	2	6	4	70	1,205	62	5	1	33	3	437	
1	—	—	2	—	124	465	12	2	—	107	6	308	
2	—	1	8	3	3	705	11	6	1	9	—	188	
1	—	—	5	—	111	551	22	6	2	5	20	326	
—	—	2	4	—	147	1,180	11	4	—	12	18	525	
3	2	1	7	2	77	530	28	—	—	13	8	281	
—	—	—	—	2	17	144	12	35	—	4	—	93	
—	—	—	—	2	17	385	5	16	—	13	16	82	
1	3	4	23	1	44	2,414	120	43	—	90	50	995	
9	5	9	62	20	22	484	221	67	6	234	1,001	737	
1	—	2	26	—	25	1,609	30	20	—	12	31	435	
—	1	3	9	1	38	1,124	47	11	10	15	30	275	
—	—	1	2	—	12	627	36	29	10	—	129	230	
—	—	—	6	2	17	1,873	22	—	—	18	—	789	
—	—	3	4	1	30	1,568	34	22	—	7	3	514	
—	2	2	9	1	49	2,188	49	18	8	10	347	636	
—	—	—	6	1	31	458	32	18	3	13	79	135	
—	—	—	—	—	47	261	—	—	—	—	—	113	
—	—	—	—	—	3	376	2	—	—	—	23	80	
—	1	2	3	1	15	869	38	19	1	17	4	247	
2	1	3	7	3	18	1,440	81	43	17	64	13	487	
—	1	5	8	—	24	1,285	85	44	8	94	83	394	
3	—	2	7	5	30	1,154	66	27	—	53	8	379	
—	—	—	1	2	39	310	9	—	—	—	—	148	
—	—	1	4	—	4	199	5	3	6	7	—	94	
—	—	—	—	—	—	83	—	—	—	—	—	25	
4		1	4	3	4	252	21	9	5	33	53	94	
1		—	—	—	87	76	16	—	12	1	11	79	
1	—	—	5	1	10	740	23	6	4	14	140	189	
—	—	—	1	—	186	582	9	4	1	1	1	200	
—	—	—	—	—	6	267	39	—	1	4	—	129	
—	—	—	—	—	15	293	36	2	—	20	—	101	
—	—	—	—	—	—	213	—	—	—	—	—	44	
—	—	—	—	—	—	135	1	—	—	—	—	58	
51	33	107	451	204	1,862	32,884	2,197	1,403	260	2,038	10,707	16,403	68,600

Enclosure No. 3.

Registrar General's Office, 27th November 1852.

THE following Abstracts of the Returns of the Population, according to the Census taken on the 1st of July 1851, have been prepared by the directions of his Excellency the Right Honourable George Francis Robert Lord Harris, Governor, &c. &c.

P. A. GANTEAUME, Registrar-General.

ABSTRACT of the Returns of the Population, according to the Census taken on the First Day of July 1851.

COUNTY OF ST. GEORGE.

TOTAL NUMBER OF INHABITANTS.

COUNTY OF ST. GEORGE.	Town of Port of Spain.		Royal Gaol.		Colonial Hospital.		Town Council Asylum.		New Town Coolie Hospital.		Aricagua Ward.		Arima Ward.		Blanchisseuse Ward.		Total.	Grand Total.
SEX.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
	7,026	10,179	211	31	57	15	11	7	24	2	736	643	878	829	146	145	20,940	
	Carenage Ward.		Caura Ward.		Chacachacare Ward.		Chaguaramas Ward.		Cimaronero Ward.		Diego Martin Ward.		Guanapo Ward.		La Ventille Ward.			
SEX.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
	594	512	424	363	135	116	222	208	324	278	912	821	285	169	891	937	7,191	
	Maraccas Ward.		Mucurapo Ward.		Maraval Ward.		Santa Cruz Ward.		Saint Ann's Ward.		Town of Saint Joseph.		Saint Joseph's Ward.		Tacarigua Ward.			
SEX.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
	529	498	485	452	568	481	1,036	869	492	458	150	157	330	206	2,072	1,716	10,499	38,630

Enclosure 3—*continued.*

COUNTY OF ST. GEORGE—*continued.*

STATE.

County of St. George.	Town of Port of Spain.		Royal Gaol.		Colonial Hospital.		Town Council Asylum.		New Town Coolie Hospital.		Aricagua Ward.		Arima Ward.		Blanchisseuse Ward.		Total.	Grand Total.
Sex - - -	Married.	Unmarried.	Married.	Unmarried.	Married.	Unmarried.	Married.	Unmarried.	Married.	Unmarried.	Married.	Unmarried.	Married.	Unmarried.	Married.	Unmarried.		
	3,120	14,085	22	220	10	62	3	15	2	24	225	1,154	316	1,391	45	246	20,940	
	Carenage Ward.		Caura Ward.		Chacachacare Ward.		Chaguaramas Ward.		Cimaronero Ward.		Diego Martin Ward.		Guanapo Ward.		La Ventille Ward.			
Sex - - -	Married.	Unmarried.	Married.	Unmarried.	Married.	Unmarried.	Marrted.	Unmarried.	Married.	Unmarried.	Married.	Unmarried.	Married.	Unmarried.	Married.	Unmarried.		
	216	890	127	660	62	189	130	300	118	484	422	1,311	68	386	447	1,381	7,191	
	Maraccas Ward.		Mucurapo Ward.		Maraval Ward.		Santa Cruz Ward.		Saint Ann's Ward.		Town of Saint Joseph.		Saint Joseph's Ward.		Tacarigua Ward.			
Sex - - -	Married.	Unmarried.	Married.	Unmarried.	Married.	Unmarried.	Married.	Unmarried.	Married.	Unmarried.	Married.	Unmarried.	Married.	Unmarried.	Married.	Unmarried		
	179	848	128	809	198	851	362	1,543	216	734	50	257	114	422	762	3,026	10,499	38,630

Enclosure 3—*continued.*

COUNTY OF ST. GEORGE—*continued.*

NATIVE COUNTRY.

COUNTY OF ST. GEORGE.	Town of Port of Spain.	Royal Gaol.	Colonial Hospital.	Town Council Asylum.	New Town Coolie Hospital.	Aricagua Ward.	Arima Ward.	Blanchisseuse Ward.	Carenage Ward.	Caura Ward.	Chacachacare Ward.	Chaguaramas Ward.	Total.	Grand Total.
Natives of Great Britain and Ireland	349	9	4	—	2	5	10	3	9	—	—	2	393	
„ Trinidad - - -	10,850	61	14	3	1	781	1,321	235	873	692	211	375	15,417	
„ British Colonies - -	3,147	84	14	7	2	184	43	7	98	3	4	13	3,606	
„ East Indies - - -	185	26	2	—	20	123	33	1	1	4	—	1	396	
„ Foreign Europe - -	406	3	7	—	—	10	56	2	2	—	—	13	499	
„ Foreign Colonies - -	1,236	17	10	4	—	19	94	35	38	11	7	4	1,475	
„ Africa - - -	664	38	16	3	1	249	131	3	85	11	24	22	1,247	
„ America - - -	280	4	5	1	—	1	5	2	—	66	5	—	376	
„ Asia and others -	88	—	—	—	—	—	14	3	—	—	—	—	105	
													23,514	
	Cimaronero Ward.	Diego Martin Ward.	Guanapo Ward.	La Ventille Ward.	Maraccas Ward.	Mucurapo Ward.	Maraval Ward.	Santa Cruz Ward.	St. Ann's Ward.	Town of St. Joseph.	St. Joseph's Ward.	Tacarigua Ward.		
Natives of Great Britain and Ireland -	—	5	—	3	1	11	3	4	17	1	1	39	85	
„ Trinidad - - -	394	1,109	335	1,071	870	529	808	1,521	669	230	198	1,974	9,708	
„ British Colonies - -	100	265	11	223	7	118	58	20	87	25	61	701	1,676	
„ East Indies - - -	—	30	31	11	1	46	40	112	23	—	172	286	752	
„ Foreign Europe - -	—	9	8	43	7	10	9	16	24	2	3	7	138	
„ Foreign Colonies - -	21	45	12	115	26	10	24	39	41	8	17	110	468	
„ Africa - - -	65	252	46	321	51	206	79	106	82	21	73	587	1,889	
„ America - - -	4	18	11	40	46	7	28	84	7	20	11	71	347	
„ Asia and others - -	18	18	—	1	18	—	—	3	—	—	—	13	53	
													15,116	38,630

Enclosure 3—*continued.*

COUNTY OF ST. GEORGE—*continued.*

STATE OF EDUCATION.

——	Able to read and write.	Able to read only.	Not ascertained, or wholly illiterate.	Total.	Grand Total.
Town of Port of Spain	4,921	1,871	10,413	17,205	
Royal Gaol	63	22	157	242	
Colonial Hospital	12	60	—	72	
Asylum	—	1	17	18	
New Town Coolie Hospital	3	—	23	26	
Aricagua Ward	125	63	1,191	1,379	
Arima do.	97	170	1,440	1,707	
Blanchisseuse do.	4	12	275	291	
Carenage do.	59	73	974	1,106	
Caura do.	48	40	699	787	
Chacachacare do.	8	10	233	251	
Chaguaramas do.	14	12	404	430	
Cimaronero do.	38	21	543	602	
Diego Martin do.	146	123	1,464	1,733	
Guanapo do.	29	20	405	454	
La Ventille do.	137	121	1,570	1,828	
Maraccas do.	108	124	795	1,027	
Mucurapo do.	77	36	824	937	
Maraval do.	65	52	932	1,049	
Santa Cruz do.	58	59	1,788	1,905	
St. Ann's do.	122	100	728	950	
Town of St. Joseph	13	8	286	307	
St. Joseph's Ward	57	14	465	536	
Tacarigua do.	267	230	3,291	3,788	
	6,471	3,242	28,917		38,630

COUNTY OF ST. GEORGE.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

——	Church of England.	Church of Rome.	Wesleyan.	Presbyterian.	Independent.	Baptist.	Any other Christian Denominations.	Mahometan.	Gentoo.	Heathen.	Total.	Grand Total.
Town of Port of Spain	4,479	11,310	690	442	12	59	15	24	160	14	17,205	
Royal Gaol	124	92	1	2	—	—	—	1	22	—	242	
Colonial Hospital	20	30	3	10	—	—	1	6	2	—	72	
Town Council Asylum	7	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	
New Town Coolie Hospital	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	5	15	—	26	
Aricagua Ward	276	970	7	—	—	—	43	3	16	64	1,379	
Arima do.	34	1,540	8	80	—	—	—	3	42	—	1,707	
Blanchisseuse do.	2	289	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	291	
Carenage do.	202	881	8	13	—	2	—	—	—	—	1,106	
Caura do.	1	785	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	787	
Chacachacare do.	6	245	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	251	
Chaguaramas do.	4	415	2	2	—	7	—	—	—	—	430	
Cimaronero do.	82	494	3	1	—	—	—	3	19	—	602	
Diego Martin do.	365	1,162	173	5	2	—	—	4	—	22	1,733	
Guanapo do.	4	418	3	—	—	—	—	3	26	—	454	
La Ventille do.	543	1,322	58	70	—	25	—	9	1	—	1,828	
Maraccas do.	6	1,015	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1,027	
Mucurapo do.	214	606	72	1	—	—	—	—	5	39	937	
Maraval do.	44	951	8	3	—	—	—	1	42	—	1,049	
Santa Cruz do.	47	1,733	—	7	—	—	—	76	42	—	1,905	
St. Ann's do.	121	789	13	11	2	1	5	1	7	—	950	
Town of St. Joseph	10	297	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	307	
St. Joseph's Ward	75	276	—	2	—	—	4	16	163	—	536	
Tacarigua do.	1,131	2,216	13	93	—	5	1	28	281	20	3,788	
	7,598	27,849	1,070	742	16	99	69	183	844	160		38,630

Enclosure 3—*continued.*

COUNTY OF ST. GEORGE—*continued.*

AGE.

—	Under 10 Years.	10 to 20.	20 to 30,	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	Total Male.	Total Female.	Total.	Grand Total.
Town of Port of Spain -	4,362	3,093	3,998	2,656	1,649	833	406	145	46	17	7,026	10,179	17,205	
Royal Gaol - -	12	28	85	64	41	11	- -	1	- -	- -	211	31	242	
Colonial Hospital -	3	17	21	9	10	6	6	- -	- -	- -	57	15	72	
Town Council Asylum -	1	1	2	3	1	4	5	1	- -	- -	11	7	88	
New Town Coolie Hospital	- -	5	8	8	3	2	- -	- -	- -	- -	24	2	26	
Aricagua Ward -	279	161	252	379	144	77	60	26	1	- -	736	643	1,379	
Arima do. - -	464	269	328	325	197	67	56	16	9	6	878	829	1,707	
Blanchisseuse do. -	65	79	63	38	27	10	6	3	- -	- -	146	145	291	
Carenage do. - -	280	177	221	203	121	45	34	13	8	4	594	512	1,106	
Caura do. - -	238	154	169	96	63	44	19	3	1	- -	424	363	787	
Chacachacare do. -	77	43	32	39	26	13	17	2	2	- -	135	116	251	
Chaguaramas do. -	128	54	66	77	43	32	13	9	7	1	222	208	430	
Cimaronero do. - -	155	77	106	135	61	33	22	10	2	1	324	278	602	
Diego Martin do. -	388	234	300	301	222	124	87	49	21	7	912	821	1,733	
Guanapo do. - -	104	99	87	75	36	29	18	5	1	- -	285	169	454	
La Ventille do· - -	437	212	308	282	211	156	102	59	46	15	891	937	1,828	
Maraccas do. - -	308	162	168	154	101	78	47	6	2	1	529	498	1,027	
Mucurapo do. - -	188	127	202	195	126	54	38	5	2	- -	485	452	937	
Maraval do. - -	326	159	149	144	126	54	56	24	8	3	568	481	1,049	
Santa Cruz do. - -	525	257	383	408	150	89	61	25	5	2	1,036	869	1,905	
St. Ann do. - -	281	147	156	135	102	59	53	11	5	1	492	458	950	
Town of St. Joseph -	93	53	46	30	36	26	19	4	- -	- -	150	157	807	
St. Joseph's Ward -	82	82	164	128	43	17	17	3	- -	- -	330	206	536	
Tacarigua do. - -	995	499	1,044	734	314	121	58	16	6	1	2,072	1,716	3,788	38,630
Total - -	9,791	6,189	8,358	6,618	3,823	1,984	1,200	436	172	59	18,538	20,092		

Enclosure 3.—*continued.*

COUNTY OF ST. GEORGE—*continued.*

PROFESSION, TRADE, OR CALLING.

—	Public Officers.	Clergymen.	Professional Men.	Merchants and Shopkeepers.	Clerks.	Proprietors and Planters.	Labourers.	Mechanics and Artizans.	Domestic Servants.	Boatmen and Mariners.	Others variously employed.	No occupation, or none stated.	Children not employed being under 10 years.	Total.	Grand Total.
Town of Port of Spain	13	14	58	222	148	106	1,126	796	906	96	1,025	8,333	4,362	17,205	
Royal Gaol	1	-	-	-	1	5	136	36	1	7	14	29	12	242	
Colonial Hospital	-	-	1	-	-	2	54	3	7	-	-	2	3	72	
Town Council Asylum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	16	1	18	
New Town Coolie Hospital	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	21	-	26	
Aricagua Ward	1	1	1	1	1	7	1,053	22	1	-	7	5	279	1,379	
Arima do.	-	-	-	2	1	25	1,184	8	15	-	1	7	464	1,707	
Blanchisseuse do.	1	1	1	1	-	38	11	-	5	-	-	168	65	291	
Carenage do.	-	-	-	2	-	10	750	36	5	16	7	-	280	1,106	
Caura do.	1	-	-	1	1	157	271	5	-	-	1	70	280	787	
Chacachacare do.	1	-	-	-	-	11	128	-	-	31	-	3	77	251	
Chaguaramas do.	-	-	-	-	-	47	178	10	-	9	57	1	128	430	
Cimaronero do.	-	-	-	2	-	12	409	21	-	-	3	-	155	602	
Diego Martin do.	4	1	1	1	-	104	1,144	62	4	5	19	-	388	1,733	
Guanapo do.	-	-	-	-	-	16	295	9	-	-	-	30	104	454	
La Ventille do.	-	-	2	6	4	70	1,205	62	5	1	33	3	437	1,828	
Maraccas do.	1	-	-	2	-	124	465	12	2	-	107	6	308	1,027	
Mucurapo do.	2	-	1	8	3	3	705	11	6	1	9	-	188	937	
Maraval do.	1	-	-	5	-	111	551	22	6	2	5	20	326	1,049	
Santa Cruz.	-	2	2	4	-	147	1,180	11	4	-	12	18	525	1,905	
St. Ann's do.	3	-	1	7	2	77	530	28	-	-	13	8	281	950	
Town of St. Joseph	-	-	-	-	2	17	144	12	35	-	4	-	93	307	
St. Joseph's Ward	-	-	-	-	2	17	385	5	16	-	13	16	82	536	
Tacarigua do.	1	3	4	23	1	44	2,414	120	43	-	90	50	995	3,788	38,530
Total	30	22	73	287	166	1,150	14,318	1,295	1,061	168	1,421	8,806	9,833		

Enclosure 4.

COUNTY OF VICTORIA.

Total Number of Inhabitants.

Town of San Fernando.		Colonial Hospital, San Fernando.		Police Station, San Fernando.		North Naparima Ward.		Point à Pierre Ward.		Savanna Grande Northern Ward.		Savanna Grande Southern Ward.		South Naparima Eastern Ward.		South Naparima Western Ward.		Total.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
1,348	1,489	23	3	13	1	1,278	913	868	695	611	465	1,476	1,254	1,312	874	1,970	1,347	15,940

State.

Town of San Fernando.		Colonial Hospital, San Fernando.		Police Station, San Fernando.		North Naparima Ward.		Point à Pierre Ward.		Savanna Grande Northern Ward.		Savanna Grande Southern Ward.		South Naparima Eastern Ward.		South Naparima Western Ward.		Total.
Married.	Unmarried.	Married.	Unmarried.	Married.	Unmarried.	Married.	Unmarried.	Married.	Unmarried.	Married.	Unmarried.	Married.	Unmarried.	Married.	Unmarried.	Married.	Unmarried.	
560	2,277	2	24	5	9	253	1,938	273	1,290	230	841	502	2,228	269	1,917	370	2,947	15,940

Enclosure 4—*continued.*

COUNTY OF VICTORIA—*continued.*

Native Country.

—	Town of San Fernando.	Colonial Hospital, San Fernando.	Police Station, San Fernando.	North Naparima Ward.	Point-à-Pierre Ward.	Savanna Grande Northern Ward.	Savanna Grande Southern Ward.	South Naparima Eastern Ward.	South Naparima Western Ward.	Total.	Grand Total.
Natives of Great Britain and Ireland.	61	1	2	19	7		21	25	12	160	
Natives of Trinidad - -	1,703	2	- -	796	716	463	1,782	790	204	7,456	
„ British Colonies	743	7	15	597	257	197	296	644	837	3,583	
„ East Indies -	47	5	4	197	156	156	128	291	591	1,575	
„ Foreign Europe	28	- -	- -	3	5	3	6	2	9	56	
„ Foreign Colonies	89	- -	-	33	61	17	28	12	63	303	
„ Africa - -	120	11	2	501	341	197	284	372	555	2,383	
„ America - -	45	- -	1	37	20	31	185	12	26	357	
„ Asia and others	1	- -	- -	8	- -	- -	- -	38	20	67	15,940
	2,837	26	26	2,191	1,563	1,076	2,730	2,186	3,317		

State of Education.

——	Able to read and write.	Able to read only.	Not ascertained, or wholly illiterate.	Total.	Grand Total.
Town of San Fernando - - - -	555	251	2,031	2,837	
Colonial Hospital - - - -	1	3	22	26	
Police Station - - - - -	- -	- -	14	14	
North Naparima Ward - - - -	147	127	1,917	2,191	
Point-à-Pierre „ - - - -	107	40	1,416	1,563	
Savanna Grande Northern Ward - -	53	93	930	1,076	
Savanna Grande Southern „ - - -	238	222	2,270	2,730	
South Naparima Eastern „ - - -	116	146	1,924	2,186	
South Naparima Western „ - - -	124	160	3,033	3,317	15,940
	1,341	1,042	13,557		

Religious Denominations.

—	Church of England.	Church of Rome.	Wesleyan.	Presbyterian.	Independent.	Baptist.	Any other Christian Denomination.	Mahometan.	Gentoo.	Heathen.	Total.	Grand Total.
Town of San Fernando -	727	1,775	185	89	5	13	- -	16	27	–	2,837	
Colonial Hospital - -	7	9	1	1	–	- -	- -	–	- -	8	26	
Police Station - -	6	2	2	- -	–	- -	- -	1	1	2	14	
North Naparima Ward -	849	1,029	62	11	22	2	- -	69	98	49	2,191	
Pointe-à-Pierre „ -	267	1,055	50	6	11	2	- -	20	122	30	1,563	
Savanna Grande Northern Ward.	451	329	4	23	–	52	9	9	98	101	1,076	
Savanna Grande Southern Ward.	1,181	1,066	39	33	11	256	- -	39	82	23	2,730	
South Naparima Eastern Ward.	821	776	131	28	9	1	5	22	320	73	2,186	
South Naparima Western Ward.	785	1,471	314	31	25	4	9	268	355	55	3,317	15,940
	5,094	7,512	788	222	83	330	23	444	1,103	341		

Enclosure 4.—*continued.*

COUNTY OF VICTORIA—*continued.*

AGE.

—	Under 10 Years.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	Total Male.	Total Female.	Total.	Grand Total.
Town of San Fernando -	736	424	655	513	239	155	66	30	14	5	1,348	1,489	2,837	
Colonial Hospital - -	1	6	12	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	23	3	26	
Police Station - -	—	1	3	4	5	1	–	–	–	–	13	1	14	
North Naparima Ward -	435	307	660	507	181	57	30	8	3	3	1,278	913	2,191	
Point-à-Pierre do. - -	275	226	399	343	184	87	27	20	1	1	868	695	1,563	
Savanna Grande Northern do.	230	185	332	192	76	49	11	1	–	-	611	465	1,076	
Savanna Grande Southern do.	789	442	624	439	198	166	55	15	2	–	1,476	1,254	2,730	
South Naparima Eastern do.	514	311	697	395	155	59	35	19	1	–	1,312	874	2,186	
South Naparima Western do.	636	396	949	875	287	114	40	16	4	–	1,970	1,347	3,317	
	3,616	2,298	4,331	3,274	1,326	688	264	109	25	9	8,899	7,041		15,940

PROFESSION, TRADE, OR CALLING.

—	Public Officers.	Clergymen.	Professional Men.	Merchants and Shopkeepers.	Clerks.	Proprietors and Planters.	Labourers.	Mechanics and Artizans.	Domestic Servants.	Boatmen and Mariners.	Others variously employed.	No Occupation, or none stated.	Children not employed, being under 10 years.	Total.	Grand Total.
Town of San Fernando -	9	5	4	62	19	22	452	221	67	6	233	1,001	736	2,837	
Colonial Hospital - -	–	–	–	–	1	–	24	–	–	–	–	–	1	26	
Police Station - -	5	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	1	–	–	14	
North Naparima Ward -	1	–	2	26	–	35	1,609	30	20	–	12	31	435	2,191	
Pointe-à-Pierre do. -	–	1	2	9	1	38	1,124	47	11	10	15	30	275	1,563	
Savanna Grande Northern do.	–	–	1	2	–	12	627	36	29	10	–	129	230	1,076	
Savanna Grande Southern do.	3	–	–	6	2	17	1,873	22	–	–	18	–	789	2,730	
South Naparima Eastern do.	–	–	3	4	1	30	1,568	34	22		7	3	514	2,186	
South Naparima Western do.	–	2	–	9	1	49	2,188	49	18	8	10	347	636	3,317	
	18	8	12	118	25	193	9,473	439	167	34	296	1,541	3,616		15,940

Enclosure 5.

COUNTY OF CARONI.

TOTAL NUMBER OF INHABITANTS.

Carapichaima Ward.		Upper Caroni Ward.		Lower Caroni Ward.		Chaguanas Ward.		Couva Ward.		Savonetta Ward.		Total.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
476	300	225	196	305	179	756	461	1,238	941	1,187	843	7,107

STATE.

Carapichaima Ward.		Upper Caroni Ward.		Lower Caroni Ward.		Chaguanas Ward.		Couva Ward.		Savonetta Ward.		Total.
Married.	Unmarried.	Married.	Unmarried.	Married.	Unmarried.	Married.	Unmarried.	Married.	Unmarried.	Married.	Unmarried.	
129	647	96	325	95	389	148	1,069	400	1,779	251	1,779	7,107

Enclosure 5.—*continued.*

COUNTY OF CARONI—*continued.*

Native Country.

	Carapichaima Ward.	Upper Caroni Ward.	Lower Caroni Ward.	Chaguanas Ward.	Couva ward.	Savonetta Ward.	Total.	Grand Total.
Natives of Great Britain and Ireland	6	—	—	13	13	20	52	
„ Trinidad - -	369	310	264	433	1,024	864	3,264	
„ British Colonies -	62	—	33	239	342	507	1,183	
„ East Indies - -	102	—	78	243	404	194	1,021	
„ Foreign Europe -	5	—	4	27	18	1	55	
„ Foreign Colonies -	29	6	15	23	104	11	188	
„ Africa - - -	200	2	31	228	249	391	1,101	
„ America - -	3	102	39	11	24	15	214	
„ Asia and others -	—	1	—	—	1	27	29	7,107
	776	421	484	1,217	2,179	2,030		

State of Education.

	Able to read and write.	Able to read only.	Not ascertained or wholly illiterate.	Total.	Grand Total.
Carapichaima Ward - - - -	59	32	685	776	
Caroni, Upper „ - - - - -	7	—	414	421	
Caroni, Lower „ - - - - -	—	7	477	484	
Chaguanas „ - - - - -	89	60	1,068	1,217	
Couva „ - - - - -	159	106	1,914	2,179	
Savonetta „ - - - - -	148	179	1,703	2,030	7,107
	462	384	6,261		

Religious Denominations.

	Church of England.	Church of Rome.	Wesleyan.	Presbyterian.	Independent.	Baptist.	Any other Christian Denomination.	Mahometan.	Gentoo.	Heathen.	Total.	Grand Total.
Carapichaima Ward -	176	474	3	2	–	–	–	52	–	69	776	
Caroni, Upper „ -	–	421	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	421	
Caroni, Lower „ -	10	366	3	1	–	–	–	75	9	20	484	
Chaguanas „ - -	396	543	7	4	–	1	1	44	93	128	1,217	
Couva „ -	632	856	265	10	–	5	–	76	284	51	2,179	
Savonetta „ - -	939	440	361	13	–	4	3	15	194	61	2,030	7,107
	2,153	3,100	639	30	–	10	4	262	580	329		

Age.

	Under 10 Years.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	Total Male.	Total Female.	Total.	Grand Total.
Carapichiama Ward -	135	102	194	177	69	65	29	3	2	–	476	300	776	
Caroni, Upper „ -	113	76	98	62	44	17	10	–	–	1	225	196	421	
Caroni, Lower „ -	80	70	122	116	47	29	13	6	1	–	305	179	484	
Chaguanas „ -	247	142	465	240	66	28	19	10	–	–	756	461	1,217	
Couva „ -	487	269	601	438	211	75	57	26	4	11	1,238	941	2,179	
Savonetta „ -	394	331	538	478	149	81	36	16	4	3	1,187	843	2,030	7,107
	1,456	990	2,018	1,511	586	295	164	61	11	15	4,187	2,920		

Enclosure 5.—*continued.*

COUNTY OF CARONI—*continued.*

PROFESSION, TRADE, OR CALLING.

—	Public Officers.	Clergymen,	Professional Men.	Merchants and Shopkeepers.	Clerks.	Proprietors and Planters.	Labourers.	Mechanics and Artizans.	Domestic Servants.	Boatmen and Mariners.	Others variously employed.	No occupation, or none stated.	Children not employed being under Ten Years.	Total.	Grand Total.
Carapichaima Ward -	-	-	-	6	1	31	458	32	18	3	13	79	135	776	
Caroni, Upper „ -	-	-	-	-	-	47	261	-	-	-	-	-	113	421	
Caroni, Lower „ -	-	-	-	-	-	3	376	2	-	-	-	23	80	484	
Chaguanas „ -	-	1	2	3	1	15	869	38	19	1	17	4	247	1,217	
Couva „ -	1	1	3	7	3	18	1,440	81	43	17	64	13	487	2,179	
Savonetta „ -	-	1	5	8	-	24	1,285	85	44	8	94	83	394	2,030	7,107
	1	3	10	24	5	138	4,689	238	124	29	188	202	1,456		

Enclosure 6.

COUNTY OF ST. PATRICK.

TOTAL NUMBER OF INHABITANTS.

Cedros Ward.		Erin Ward.		Guapo Ward.		Irois Ward.		La Brea Ward.		Moruga Ward.		Oropouche Ward.		Total.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
1,060	675	282	227	169	154	61	47	261	222	177	106	669	464	4,574

STATE.

Cedros Ward.		Erin Ward.		Guapo Ward.		Irois Ward.		La Brea Ward.		Moruga Ward.		Oropouche Ward.		Total.
Married.	Unmarried.	Married.	Unmarried.	Married.	Unmarried.	Married.	Unmarried.	Married.	Unmarried.	Married.	Unmarried.	Married.	Unmarried.	
118	1,617	103	406	43	280	9	99	64	419	51	232	175	958	4,574

NATIVE COUNTRY.

—	Cedros Ward.	Erin Ward.	Guapo Ward.	Irois Ward.	La Brea Ward.	Moruga Ward.	Oropouche Ward.	Total.	Grand Total.
Natives of Great Britain and Ireland	11	1	3	–	6	2	2	25	
„ Trinidad - - -	863	378	208	67	293	233	475	2,517	
„ British Colonies - -	184	52	18	1	70	6	251	582	
„ East Indies - - -	147	1	–	–	–	3	70	221	
„ Foreign Europe -	5	2	–	3	2	1	3	16	
„ Foreign Colonies - -	45	48	9	28	17	22	43	212	
„ Africa - - -	459	21	70	8	86	14	246	904	
„ America - - -	21	1	15	1	9	2	42	91	
„ Asia and others - -	–	5	–	–	–	–	1	6	4,574
	1,735	509	323	108	483	283	1,133		

STATE OF EDUCATION.

—	Able to Read and Write.	Able to Read only.	Not ascertained, or wholly illiterate.	Total.	Grand Total.
Cedros Ward - - -	116	63	1,556	1,735	
Erin „ - - - -	40	29	440	509	
Guapo „ - - - -	17	4	302	323	
Irois „ - - - -	4	3	101	108	
La Brea „ - - - -	20	16	447	483	
Moruga „ - - - -	- -	- -	283	283	
Oropouche Ward - - - -	70	32	1,031	1,133	4,574
	267	147	4,160		

Enclosure 6.

COUNTY OF ST. PATRICK—*continued.*

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

—	Church of England.	Church of Rome.	Wesleyan.	Presbyterian.	Independent.	Baptist.	Any other Christian Denomination.	Mahometan.	Gentoo.	Heathen.	Total.	Grand Total.
Cedros ward - -	376	1,172	—	7	—	4	—	93	47	36	1,735	
Erin do. - -	125	373	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	5	509	
Guapo do. - -	11	296	4	10	—	—	2	—	—	—	323	
Irois do. - -	—	107	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	108	
La Brea do. - -	100	375	1	2	—	4	—	1	—	—	483	
Moruga do. - -	35	246	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	283	
Oropouche do. - -	268	755	5	1	34	—	—	22	48	—	1,133	
	915	3,324	10	21	34	8	2	118	101	41	—	4,574

AGE.

—	Under 10 Years.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	Total Male.	Total Female.	Total.	Grand Total.
Cedros ward - -	379	258	516	331	147	67	29	6	–	2	1,060	675	1,735	
Erin do. - -	148	103	101	69	36	35	12	2	2	1	282	227	509	
Guapo do. - -	94	22	79	58	28	12	18	8	3	1	169	154	323	
Irois do. - -	25	21	10	11	23	8	4	4	2	–	61	47	108	
La Brea do. - -	94	77	147	103	48	12	2	–	–	–	261	222	483	
Moruga do. - -	79	49	42	59	25	18	5	3	3	–	177	106	283	
Oropouche do. -	189	152	330	286	101	48	13	6	7	1	669	464	1,133	
	1,008	682	1,225	917	408	200	83	29	17	5	2,679	1,895		4,574

PROFESSION, TRADE, OR CALLING.

—	Public Officers.	Clergymen.	Professional Men.	Merchants and Shopkeepers.	Clerks.	Proprietors and Planters.	Labourers.	Mechanics and Artizans.	Domestic Servants.	Boatmen and Mariners.	Others variously employed.	No Occupation or none stated.	Children not employed being under 10 Years.	Total.	Grand Total.
Cedros ward - -	4	–	2	7	5	30	1,154	66	27	–	53	8	379	1,735	
Erin do. - -	–	–	–	1	2	39	310	9	–	–	–	–	148	509	
Guapo do. - -	–	–	1	4	–	4	199	5	3	6	7	-	94	323	
Irois do. - -	–	–	–	—	–	-	83	–	–	–	–	–	25	108	
La Brea do. - -	4	–	1	4	3	4	252	21	9	5	33	53	94	483	
Moruga do. - -	1	–	–	—	-	87	76	16	–	12	1	11	79	283	
Oropouche do. -	1	–	–	5	1	10	740	23	6	4	14	140	189	1,133	
	10	–	4	21	11	174	2,814	140	45	27	108	212	1,008		4,574

TRINIDAD.

Enclosure 7.

COUNTY OF MAYARO.

Total Number of Inhabitants.

—	Male.	Female.	Total.
Mayaro ward - - -	537	448	985

State.

—	Married.	Unmarried.	Total.
Mayaro ward - - -	115	870	985

Native Country.

—	Mayaro Ward.	Total.
Natives of Great Britain and Ireland	5	
„ Trinidad - -	644	
„ British Colonies -	119	
„ East Indies - -	26	
„ Foreign Europe -	2	
„ Foreign Colonies - -	20	
„ Africa - - -	169	
„ America.	—	
„ Asia and others.	—	
		985

State of Education.

—	Able to read and write.	Able to read only.	Not ascertained or wholly illiterate.	Total.
Mayaro ward -	41	8	936	985

Religious Denominations.

—	Church of England.	Church of Rome.	Wesleyan.	Presbyterian.	Independent.	Baptist.	Any other Christian Denomination.	Mahometan.	Gentoo.	Heathen.	Total.
Mayaro ward - -	47	902	1	1	—	1	—	6	19	8	985

Age.

—	Under 10 Years.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	Total Male.	Total Female.	Total.
Mayaro ward -	200	150	240	208	98	56	19	13	–	1	537	448	985

Profession, Trade, or Calling.

—	Public Officers.	Clergymen.	Professional Men.	Merchants and Shopkeepers.	Clerks.	Proprietors and Planters.	Labourers.	Mechanics and Artizans.	Domestic Servants.	Boatmen and Mariners.	Others variously employed.	No Occupation or none stated.	Children not employed being under 10 Years.	Total.
Mayaro ward -	–	–	–	1	–	186	582	9	4	1	1	1	200	985

Enclosure 8.

COUNTY OF ST. DAVID.

Total Number of Inhabitants.

—	Male.	Female.	Total.
Toco ward - - -	258	188	
Turure do. - - -	275	192	
	533	380	913

State.

—	Married.	Unmarried.	Total.
Toco ward - - -	68	387	
Turure do. - - -	64	403	
	132	790	913

Native Country.

—	Toco Ward.	Turure Ward.	Total.
Natives of Great Britain and Ireland - -	2	—	2
Natives of Trinidad -	368	306	674
„ British Colonies -	34	10	44
„ East Indies -	—	1	1
„ Foreign Europe -	—	1	1
„ Foreign Colonies	85	22	57
„ Africa - -	4	125	129
„ America -	3	2	5
„ Asia and others -	—	—	—
			913

State of Education.

—	Able to read and write.	Able to read only.	Not ascertained or wholly illiterate.	Total.
Toco ward - -	26	17	403	446
Turure ward - -	20	69	378	467
	46	86	781	913

Religious Denominations.

—	Church of England.	Church of Rome.	Wesleyan.	Presbyterian.	Independent.	Baptist.	Any other Christian Denomination.	Mahometan.	Gentoo.	Heathen.	Total.	Grand Total.
Toco ward - -	28	418	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	446	
Turure do. - -	159	304	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	467	
	187	722	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1		913

Age.

—	Under 10 Years.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	Total Male.	Total Female.	Total.	Grand Total.
Toco ward - -	129	80	78	73	54	22	9	–	–	1	258	188	446	
Turure do. - -	101	58	134	66	52	40	12	3	–	1	275	192	467	
	230	138	212	139	106	62	21	3	–	2	533	380		913

Profession, Trade, or Calling.

	Public Officers.	Clergymen.	Professional Men.	Merchants and Shopkeepers.	Clerks.	Proprietors and Planters.	Labourers.	Mechanics and Artizans.	Domestic Servants.	Boatmen and Mariners.	Others variously employed.	No Occupation or none stated.	Children not employed being under 10 Years.	Total.
Toco Ward - -	–	–	–	—	–	6	267	39	–	1	4	—	129	446
Turure do. - -	–	–	–	—	–	15	293	36	2	—	20	—	101	467
	–	–	–	—	–	21	560	75	2	1	24	—	230	913

Enclosure 9.

COUNTY OF ST. ANDREW.

Total Number of Inhabitants.

—	Male.	Female.	Total.
Manzanilla ward - -	145	112	257

State.

—	Married.	Unmarried.	Total.
Manzanilla ward - - -	103	154	257

Native Country.

—	Manzanilla Ward.	Total.
Natives of Great Britian and Ireland	—	
„ Trinidad - -	113	
„ British Colonies - -	—	
„ East Indies - -	1	
„ Foreign Europe - -	—	
„ Foreign Colonies -	6	
„ Africa - - -	137	
„ America - - -	—	
„ Asia and others - -	—	
		257

State of Education.

—	Able to read and write.	Able to read only.	Not ascertained or wholly illiterate.	Total.
Manzanilla ward -	1	3	253	257

Religious Denominations.

—	Church of England.	Church of Rome.	Wesleyan.	Presbyterian.	Independent.	Baptist.	Any other Christian Denomination.	Mahometan.	Gentoo.	Heathen.	Total.
Manzanilla ward -	175	81	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	257

Age.

—	Under 10 Years.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60,	60to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	Total Male.	Total Female.	Total.
Manzanilla ward -	44	21	52	21	41	35	18	10	12	3	145	112	257

Profession, Trade, or Calling.

—	Public Officers.	Clergymen.	Professional Men.	Merchants and Shop-keepers.	Clerks.	Proprietors and Planters.	Labourers.	Mechanics and Artizans.	Domestic Servants.	Boatmen and Mariners.	Others variously employed.	No Occupation or none stated.	Children not employed being under 10 Years.	Total.
Manzanilla ward -	–	–	–	—	–	—	213	—	–	—	—	—	44	257

Enclosure 11.

COUNTY OF NARIVA.

Total Number of Inhabitants.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Nariva Ward - - -	113	81	194

State.	Married.	Unmarried.	Total.
Nariva Ward - - -	32	162	194

Native Country.	Navira Ward.	Total.
Natives of Great Britain and Ireland	5	
„ Trinidad - -	120	
„ British colonies - -	7	
„ East Indies - -	—	
„ Foreign Europe - -	—	
„ Foreign colonies - -	6	
„ Africa - - -	51	
„ America - -	5	
„ Asia and others - -	—	
		194

State of Education.	Able to read and write.	Able to read only.	Not ascertained, or wholly illiterate.	Total.
Nariva Ward -	22	7	165	194

Religious Denominations.

	Church of England.	Church of Rome.	Wesleyan.	Presbyterian.	Independent.	Baptist.	Any other Christian Denomination.	Mahometan.	Gentoo.	Heathen.	Total.
Nariva Ward - -	77	115	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	194

Age.

	Under 10 Years.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	Total Male.	Total Female.	Total.
Nariva Ward - -	58	29	32	22	17	28	8	–	–	–	113	81	194

Profession, Trade, or Calling.

	Public Officers.	Clergymen.	Professional Men.	Merchants and Shopkeepers.	Clerks.	Proprietors and Planters.	Labourers.	Mechanics and Artizans.	Domestic Servants.	Boatmen and Mariners.	Others variously employed.	No Occupation, or None stated.	Children not employed, being under 10 Years.	Total.
Nariva Ward - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	135	1	–	1	–	–	58	194

TRINIDAD.

Enclosure 12.

NUMBER of HOUSES, exclusive of LABOURERS HOUSES.

	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Appraised Rental.
			£ s. d.
COUNTY OF ST. GEORGE.			
Town of Port of Spain	2,001	136	66,620 8 4
Aricagua ward	304	- -	2,769 13 4
Arima do.	290	- -	1,247 16 8
Blanchisseuse do.	—	- -	—
Carenage do.	255	- -	1,046 0 0
Caura do.	92	- -	260 15 0
Chacachacare do.	31	- -	736 0 0
Chaguaramas do.	133	- -	660 5 0
Cimaronero do.	158	- -	784 18 4
Diego Martin do.	323	- -	1,472 19 0
Guanapo do.	70	- -	241 13 4
La Ventille do.	590	- -	2,456 5 0
Maraccas do.	113	- -	676 15 0
Mucurapo do.	55	- -	865 0 0
Maraval do.	252	- -	1,756 7 0
Santa Cruz do.	203	- -	2,150 0 0
St. Ann's do.	335	- -	1,358 11 8
Town of St. Joseph	131	- -	1,685 0 0
St. Joseph's ward	70	- -	568 5 0
Tacarigua do.	617	- -	3,878 6 8
COUNTY OF VICTORIA.			
Town of San Fernando	622	15	13,222 8 4
North Naparima ward	155	- -	1,963 15 0
Pointe-à-Pierre do.	163	- -	2,551 0 0
Savanna Grande North do.	125	- -	682 10 0
Savanna Grande South do.	421	- -	1,443 0 0
South Naparima Eastern do.	126	- -	1,867 10 0
South Naparima Western do.	122	- -	2,488 5 0
COUNTY OF CARONI.			
Carapichaima ward	122	- -	865 0 0
Caroni Upper do.	} 110	- -	941 10 0
Caroni Lower do.			
Chaguanas do.	48	- -	791 0 0
Couva do.	224	- -	2,719 5 0
Savonetta do.	188	- -	2,567 0 0
COUNTY OF ST. PATRICK.			
Cedros	178	- -	694 0 0
Erin	130	- -	215 5 0
Guapo	} 205	- -	1,146 1 1
La Brea			
Irois	34	- -	69 0 0
Moruga	48	- -	122 15 0
Oropouche	218	- -	2,350 5 0
COUNTY OF MAYARO.			
Mayaro	167	- -	1,235 10 0
COUNTY OF ST. DAVID.			
Toco	77	- -	341 13 0
Turure	101	- -	168 2 6
COUNTY OF ST. ANDREW.			
Manzanilla	96	- -	215 0 0
COUNTY OF NARIVA.			
Nariva ward	27	- -	142 10 0
	9,730	151	129,046 6 9

Enclosure 14.

Trinidad Colonial Hospital.

Yearly Return of the House Surgeon of the Colonial Hospital, being the substance of Information recorded in the Registers of that Establishment, from the 1st of January 1852 to the 31st December 1852.

Table A.—Showing the Number of In-door Patients treated Monthly.

	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining
Remaining on the 31st December 1851 - - - - - - - - - - - - 61				
Admitted during January 1852 - - - - - - - - - - - - 68	129	17	50	62
„ February - - - - - - - - - - - - -	48	4	37	69
„ March - - - - - - - - - - - - -	54	14	44	65
„ April - - - - - - - - - - - - -	54	12	41	66
„ May - - - - - - - - - - - - -	66	10	52	70
„ June - - - - - - - - - - - - -	70	15	65	60
„ July - - - - - - - - - - - - -	66	9	42	75
„ August - - - - - - - - - - - - -	56	13	46	72
„ September - - - - - - - - - - - - -	53	12	43	70
„ October - - - - - - - - - - - - -	65	9	35	91
„ November - - - - - - - - - - - - -	57	12	55	81
„ December - - - - - - - - - - - - -	54	10	56	69
	772	137	566	850

Table B.—Classification of Patients with regard to Age.

Age.	Admitted from 1st January 1852. Remaining on 31st December 1851.	January,				February.				March.				April.				May.				June.				July.				August.				September.				October.				November.				December.			
		Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.
5 to 10 -	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	2	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
10 to 20 -	17	5	2	5	15	11	1	7	18	4	1	6	15	4	–	4	15	6	1	4	16	8	2	10	12	8	–	5	15	7	–	6	16	9	–	8	17	8	2	2	21	–	2	9	10	19	1	12	6
20 to 30 -	10	23	–	17	16	14	1	14	15	12	2	15	10	17	1	8	18	24	3	22	17	30	6	24	17	18	2	13	20	22	2	18	22	15	4	14	19	21	2	14	24	26	1	21	28	5	3	13	27
30 to 40 -	15	23	5	18	15	14	1	12	16	22	5	12	21	15	3	18	15	14	1	18	10	13	2	10	11	15	2	10	14	12	3	11	12	11	4	8	11	19	–	14	16	14	4	11	15	1[illegible]	4	7	19
40 to 50 -	8	3	2	7	2	4	–	1	5	9	6	4	4	10	2	4	8	7	1	3	11	14	1	10	14	12	2	4	20	5	4	3	18	10	2	9	17	6	2	2	19	11	2	3	20	6	–	21	5
50 to 60 -	7	5	3	2	7	2	–	2	7	3	–	4	6	5	3	4	4	6	1	3	6	2	1	3	4	6	1	4	5	6	1	6	4	5	2	2	5	6	1	2	8	2	2	3	5	5	2	2	6
60 and upwards -	4	6	5	1	4	3	1	1	5	4	–	1	8	3	3	2	6	9	3	2	10	2	3	7	2	5	2	4	1	4	3	2	–	1	–	1	–	3	1	–	2	3	–	2	3	4	–	1	6
	61	68																																														
	129	17	50	62		48	4	37	69	54	14	44	65	54	12	41	66	66	10	52	70	70	15	65	60	66	9	42	75	56	13	46	72	53	12	43	70	65	9	35	91	57	12	55	81	54	10	56	69

YEARLY RETURN of the House Surgeon of the Colonial Hospital, being the Substance of Information recorded in the Registers of that Establishment, from the 1st of January 1852 to the 31st of December 1852—*continued.*

TABLE C.—Classification of Patients with regard to Sex.

—	Admitted from 1st January 1852. Remaining on 31st December 1851.	January.				February.				March.				April.				May.				June.				July.				August.				September.				October.				November.				December.			
		Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.
Male - -	48	55	12	41	50	42	3	29	60	36	13	30	53	42	9	29	57	56	7	45	61	59	13	54	53	48	5	35	61	42	9	35	59	43	11	32	59	58	8	33	76	46	9	42	71	43	7	55	52
Female - -	13	13	5	9	12	6	1	8	9	18	1	14	12	12	3	12	9	10	3	7	9	11	2	11	7	18	4	7	14	14	4	11	13	10	1	11	11	7	1	2	15	11	3	13	10	11	3	1	17
	61	68																																														
	129		17	50	62	48	4	37	69	54	14	44	65	54	12	41	66	66	10	52	70	70	15	64	60	66	9	42	75	56	13	46	72	53	12	43	70	65	9	35	91	57	12	55	81	54	10	56	69

TABLE D.—Classification of Patients with regard to Colour.

—	Admitted from 1st January 1852. Remaining on 31st December 1851.	January.				February.				March.				April.				May.				June.				July.				August.				September.				October.				November.				December.			
		Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.
White - -	17	18	3	16	16	24	1	16	23	22	5	24	16	21	2	17	18	23	–	20	21	18	2	22	15	13	–	10	18	10	3	7	18	11	2	11	16	8	2	5	17	12	1	13	15	13	2	12	14
Coloured -	15	14	1	11	17	5	2	4	16	5	2	2	17	3	2	4	14	10	3	6	15	10	5	7	13	7	–	2	18	6	3	5	16	1	–	4	13	18	–	8	23	3	2	6	18	7	–	7	18
Black - -	29	36	13	23	29	19	1	17	30	27	7	18	32	30	8	20	34	33	7	26	34	42	8	36	32	46	9	30	39	40	7	34	38	41	10	28	41	39	7	22	51	42	9	36	48	34	8	37	37
	61	68																																														
	129		17	50	62	48	4	37	69	54	14	44	65	54	12	41	66	66	10	52	70	70	15	65	60	66	9	42	75	56	13	46	72	53	12	43	70	65	9	35	91	57	12	55	81	54	10	56	69

YEARLY RETURN of the House Surgeon of the Colonial Hospital, being the Substance of Information recorded in the Registers of that Establishment, from the 1st of January 1852 to the 31st of December 1852—*continued.*

TABLE E.—Classification of Patients with regard to Sex.

COUNTRY.	Admitted from 1st January 1852. Remaining on 31st December 1851.		January.				February.				March.				April.				May.				June.				July.				August.				September.				October.				November.				December.			
			Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.
England	2		–	–	1	1	3	–	4	–	3	1	2	–	3	1	1	1	5	–	6	–	4	–	3	1	1	–	2	1	1	1	–	–	3	1	1	1	2	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	2
Ireland	1		3	2	1	1	4	–	3	2	3	–	4	1	2	1	2	–	1	–	–	1	3	–	4	–	2	–	1	1	3	1	2	1	3	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	–
Scotland	2		5	–	6	1	7	–	5	3	5	1	5	2	3	–	5	–	3	–	3	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	1	1	1	1	–	1				
France	2		2	–	3	1	3	–	3	1	1	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	1	–	–	2	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	1				
Germany			–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–				
North America	3		3	–	4	2	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	5	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
South America	1		1	–	–	2	1	–	2	1	2	2	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	3	–	1	3	2	2	1	2	–	–	–	2
Trinidad	8		12	2	14	4	5	2	4	3	4	–	5	2	6	1	7	–	11	1	10	–	7	2	5	–	13	–	8	30	1	5	6	5	12	4	8	5	8	2	5	6	9	3	6	6	10	2	–	14
Other West India Islands.	17		20	9	10	18	12	1	5	24	18	5	12	25	17	4	12	26	20	5	13	28	19	6	15	26	20	6	10	–	–	2	15	28	16	4	12	28	28	3	13	40	17	2	22	33	19	2	32	18
East India	4		2	–	3	3	–	–	2	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	1	1	–	–	1	30	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	5	–	2	3	1	1	2	1	3	–	–	4
Africa	16		14	3	5	22	5	–	2	25	8	2	4	27	9	3	4	29	10	3	9	27	22	4	20	25	20	3	12	–	11	3	13	32	12	2	10	32	12	2	7	35	14	3	11	35	10	5	15	25
Madeira	4		4	1	3	4	6	1	3	6	8	2	9	3	10	–	7	6	9	1	5	9	7	3	9	4	8	–	7	5	15	1	4	5	3	1	6	1	4	–	2	3	8	–	10	1	2	–	1	2
Italy			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–
Norway			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Denmark	1		1	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	3	–	3	2	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prussia			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sweden			1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–
	61	68																																														
	129		17	50	62		48	4	37	69	54	14	44	65	54	12	41	66	66	10	52	70	70	15	65	60	66	9	42	75	56	13	40	72	53	12	43	70	65	9	35	91	57	12	55	81	54	10	56	69

YEARLY RETURN of the House Surgeon of the Colonial Hospital, being the Substance of Information recorded in the Registers of that Establishment from the 1st of January 1852 to the 31st of December 1852—*continued.*

TABLE F.—Classification of Patients with regard to Trade.

	Admitted from 1st January, 1852. Remaining on 31st December, 1851.	January.				February.				March.				April.				May.				June.				July.				August.				September.				October.				November.				December.			
		Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.
Bakers - -	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	2	–	1	1	1	–	2	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1		–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Blacksmiths -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Saddlers - -	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Carpenters - -	–	2	–	2	–	3	1	1	1	1	–	1	1	2	–	1	2	1	1	–	2	–	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	3	–	1	2	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	3	–	–	1	2
Constables - -	3	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	2	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	1	1	4	–	5	–
Cabinet Makers -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–
Seamen - -	2	10	2	7	3	11	–	11	3	7	1	7	2	7	1	7	1	5	–	6	–	5	–	4	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	1	6	1	5	1
Masons - -	–	1	–	1	–	3	–	2	1	1	–	–	2	1	–	3	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	2	–	1	1	1	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	1
Painters - -	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Tailors - -	–	2	–	–	2	–	1	–	1	3	–	2	2	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	2	–	1	1	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Shoemakers -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Labourers - -	55	49	15	35	54	31	1	22	62	37	13	30	56	43	11	26	62	50	8	39	65	60	15	55	55	56	8	35	68	50	12	37	69	48	12	39	66	61	7	32	88	48	12	51	73	40	9	41	63
	61	86																																													
	129		17	50	62	48	4	37	69	54	14	44	65	54	12	41	66	66	10	52	70	70	1 5	65	60	66	9	42	75	56	13	46	72	53	12	43	70	65	9	35	91	57	12	55	81	54	10	56	69

YEARLY RETURN of the House Surgeon of the Colonial Hospital, being the Substance of Information recorded in the Registers of that Establishment, from the 1st January 1852 to the 31st December 1852—*continued.*

TABLE G.—Classification of Patients with regard to Religion.

Religion.	Admitted from 1st January 1852. Remaining on 31st December 1851.	January.				February.				March.				April.				May.				June.				July.				August.				September.				October.				November.				December.			
		Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.
Church of England	30	27	7	29	21	14	3	17	15	19	3	12	19	18	5	19	13	29	7	12	23	23	7	27	12	27	6	17	16	18	4	12	18	12	3	17	10	32	6	16	20	18	7	11	26	27	4	7	36
Church of Rome -	22	29	5	16	30	27	1	19	37	26	8	18	37	19	4	9	43	23	3	24	39	27	4	31	31	31	3	15	14	23	7	28	32	19	4	19	28	27	3	18	34	26	3	27	30	18	3	23	22
Presbyterian -	3	7	3	2	5	6	–	1	10	5	2	11	2	8	1	7	2	8	–	6	4	13	1	6	10	8	–	7	11	6	–	2	15	11	3	5	18	2	–	–	20	9	1	12	16	9	2	14	9
Mahomedan -	6	5	2	3	9	1	–	–	7	4	1	3	7	9	2	6	8	6	–	10	4	7	3	1	7	–	–	3	4	9	2	4	7	11	2	2	14	4	–	1	17	4	1	5	15	–	1	12	2
	61	68																																													
	129		17	50	62	48	4	37	69	54	14	44	65	54	12	41	66	66	10	52	70	70	15	65	60	66	9	42	75	56	13	46	72	53	12	43	70	65	9	35	91	57	12	55	81	54	10	56	69

TABLE H.—Classification of Patients with regard to Instruction.

—	Admitted from 1st January 1852. Remaining on 31st December 1851.	January.				February.				March.				April.				May.				June.				July.				August.				September.				October.				Novembe.				December.			
		Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.
Both read and write	8	7	2	9	4	9	1	5	7	11	3	7	8	9	3	6	8	17	5	11	9	12	3	7	11	14	2	13	10	6	1	4	11	8	3	7	9	7	1	6	9	12	1	13	7	4	1	6	4
Read only - -	1	11	1	6	5	17	–	6	16	7	1	5	17	4	–	12	9	13	2	13	7	11	2	9	7	15	1	4	17	12	2	10	17	13	2	13	15	3	1	4	13	9	–	11	11	4	1	10	4
Neither read nor write - -	52	50	14	35	53	22	3	26	46	36	10	32	40	41	9	23	49	36	3	28	54	47	10	49	42	37	6	25	48	38	10	32	44	32	7	23	46	55	7	25	69	36	11	31	63	46	8	40	61
	61	68																																													
	129		17	50	62	48	4	37	69	54	14	44	65	54	12	41	66	66	10	52	70	70	15	65	60	66	9	42	75	56	13	46	72	53	12	43	70	65	9	35	91	57	12	55	81	54	10	56	69

YEARLY RETURN of the House Surgeon of the Colonial Hospital, being the Substance of Information recorded in the Registers of that Establishment, from 1st January 1852 to the 31st December 1852—*continued*.

TABLE I.—Tabular View of Diseases treated Monthly at the Colonial Hospital, from the 1st January 1852 to the 31st December 1852.

CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES.			Admitted from 1st January 1852. Remaining on 31st December 1851.	January.				February.				March.				April.				May.				June.				July.				August.				September.				October.				November.				December.			
				Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.
CLASS 1.	Epidemic, endemic, and contagious disease.	Intermittent fever	2	12	1	12	1	6	–	7	–	6	–	6	–	8	2	8	–	7	–	5	2	3	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	3	2	5	–	7	–	4	–	4	–	9	–	7	2	6	1	7	–
		Remitted fever	1	4	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	3	1	1	2	3	–	1	2	3	1	–	4	1	2	5	2	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	2	1	–	1	2	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Yellow fever	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Syphilis	3	4	–	3	4	5	–	3	6	2	1	1	6	2	–	4	4	3	–	4	3	5	1	3	4	1	–	2	3	2	1	1	3	1	–	3	1	1	–	2	–	1	–	–	1	2	1	–	2
		Influenza	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	2	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
CLASS 2.	Diseases of the brain and nervous system.	Apoplexy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
		Hysteria	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Amentia	1	2	–	2	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	2	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	2	1	–	1	2	1	–	3	–	–	–	–
		Epilepsy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	2	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
		Delirium tremens	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Idiocy	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Myelitis	2	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	2	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
		Hemiplegia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Tetanus	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
CLASS 3.	Diseases of the organs of respiration.	Bronchitis	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Pneumonia	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
		Pleuritis	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
		Phthisis	1	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	1	2	–	1	1	–	–	2	–	–	1	2	1	–	2	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Hæmorrhage from lungs	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Cynanche	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Asthma	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Hydrothorax	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Endocarditis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE I.—Tabular View of Diseases treated Monthly at the Colonial Hospital, from the 1st January 1852 to the 31st December 1852—*continued.*

Classification of Diseases.			Admitted from 1st January 1852. Remaining on 31st December 1851.	January.				February.				March.				April.				May.				June.				July.				August.				September.				October.				November.				December.			
				Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.
CLASS 4.	Diseases of the digestive organs.	Gastritis subacute	1	1	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	6	–	8	1	2	–	2	1	1	–	–	2	6	–	4	4	1	–	2	3	3	1	2	3	1	–	2	2	2	–	4	–
		Hæmorrhoides	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
		Enteritis	1	–	–	1	2	–	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–
		Vermes	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Dysentery	1	1	1	–	3	–	–	3	2	3	1	1	2	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	3	1	3	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	1	–
		Diarrhœa	4	1	–	1	3	1	–	–	4	1	–	1	3	2	–	1	4	4	3	–	5	–	–	4	1	3	1	2	1	2	1	–	2	3	1	2	2	1	–	–	3	1	3	–	1	2	–	2	1
		Hepatitis	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	–	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	2	1	–	3	–
		Splenitis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
		Icterus	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–
		Dropsy	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	4	–	1	3	3	1	3	2	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	1	1	1	–	1	1
		Dropsy ovarian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
		Obstipatio	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Fistula in ano	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
		Hernia	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
CLASS 5.	Diseases of genite urinary organs.	Orchitis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Nephritis	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Cystitis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Stricture of urethra	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Gonorrhœa	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	3	–	3	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
		Phymosis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Amenorrhœa	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
CLASS 6.	Diseases of articular and fibrous organs.	Pericarditis	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	2	2	3	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Rheumatism, chronic	1	2	–	1	2	6	–	3	5	1	1	3	2	1	–	1	1	4	–	3	2	3	–	4	1	2	–	3	–	2	–	2	–	2	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	3	–	3	1	–	–
		White swelling of knee	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Disease of hip joint	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
		Periostis tibiæ	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
CLASS 7.	Diseases of cutaneous system and subjacent tissue.	Erysipelas	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Ulcers, simple	16	10	1	13	12	5	1	5	11	3	–	9	5	6	–	7	4	10	–	4	10	15	–	10	15	14	–	11	18	7	–	9	16	18	2	5	27	30	1	8	8	14	1	24	37	15	3	10	39
		„ phagedenic	–	3	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	2	–	1	2	2	1	1	2	–	1	–	1	4	–	1	4	1	–	1	4	–	2	–	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–
		„ gangrenous	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	2	1	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–
		Abscesses	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	2	1	–	1	2	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–
		Anasarca	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	3	1	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
		Elephantiasis	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	1	–	1	2	–	–	2	–

TABLE I.—Tabular View of Diseases treated Monthly at the Colonial Hospital, from the 1st January 1852 to the 31st December 1852—*continued.*

Classification of Diseases.			Admitted from 1st January 1852. Remaining on 31st December 1851.	January.				February.				March.				April.				May.				June.				July.				August.				September.				October.				November				December.			
				Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died,	Discharged.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Died.	Dischaaged.	Remaining.
CLASS 8.	Disease of organs of special sense.	Tumors	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
		Ophthalmia	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
		Amaurosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Total cæcity	3	3	1	—	5	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	6	—	2	1	3	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	5	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	1	3
		Corneitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CLASS 9.	Diseases not included in the foregoing classes.	Scrofula	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	4
		Cachexia	—	1	1	—	—	2	1	—	1	3	—	2	2	3	—	1	4	4	—	6	2	5	1	5	1	5	—	4	2	3	1	3	1	1	1	—	1	3	—	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	—	3
		Framboesia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
		Marasmus	2	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	2	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	3	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—
		Debility	3	2	—	—	5	1	1	2	3	—	—	—	3	3	1	—	5	2	1	—	6	2	1	1	6	4	2	1	7	2	2	3	4	3	1	2	4	—	—	—	4	4	1	2	5	—	—	4	1
		Accouchement	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
		Cancer of breast	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Prolapsus recti	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Division of trachea	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Scalds and burns	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CLASS 8.	Surgical diseases.	Simple fracture of arm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Dislocation of wrist	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Fracture of tibia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
		Fracture of humerus	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
		Fracture of ribs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
		Comminuted fracture of tibia and tibula	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Comp. fracture of femur	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Simple fracture of femur	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	1
		Dislocation of humerus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Comminuted fracture of fingers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Idem compound fracture of left arm and compound dislocation of right arm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Wounds and contusions	6	3	1	2	6	1	—	1	6	7	—	7	6	6	—	4	8	1	—	5	4	4	—	5	3	2	—	—	5	2	—	5	2	1	—	2	1	5	—	4	2	2	—	1	3	3	—	4	2
		Brought in dead	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			61	68																																												
			129		17	50	62	48	4	37	69	54	14	44	65	54	12	41	66	66	10	52	70	70	15	65	60	66	9	42	75	56	13	46	72	53	12	43	70	65	9	35	91	57	12	55	81	54	10	56	69

YEARLY RETURN of House Surgeon of Colonial Hospital, from 1st January 1852 to 31st December 1852—*continued.* TRINIDAD.

TABLE J.—SHOWING the Operations performed during the Year.

DESCRIPTION OF OPERATIONS.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Result. Successful.	Result. Unsuccessful.
Paracentesis abdominis	1	–	1	1	–	2	3	2	–	1	3	2	10	6
Amputation of toes	2	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	6	–
Reducing fracture of arm	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Reducing compound fracture of femur	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Reducing fracture of fore arm	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Amputation of thigh for comminuted fracture of tibea and fibula.	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Reducing laxation of arm	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Amputation of fingers for comminuted fracture	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Reducing compound subluxation of the wrist	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Amputation of the arm	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Removing tumours	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	3	–
Reducing herniæ	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–
Opening abscess of psoas muscle	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–
Amputation of leg below the knee for gangrenous ulcers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–
Operation for fistula in ano	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–
	5	–	1	4	5	5	4	3	1	4	3	5	33	7

Four operations for hydrocele, "radical cure," not included in Table J., they being out-patients.

TABLE K.—Showing the Number of Out patients Relieved Monthly, and the Number on whom Operations were Performed.

Months.	Number Monthly.	What was the Nature of the Relief afforded them, and what Articles of Food and Diet were given to them.	Total.
January	21	Irrespective of medicines, articles of diet have been supplied to 137 of the out-patients, consisting of brown sugar, sago, arrowroot, wine and brandy.	
February	26		
March	37		
April	39	Of the total number (375) of out-patients entered in the registers of this institution 93, had teeth extracted, besides getting medicines for other diseases; 39 had wounds dressed, and were attended to till cure was effected; 57 were bled, besides being otherwise relieved; and the balance, 186, were treated for their respective diseases; out of whom 27 were cupped, &c.	
May	29		93
June	32		39
July	36		57
August	27		
September	39		186
October	30		
November	32		
December	27		
Total	375		375

TABLE L.—Explaining the Deaths during the Year.

Admitted and died shortly after, the cases being beyond the power of art	39
Died after having received medical succour	92
Sent in dead, to be interred	6
	137

TABLE M.—Showing the Number of Diets for the Year, and the Cost of each.

Full.	Middle.	Low.	Spoon.	Clerks, Nurses, and other Servants.	Cost of each Diet.	Total Number of Diet.	Total Cost.
20,897	735	1,080	235	3,285	18 cents.	26,232	$4,718 50

TABLE N.—Showing Total Amount of Expenditure for the Year, less Rent of Premises.

	Dol.	Ct.
Amount of cost of diets as shown by Table M.	4,718	50
Sundry other expenses, as per monthly accounts	2,207	00
Total, as shown by abstracts of accounts in Treasury	6,925	50
Salaries of officers, and wages of washer, cook, servants, and porter for the year	3,931	80
	10,857	30
Cost of medicines for the service of in and out-door patients of this establishment	835	00
	$11,692	30

YEARLY RETURN of House Surgeon of Colonial Hospital, being the Substance of Information recorded in the Registers of that Establishment, from 1st January 1852 to 31st December 1852—*continued.*

TABLE O.—SHOWING the Number of PAUPERS admitted and treated monthly at the Colonial Hospital, from the different Wards of the Colony, during the Year ending December 31st, 1852.

WARDS.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.	
	Persons.	Days.	Persons.	Days.	Persons.	Days.	Persons.	Days.	Persons.	Days.	Persons.	Days.	Persons.	Days.	Persons.	Days.	Persons.	Days.	Persons.	Days.	Persons.	Days.	Persons.	Days.
Savonetta	3	91	3	63	2	62	2	60	2	62	2	45	–	–	–	–	1	7	3	52	2	60	3	82
Tacarigua	7	192	8	187	6	147	4	93	7	143	11	226	11	265	12	293	8	208	6	183	5	105	5	98
Couva	2	15	3	53	4	94	3	42	2	43	2	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Diego Martin	6	67	3	48	4	61	4	69	6	110	5	75	7	162	7	141	3	67	4	79	4	61	3	52
Cedros	3	48	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	24	1	30	4	88	5	97	5	150
Oropouche	5	88	2	45	1	31	1	30	1	31	3	90	3	93	3	72	2	60	2	62	2	60	2	62
Laventille	1	31	1	29	1	31	1	30	1	31	1	30	1	31	1	31	2	38	1	31	1	30	2	58
Arima	1	31	1	29	1	15	–	–	–	–	1	12	1	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mayaro	1	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	14	1	30	–	–	–	–	1	10	1	31	1	30	1	31
Chaguanas	2	36	2	53	1	31	1	6	1	7	1	1	2	36	5	112	6	125	9	139	6	116	3	78
Aricagua	3	45	1	29	3	60	3	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	5	45	6	75	2	59
Saint Ann's	1	31	2	36	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saint Joseph's	–	–	1	5	1	18	–	–	–	–	2	30	1	26	2	20	5	82	5	146	4	118	5	134
Lower Caroni	–	–	–	–	1	15	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
North Naparima	–	–	–	–	1	8	1	8	1	12	2	45	2	26	2	34	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Erin	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	25	2	34	2	40	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nariva	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	25	1	31	1	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carenage	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	40	2	61	1	10	–	–	2	8	2	27	1	27
Caura	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cimaronero	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	–	–	1	7	1	23	–	–	1	23	1	12
Carapichaima	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	8	2	41	1	31	1	6	1	31
Maraval	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	18	1	30	1	31
Santa Cruz	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	–	–
	35	695	27	577	26	573	23	441	26	521	39	708	31	740	36	752	33	696	45	913	42	842	35	905

Total { Persons - - - - - - 398
Days - - - - - - 8,363

I certify the foregoing to be a true Return.

CHARLES PESCHIER, House Surgeon, Colonial Hospital.

Enclosure 15.

RETURN of Prisoners committed to the Royal Gaol of Port of Spain, with Particulars of Age, Crime, Court, and County from which committed, Religion, Expenditure, Value of Labour of Prisoners, Number discharged with Trades, Number of Times convicted, Monthly Average, Extent of Education afforded, Countries, Deaths, &c. for the Year 1852.

Counties and Courts from which committed.	Criminals and Misdemeanants.		Debtors.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
St. George	361	35	46	11
Caroni	63	2	13	1
Victoria	150	6	44	9
St. Patrick	50	9	4	—
St. David, St. Andrew, Mayaro, and Nariva	3	—	1	—
Supreme Criminal Court	68	3	—	—
Garrison court martial	59	—	—	—
Supreme Civil Court	—	—	1	—
Complaint Court	—	—	4	—
Petty Civil Court	—	—	98	14
Total in 1852	754	55	211	35
Total in 1851	850	83	216	28

AGE.

12 to 15	9
15 to 20	97
20 to 25	191
25 to 30	361
30 to 35	123
35 to 40	143
40 to 45	52
45 to 50	39
50 to 55	17
55 to 60	16
60 to 65	4
65 to 70	2
70 to 75	1
	1,055

RELIGION.

Church of England	488
Church of Rome	369
Wesleyans	9
Presbyterians	7
Hindoos	161
Mahomedans	12
Moravians	9
	1,055

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of the department, salaries included	£ 3,375 14 2
Valuation of labour of prisoners	3,146 3 0
Daily cost of each prisoner, without deductions, is	10¾d. or 21½c.
Daily cost, with deductions	0¾d. or 01½c.

TRINIDAD.

Enclosure 15—*continued.*

Countries.		Crimes.	
America, North	15	Arson	3
America, U. S.	10	Assault	104
Antigua	10	Breach of contract	121
Anguilla	6	Begging alms	1
Africa	201	Breach of articles of war	59
Barbados	46	Burglary	4
Bermuda	3	Cursing and swearing	34
Bahamas	1	Committing damage	9
Berbuda	1	Cutting and wounding	13
Cayenne	1	Conveying rum without permit	1
Dominica	21	Drunkenness	75
Demerara	7	Debt	245
England	45	Escaped from gaol	3
Grenada	69	Indecent behaviour	1
Germany	3	Inveigling away labourers	6
Guadeloupe	10	Carrying tobacco and rum into gaol	2
Havanah	1	Ill treating animals	2
Ireland	29	Insubordination	12
India	168	Keeping brothel	1
Jamaica	1	Keeping gaming house	1
Martinique	10	Murder	1
Montserrat	40	Manslaughter	1
Nevis	41	Obtaining goods under false pretences	2
New Providence	1	Provoking persons to commit breach of the peace	4
Portugal	2	Plying without licence	4
Sweden	1	Resisting police constables	38
St. Vincent	23	Riotous behaviour	4
St. Lucia	8	Receiving stolen goods	2
St. Kitts	61	Selling rum without licence	1
St. Bartholomew	1	Setting fire	1
St. Martin	5	Self indecent exposure	20
St. Thomas	4	Smoking on Plantation's road	2
St. Domingo	2	Theft	224
Scotland	13	Throwing stones	3
Trieste	1	Thrusting a girl in the fire	1
Tortola	4	Failing to pay immigration tax	26
Tobago	2	Failing to produce certificate of industrial residence	12
Trinidad	151	Rape	2
Venezuela	37	Found insane	10
Total	1,055	Total	1,055

TRADE LEARNT BY PRISONERS DISCHARGED.

Carpenters	4	Bakers	2
Sawyers	4	Tinsmith	1
Tailors	5	Masons	2
Shoemakers	6	Quarrying	10

—	Number of Times convicted.								Extent of Learning obtained during Imprisonment by Prisoners discharged.				Deaths.			
	First.		Second.		Third.		Total.						Sane.		Insane.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Read.	Write.	Spell.	Arith.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1852	766	68	99	6	100	6	965	90	20	12	26	10	7	—	5	2
1851	794	85	116	12	156	14	1,066	11	35	16	27	11	8	—	2	—

Monthly average for 1852 - 205
„ „ 1851 - 190

DANIEL HART, Keeper.

31st December 1852.

MALTA.

No. 27.

No. 27.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir W. Reid, K.C.B., to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

(No. 172.) Valetta, April 13, 1853.

My Lord Duke, Received May 3, 1853.)

I herewith transmit to your Grace the Malta Blue Book for 1852, which will be found copious and complete.

2. I have confined the annual report to a few remarks which I have thought might be useful to record. Annual Report.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. REID,

Governor.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,
&c &c. &c.

Report to accompany the Malta Blue Book for 1852.

Within the last ten years the revenue of Malta has fluctuated between 102,000*l.* and 129,000*l.*, being a difference of 27,000*l.* There is now an available surplus in the Treasury of about 44,000*l.* But as it has been determined to build a lunatic asylum, and provide better accommodation for the aged poor, this surplus by a sudden falling off of the revenue might speedily be absorbed. I annex a table showing the revenue, expenditure, and surplus during the last 10 years. Revenue.

Table showing the Revenue, Expenditure, and Surplus Revenue of Malta, during the ten years ended with the year 1852.

Years.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus.	Deficiencies.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Surplus Revenue remained 31st December 1842 - -			12,966 6 4½	
1843 - -	£ 109,638 5 8	£ 108,446 19 5¼	1,191 6 2¾	
1844 - -	116,471 4 0¾	111,877 7 8	4,593 16 4¾	
1845 - -	102,303 14 10	108,192 13 4½	- -	5,888 18 6½
1846 - -	103,172 5 4	112,845 12 2½	-	9,673 6 10½
1847 - -	108,424 0 9½	104,562 7 8¼	3,861 13 1¼	525 16 5*
1848 - -	117,208 6 11	103,086 3 11½	14,122 2 11½	
1849 - -	126,298 5 5¼	109,762 13 7¾	16,535 11 9½	
1850 - -	129,293 6 8¼	125,361 11 7	3,931 15 1¼	
1851 - -	133,080 1 4¾	119,307 5 5¾	13,772 15 11	
1852 - -	127,728 15 1¼	123,086 8 8¼	4,642 6 5	
			75,617 14 3½	16,088 1 10
Deficiencies - - -			16,088 1 10	
Gross surplus, 31st December 1852 - - -			59,529 12 5½	
Liabilities.				
Amount of Revenue collected in December 1852, reserved to meet the Expenditure of that month, payable in January 1853 - - -		£ 8,957 18 8¼		
Reserved for works in progress or uncommenced, and for services remaining to be defrayed under previous estimates - - - - - -		5,998 8 2¼	14,956 6 10½	
Available surplus, 31st December 1852 -			44,573 5 7	

* An adjustment of account made in the year 1847.

Malta, February 15, 1853.

Wm. H. Thornton,
Auditor General.

MALTA.

Boards for aiding the Government.

2. Boards or committees have been formed, during the last year, to aid the Government in regulating the supply of water to the inhabitants, for the cleanliness of the towns and villages, for lighting the cities, and for the management of the commercial moles. The members are named by the Governor, a portion of whom it is intended should be renewed annually. By means of these boards the Government is better able to conduct local matters acccording to the wishes of the people.

Militia.

Ord. No II. of 1853

3. The former militia law never having been called into operation since the first occupation by England, a new militia law has been passed in order to re-establish it. This new law is nearly similar to that of the Channel Islands. It requires registers to be kept, wherein all Her Majesty's male subjects resident in the Maltese Islands, above the age of 16, shall be registered, in order to be instructed and trained to the use of artillery and small arms, to be enrolled and organized as a militia force, at the time and in the manner which shall be determined by the head of the civil government. The head of the civil government is empowered to make regulations, according to circumstances, for the training of the militia, for its regular exercise, for its discipline, and for any other object which shall be necessary or expedient for maintaining its efficiency, provided such regulations shall be in accordance with the provisions of the ordinance, and published by government notice; and these regulations are required to be obeyed as if they were part of the militia ordinance.

4. The Malta militia at present consists of seven companies of artillery. A dockyard battalion has likewise been formed, and a company of pensioners is to be enrolled from the pensioners of the Malta fencible regiment. The whole together, make about 1,000 men.

Despatch to Secretary of State, No. 133, December 1, 1852.

5. In consequence of the absence of any serious disease in the Levant, quarantine restrictions have been gradually relaxed; but the lazzaretto and quarantine establishments at Malta are maintained, so that former restrictions can at any time be resumed when necessary. Vessels coming from the Levant, if they have no disease on board, perform quarantine at Malta, not exceeding 24 hours, and usually receive pratique on sailing, if they depart before that period expires. Apprehensions of contagion, still entertained by neighbouring countries, will have to give way to increasing international communications. When vessels arrive from the Levant here, with no disease on board, from countries where neither plague nor epidemics exist, they will, I hope, in time be admitted to pratique, after the visit of the health officer, as practised in countries out of the Mediterranean.

Political Refugees.

6. The following is a return showing the number of political refugees who have sought an asylum in Malta during the last five years, during which time they have conducted themselves quietly:—

Year.	Number of Political Refugees who came to Malta.	Number departed from Malta.	Numbers who died in Malta.	Number existing in Malta on the 31st of December of each year.
1848	181	121	—	60
1849	849	492	4	413
1850	286	431	9	259
1851	71	80	7	243
1852	90	88	3	242

(Signed) Fred. Sedley,
Superintendent of Police.

Police Office, Valetta,
17th March 1853.

Education.

7. In Malta there is an increasing desire for general education, which is checked, as elsewhere, by the want of competent teachers for primary schools. There is besides a great impediment to education in the mass of the Maltese speaking only a language in which there are no books.

8. Whatever may be the advantage of it to those individuals who emigrate to Africa and the Levant, it is an immeasurable loss to the people to know only a language in which there is no printed information; to them the art of printing has been invented in vain; for this reason it is of importance to support and improve schools which are introducing by degrees the Italian and English languages.

9. It is said to be the intention of Her Majesty's Government, whilst reducing the rate of colonial postage, to add a charge of one penny to newspapers sent to the colonies by post; if this be only a step preparatory to removing the stamp on newspapers sent through the post-office to the colonies, and not an additional charge, it cannot in fairness be objected to. But there are, perhaps, few points in British colonial government of more importance than giving the facility for the introduction of printed information. British colonization possesses an exclusive advantage over that of all other nations from the freedom of the British press. I think there would be cause for great regret if it were necessary to increase the charge on newspapers to the foreign possessions of the Crown, and I think it right to point this out as a subject well deserving of consideration.

Malta, April 14, 1853. WM. REID, Governor.

IONIAN ISLANDS.

No. 28.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord High Commissioner Sir H. G. WARD, K.G.C., M.G., to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 120.) Corfu, August 25, 1853.

MY LORD DUKE, (Received Oct. 21, 1853.)

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Grace, herewith enclosed, the annual financial statement, called the Blue Book, for the year 1852, together with the accompanying report.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, (Signed) H. G. WARD.
&c. &c. &c.

IT being evident that the olive tree in these islands has, for the present at least, lost its biennial character, the revenue of the two consecutive years, 1851-1852, will be compared in the following statement. It must be borne in mind that the entire failure of the crop of the year 1851 was not felt by the Treasury till the following year, because the exportation of the more abundant produce of 1850 took place, generally speaking, in the course of the year 1851. In like manner, the revenue arising from the moderate crop of the season 1852-1853 was not realized during the former year, and does not enter into the present account.

Civil Establishment.

No alteration has taken place in the number of the offices coming under the denomination of civil establishment; but salaries have been in some instances slightly augmented, as will be seen in the proper place.

	£	s.
The gross general revenue for the year 1851 was - -	144,056	14
That for 1852 was - - - - - -	99,031	3
Showing an decrease of - - - -	45,025	11

The items of general revenue showing a decrease are—

Customs,
Olive oil,
Currants,
Foreign wine,
Spirit,
Tobacco,
Grain,
Stamp duties,
Sale of gunpowder (monopoly).
Receipts for health,
Office tariff dues,
Post-office,
Executive police,
Judicial,
Mortgage and registration dues,
Printing office receipts,
Freight of Government steam packet,
Receipt for public instruction.

IONIAN ISLANDS.

The items showing an increase are—

Export duties upon island wines,
Free port warehouse rents,
Miscellaneous.

It may be fairly said that the falling off under each of these heads may be ascribed, generally, to the simultaneous failure of the oil harvest in the northern, and of the currant crop in the southern islands; but, in some instances, the decrease is rather apparent than real, while in others it has been affected by circumstances which it is necessary to state.

Thus the deficiencies under the heads of foreign wines and spirits and tobacco would have been less formidable, had not the supply of these articles for the preceding year so far exceeded the consumption as to leave a considerabe stock on hand.

This observation is equally applicable to the grain duty.

The general poverty reduced the amount of business in the law courts, consequently the revenue arising from the sale of stamps fell off, and the deficiency was increased by the operation of the 21st act of the present Parliament, which reduced to one class the stamps used in the civil courts.

The gunpowder monopoly was for several reasons more productive in the year 1852. First, the profits of 1851 were increased by the sale of the stock paid for in 1850; and the sales were the more active, not only on account of the discovery and suppression of an extensive contraband trade in the article which had long been carried on in Zante, but in consequence of the quantity of game with which the islands abounded during the winter of that year, whereas in 1852 the supply of game was short, and the want of means general.

The health office tariff has been rendered less productive by the reduction effected in it by the 4th act of the present Parliament; but as these reductions are all in favour of trade, it is reasonable to suppose that the deficiency will be but temporary, and that it would have been less if not accompanied by the universal pressure.

The post office and judicial tariffs have been severally affected by the general failure of the staple produce, so much so that it may be fairly stated as the cause of the deficiencies under these heads respectively.

The failure too has had its influence upon the tariff of the executive police, but it is consolatory to believe that most of its unproductiveness during the year 1852 may be attributed to the good conduct of the population.

The unsatisfactory state of the law of real property has probably caused the falling off under the head of mortgage and registration.

The establishment of private printing presses has naturally interfered with the gains of that belonging to the Government.

The operations of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Company having been more extended, while those of the Ionian Packet Establishment were more restricted, the falling off shown in the account was the natural consequence.

A sale of some furniture belonging to the suppressed model farm at Castellanus swelled the receipt for education for 1851 above those of the year 1852 to the trifling extent of 18*l.*

The items of general revenue showing an increase are—

Export duty on island wines,
Free ports warehouse rents, and
Miscellaneous revenue.

The increase upon the export of island wines is worthy of observation. The exportation is almost exclusively to Venice, where the scarcity occasioned by the diseased state of the vines in the countries which usually supply that market have rendered necessary an unusual demand upon these islands. It is to be hoped that the Ionian wine producers will improve their methods of cultivation and manufacture, so as to take proper advantage, offered by this opportunity, of creating a permanently-extended consumption of their produce.

The increase under the head of "Free ports warehouse rents" is too trifling to require a particular explanation; and the exaction of arrears due by the families of certain patients in the lunatic asylum has caused the excess of 227*l.* under the head of "Miscellaneous revenue."

The articles of municipal revenue showing a decrease are—

Rents, lands, and houses.
Salines and salt monopoly.
Arm licences.
Shop and tavern licences.
Fines and confiscations.
Port duties.
Inter-island duty on native wines.
Import duty on cattle.
Export duty on Zante soap.
Export duty on valonea, Corfu.
Seventh of general import duties.
Incidentals.
Roads.

The deficiencies under the several heads of—

Rent of land and houses,
Salines and salt monopoly,
Arm licences,
Import duty on cattle,
Proportion of general import duties and road duties,

are all attributable to the failure of the staple produce.

In the instance of import duty on cattle the falling off has been in some measure increased by the over importation of the year 1851.

The falling off under the head of inter-insular duties on native wines is the consequence of a smaller demand for consumption in Corfu, occasioned by the abundant vintage of the year; also by the greater exportation to Venice already noticed.

The falling off in the duty upon the exportation of Zante soap is probably owing to the over exportation of the preceding year.

That under the head of "Incidentals" is less real than apparent, the account of the previous year having been swollen by the proceeds of old stores sold by the Department of Public Works.

The articles showing an increase are—

Sale of land and houses.
Mole duty, Santa Maura.
Water rates, Corfu, &c.

The increase under the head of sales, lands and houses, is occasioned by the general Government having taken upon itself the purchase of a house for which the local Government of Corfu had already provided.

The trifling increase under the head of Santa Maura mole duties requires no explanation.

That under the head of water rates is the consequence of a rigorous exaction of arrears.

The amount of general expenditure for the year—

	£	s.	d.
1851 was - -	145,596	10	9
That for 1852 - -	136,119	16	0
Showing a decrease of	£9,476	14	9

in favour of the latter year.

The items showing a decrease are—

Lord High Commissioner's civil list.
Civil establishment.
Judicial establishment.
Education.
Rents of public offices and quarters.
Public works.
Packet service, coals, repairs, &c.
Contingencies.
Collection of revenue, including the purchase of paper for stamps.
Post offices.

The apparent decrease under the head of Lord High Commissioner's civil list is the consequence of the arrears of 1850 having been charged to the account of 1851 than of any positive saving in 1852.

In like manner the charge for the civil establishment of 1851 embraced thirteen months, while that for 1852 was applicable to twelve only.

The saving under the head of judicial is accidental, and merely the consequence of the late period of the financial year at which the civil list for 1851 was superseded by that for 1852.

The saving under the head of education is positive, and the credit of it is due to the Commission of Public Instruction.

The saving under the head of rents of public offices, &c., is the consequence

IONIAN ISLANDS.

of the municipality of Cefalonia having purchased the building appropriated to the regency, and several other buildings used as public offices, for which rent used to be paid.

The saving under the head of public works is occasioned by rigorously restricting the operations of that department to repairs of public buildings.

The voyages of the Government steam vessels being reduced to one in each month, the expenses have proportionally decreased; and no paper for stamps having been purchased, the charge for that article, and for the contingencies of the collection of the revenues, has greatly decreased.

The apparent saving under the head of contingencies of the general and local Governments is the consequence of a large sum of money having been expended during 1851 in liquidation of disputed claims, and other charges arising out of the cholera.

The items showing an increase are,—

Legislative Assembly.
Health office, Lazzarettos, &c.
Lighthouses.
Executive police.
Courts of justice.

As the Legislative Assembly did not meet in session during the year 1851, no charge for it was made in the account of that year. The first session of the 10th Parliament took place in 1852, hence the larger sum which appears as an increase

The increased price of oil required for the several lighthouses and for other purposes has increased the contingent expenses of the Health Office, &c.; as the necessity for employing extra constables during the elections has swelled those of the executive police, and the expenses incurred by the Criminal Court of Zante have increased those of the courts of justice.

	£	s.	d.
The municipal expenditure for 1851 amounted to -	41,897	6	10
That for 1852 to - - - - -	37,782	8	3
	£4,114	18	7

The articles showing a decrease are,—

Contingencies of salt monopoly.
Ecclesiastical and municipal buildings repairs.
Aqueduct.
New Canal, Santa Maura.
Hospitals and charities.
Salaries.
Incidentals.

The decrease under the head of contingencies of salt monopoly is too trifling to require observation. The large sum of money laid out for the repair of ecclesiastic and municipal buildings in the year 1852 enabled the municipalities to reduce the charge for that service by 685*l.* in the following year; and in like manner they have been able to effect a saving almost equally considerable in the charge for the aqueduct.

The great decrease in the charge for the Sta. Maura Canal is occasioned by the suspension of the work.

The decrease under the head of hospitals and charities was effected by the exaction of arrears in Corfu and less expenditure in Santa Maura.

The charge for salaries in the account for 1851 included thirteen months, while that for 1852 was limited to twelve months, during ten of which it was relieved from the payment of the salary of the Catholic archbishop.

The decrease under the head of incidentals is only apparent. The charge for 1851 included, first, 186*l.* for cholera expenses, which sum was afterwards transferred to the general expenditure; also 625*l.*, as part-payment of a house in Cephalonia for public offices.

The articles showing an increase are,—

Livelli.
Lighting and cleansing streets.
Prisons,—diet, clothing, and contingencies.
Roads.

The payments for some of the quit rents are biennial, hence the sum required for them is never uniform.

The 117*l.* by which the charge for lighting and cleaning the streets during the year 1852 exceeds that for 1851 is principally made up of an arrear account with the contractor to the amount of about 80*l.*, and of an increased expenditure for the town of Corfu, amounting to about 35*l.*

A greater number of prisoners has caused the charge for prisoners to exceed that of 1851 by 109*l.*

The sum required for the repairs of the roads in 1852 exceeded that expended in 1851 by 127*l.*

Military Establishment.

By the agreement between the protecting and protected Government, as revised in 1850, the latter is bound to pay to the former the sum of 25,000*l.* annually. In the year 1852 the whole of this sum was duly and punctually paid.

Judicial Establishment.

No change has been effected in the judicial establishment since the last report,—that the salaries have in some instances been raised by the Civil List of the tenth Parliament. The sittings of the district courts were suspended in 1852, and the system being revised, came again into operation in 1853.

Ecclesiastical Establishment.

No alteration has taken place in the ecclesiastical establishment since the last return.

Education.

During the year 1852 no alteration has been made in the education establishment, which comprehends,

The University, attended by - - -	76
The Minor College - - - -	79
The Ecclesiastical Seminary - - - -	18

2d. The primary and secondary schools in the several islands, which are attended by the number of scholars given in the following table.

	Male.	Female.
Corfu, by -	1,393	- 225
Cephalonia, by -	1,301	- 132
Zante, by -	1,030	- 180
Sta. Maura, by -	591	- 30
Ithaca, by -	571	- 75
Cerigo, by -	579	- 70
Paxo, by -	246	- 25

In former reports, the increasing demand for English colonial produce and manufactured goods has been noticed; and the constantly increasing account of the duty upon importations has been cited as evidence of the fact. In the present account, the customs duties have signally fallen of; but this implies a suspension rather than a cessation of the demand, and when it is remembered, not only that the islands of the north produced no oil, and those of the south no currants, but that the whole of the opposite continent, from Dalmatia to Prevesa, from the Ionian to the Ægean sea, was in a state so unsettled as to paralyse commerce, it is matter of wonder that the falling off was not more considerable.

The observations of former reports upon the baneful influence of a bad law of real property upon agriculture, continue, unhappily, to be equally applicable. Nevertheless, agriculture is making progress, those operations which have been cited as proofs of improvement increase steadily.

An Agricultural Commission has been established in Corfu; and although only of recent creation, their proceedings hitherto warrant a hope of their labours being productive of positive practical good.

The disease which last year prevailed among the vines of Italy and the Morea, has this year extensively, but not universally, attacked the vines of these islands. This subject, and the measures necessary to overcome the blight, will, of course, occupy the attention of the Commission, as will the means of so improving the culture of the vines and the preparation of the wines as to make the present demand in the market of Venice permanent.

IONIAN ISLANDS.

Population.

The returns from the several authorities show a trifling increase (about 2000 in the seven islands during the year). It may be as well to repeat here, that these returns are but approximations, and that no more exact information upon the subject can be procured.

(Signed) J. FRASER.

SIERRA LEONE.

SIERRA LEONE.

No. 29.

No. 29.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor KENNEDY to the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 102.) Government House, Sierra Leone, May 15, 1853.

MY LORD DUKE, (Received, July 14, 1853.)

IN transmitting the duplicate of and my report on the Blue Book for 1852, I trust that the short period during which I have administered the government of this colony may be accepted by your Grace as my excuse for not entering into any lengthened detail upon the various subjects brought under review.

2. I will therefore confine my remarks to such heads only as seem to require explanation.

3. There has not been any alteration in the rates of taxes or duties levied in the colony during the last year.

Revenue.

4. The sums received under the various heads of revenue for the years 1851 and 1852 are as hereunder stated:

	1852.			1851.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Customs	13,831	18	9	16,217	8	4
Licences	1,610	3	0	1,880	10	0
Rents	454	17	6	444	10	0
Horse and carriage tax	139	0	0	174	0	0
Fines and fees	332	16	6	485	5	0
Fees of office and land sales	106	3	0	170	0	0
Sale of Government property	16	17	8	10	7	6
Reimbursements, &c.	277	0	3½	438	3	0
Miscellaneous receipts	42	6	3½	21	19	11
House and land tax	3,075	8	2½	Nil.		
Total £	19,886	11	2½	19,842	13	10

5. It will appear from the foregoing table that there has been a serious falling off in the revenue generally in the year 1852 as compared with 1851, which has, however, been made up by the sums derived from the operation of the house and land tax, for the first time introduced in the former year.

Expenditure.

6. Against the income, 19,886*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*, there was required to meet the current expenditure of the colony 17,914*l.* 8*s.* 4¼*d.* To pay off the last instalment of the debt due to the Commissariat 400*l.*, and for the repayment of deposits 1,394*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*, making a total of 19,708*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* It will thus appear that but for the produce of the house and land tax the colony would have been involved in serious financial embarrassment.

Imports and Exports.

7. A reference to the table under this head will show a decrease of imports in 1852, as compared with 1851, to the extraordinary extent of 16,000*l.*, while the exports have increased to the extent of 37,000*l.*

8. I will remark upon these facts separately.

9. Having brought the subject pointedly under the notice of the officers connected with this department, and heard such explanations as they could afford me, I am of opinion that the decrease of imports in 1852 may be to some extent accounted for as follows:

1st. From the low value and less quantity of tobacco brought into the market during that year, the demand for this article having decreased with the slave trade in the neighbouring rivers.

2d. There has been a less quantity of gunpowder, malt liquor, and wine imported. The demand for the former of these articles must also be expected to decrease with the slave trade, which fomented and kept alive wars and disturbances in the pursuit and capture of slaves. The diminished importation of goods for home consumption I am unable to offer any valid reason for, though it is sought to be accounted for by the fact that there is a more extensive system of bonding for exportation, and by a large increase in the number of small traders carrying goods thus bonded into the neighbouring rivers.

10. It is quite true that the system of bonding for exportation has increased very considerably, as have the number of traders; but it is also true that the home consumption is notoriously as large or larger than it ever was. This is sufficiently indicated by the growing prosperity and increased comfort of the mass of the people.

11. The diminished importation of goods for home consumption must therefore be accounted for, in my opinion, on other grounds.

12. I have strong reasons to fear and believe that goods taken out of bond for exportation to the rivers by a host of small traders are to a serious extent fraudulently re-introduced into the colony, and brought into consumption without paying any duty. The geographical position of the colony in relation to the rivers, the description of goods in the importation of which there is an apparent falling off, and the class of traders who are thriving, together with the insufficient checks to such a proceeding, all tend to confirm me in this belief.

Increase of Exports.

13. The increased value of exports, the produce of Western Africa, is chiefly in timber, palm oil, ginger, ground nuts, and gold. Of these articles gold does not appear in the account of 1851, having been usually carried in Her Majesty's ships, and not reported by merchants at the custom house; and palm nuts form a new and increasing article of export.

14. The increase of the last year's exports, as compared with 1851, may further be accounted for by the fact that a great quantity of palm oil and camwood has been brought into the colony from the Rochelle and Sherbro rivers, and exported from the colony. Many vessels have also returned here to complete their cargoes, and regularly entered outwards at the custom house, instead of proceeding direct from the rivers to their port of destination.

15. It is a gratifying fact to know that this large increase of produce has been paid for principally in British goods, and the trade thus carried on in the rivers, under the nfluence and protection of this colony, is rapidly on the increase.

Public Works.

16. The sums expended on roads and public works during the years 1851 and 1852 is much below the average of the five years preceding, and cannot be taken as any criterion of what was necessary, a large retrenchment having been found indispensable to liquidate debt incurred in former years; the outlay on public works was thus reduced to an injurious extent.

17. I herewith transmit a report of the colonial surveyor on the present state of the public buildings, in which I generally concur.

18. It appears by this report that a sum of 5,227*l.* 4*s.* 0*d.* (in addition to 1,129*l.* already expended in 1853) is required to put the public buildings and works in an efficient state. This sum does not include the building of a new gaol and general hospital, both of which are most pressingly required.

19. In transmitting the annual estimates I will endeavour to point out how the large requirements under this head are to be met.

SIERRA LEONE.

Conclusion.

20. Though some of the statements shown in the annual Blue Book for 1852 might be more satisfactory, I have no hesitation in stating that the colony is progressing safely and rapidly. The direct monthly communication with England and the whole of the west coast of Africa, by means of Her Majesty's mail contract steamers, has already established a new era in the political, social, and commercial condition of the colony. Many of the native population and liberated Africans are doing profitable safe business, and competing successfully with the European merchants and traders. The improved habits, the increased comforts, and investment of capital by the native population, are all highly indicative of prosperity and progress. The absence of serious crime is also very remarkable. In no part of the world have I seen the Sabbath day observed with more decency and decorum. Crime is repressed and order maintained in Freetown (containing a population of 16,000 persons) by one police magistrate, one police superintendent, and seventy-five policemen.

21. This latter fact speaks more for the orderly habits and disposition of the people than any comment I could offer.

22. Encouragement, and, above all, good example, are all the people require to enable them to fulfil the high intentions with which this colony was established.

I have, &c.

The Duke of Newcastle, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) A. E. KENNEDY, Governor.

REPORT of the Number, Condition, &c. of the Government Buildings of Her Majesty's Colony of Sierra Leone, together with a short Account of Repairs and Improvements required by the same.

NUMBER OF BUILDINGS.

No. 1. Government House.
No. 2. Secretary's office.
No. 3. Council chamber and secretary's quarters.
No. 4. Crown office and militia store-room.
No. 5. Custom house and police office.
No. 6. Mixed commission office.
No. 7. Surveyor's office and work-shed.
No. 8. Freetown gaol.
No. 9. Parochial schoolhouse of St. George's, Freetown.
No. 10. Public wharf of Freetown.
No. 11. General market of Freetown.

Upper Kissy Hospital, consisting of—
No. 12. Surgeon's residence.
No. 13. Superintendent's and overseer's quarters.
No. 14. Dresser's quarters.
No. 15. Middle ward.
No. 16. Female ward.
No. 17. Upper ward.
No. 18. Kitchen to officers.

Lower Kissy Hospital, consisting of—
No. 19. Lunatic asylum.
No. 20. Smallpox hospital.

No. 21. Lighthouse and superintendent's quarters.
No. 22. Roads, streets, and bridges.
No. 23. Drainage of that portion of Freetown called " Grassfield."

Present State of Public Buildings.

1. Government House.—The repairs and additions to this building lately sanctioned are in course of completion, with the exception of the roofs on the south side, which will be commenced after the rainy season. The whole of the windows of the old building require renewing.

2. Secretary's office.—The ventilation of these offices is most defective, the ceiling, being too low, requires to be removed, and several dormer windows to be placed in the roof.

The whole of the building requires painting and whitewashing.

3. Council chamber and Secretary's quarters.—The frame work, floors, and weather boarding of the piazzas in this building are mostly decayed, and require extensive repairs. The whole building likewise requires repainting.

4. Crown office and militia storeroom.—Part of the roof of this building requires immediate repairs, the sanction for which has already been granted.

The whole building requires painting.

5. Custom house and police office.—The roof of nearly one half of this building is leaky, owing to the rapid decay of the unsuitable material, zinc, with which it is covered.

The ventilation is very defective.

6. Mixed Commission office.—The repairs needed by this building are being proceeded with.

7. Surveyor's office and workshed.—Several repairs to the roof of these offices are needed, and the smithery requires rebuilding.

8. Freetown gaol.—The exterior walls of this building are exceedingly defective, and the size and internal arrangements are quite unsuitable for the purposes to which the building is applied.

9. Parochial schoolhouse, St. George's, Freetown.—The roof and other parts are quite decayed, and the whole building unsuitable for the purpose to which it is devoted.

10. Public wharf of Freetown.—All the retaining walls forming the wharf are undermined or otherwise injured.

The accommodation afforded to the merchants is insufficient, and the wharf in its present state quite inadequate to the requirements of the trade of the colony.

11. General market, Freetown.—The shingle roofs of the market sheds are quite decayed.

Upper Kissy Hospital.

12. Surgeon's residence.—The roof of the kitchen is decayed; the rest of the building is in an efficient state.

13. Superintendent's and overseer's quarters.—The shingle roof is decayed, and several repairs to the steps and windows necessary.

14. Dresser's quarters.—The dresser's quarters need no immediate repairs.

15. Middle ward.—Requires no present repairs.

16. Female ward.—Is unfit for further use, and requires rebuilding.

17. Upper ward.—This ward requires no immediate repairs.

18. Officers' kitchen.—The shingle roof is decayed, and requires renewing.

Lower Kissy Hospital.

19. Lunatic asylum.—The shingle roof, together with several portions of flooring and cells, are decayed, and require renewing.

20. Smallpox hospital.—Is in a good state of repair.

21. Lighthouse and superintendent's quarters.—The superintendent's quarters require some repairs, and the lantern and tower painting and whitewashing.

22. Roads, streets, and bridges.—A considerable number of bridges, culverts, and drains are still required on various portions of roads; and it would tend greatly to the improvement of the same were the annual grant of 300*l.* increased.

23. Drainage.—Considerable progress has been made in the drainage of that part of Freetown called "Grassfield," but by far the greater portion remains to be done.

Several other parts of the town require draining, particularly "New Town East." Could the annual outlay devoted to the purpose of draining be increased, it would tend greatly to the benefit of the health of Freetown.

Repairs.—It will be seen from the above remarks on the present state of Government buildings, that with very few exceptions each one requires extensive repairs, the unsound principles upon which most of those buildings are constructed, and the improper choice of materials, rendering them so liable to decay of all kinds that they cannot be kept in an ordinary state of efficiency without the most extravagant outlay, as will be seen from the annexed report.

SIERRA LEONE.

These facts I have thought it my duty to represent from time to time, and more especially on 17th January 1849 and on 18th June 1852.

Additions and improvements.—There have been some additions and improvements effected on Government House, but the remainder of the buildings are so unsuitable to the purpose to which they are applied in point of general arrangement, that in the majority of cases it would be more economical totally to rebuild them upon correct principles than to attempt improvements.

TABLE of EXPENSES already incurred and of those further necessary for the Repairs of Government Buildings for the Year 1853.

No.	Buildings.	Amount expended during the Year 1853.			Amount required.			Total.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	Government House	603	10	3	298	3	9	901	14	0
2	Secretary's office	-	-	-	150	0	0	150	0	0
3	Council chamber and Secretary's quarters	-	-	-	75	0	0	75	0	0
4	Crown office and militia storeroom	-	-	-	40	0	0	40	0	0
5	Custom house and police office	3	1	6	275	0	0	278	1	6
6	Mixed Commission office	101	18	11	28	0	0	129	18	11
7	Surveyor's office and workshed	70	13	11	104	0	0	174	13	11
8	Freetown gaol	47	2	2	160	17	8	207	19	10
8	Parochial schoolhouse, St. George's, Freetown.	-	-	-	17	5	2½	17	5	2½
10	Public wharf of Freetown	-	-	-	3,192	13	6	3,192	13	6
11	General market of Freetown	-	-	-	350	0	0	350	0	0
	Upper Kissy hospital, consisting of:—									
12	Surgeon's residence	-	-	-	20	9	6	20	9	6
13	Superintendent's and overseer's quarters	-	-	-	76	0	0	76	0	0
14	Dresser's quarters	—			—			—		
15	Middle ward	—			—			—		
16	Female ward	—			—			—		
17	Upper ward	—			—			—		
18	Kitchen to officers	-	-	-	10	0	0	10	0	0
	Lower Kissy hospital, consisting of:—									
19	Lunatic asylum	-	-		85	0	0	85	0	0
20	Small pox hospital	—			—			—		
21	Lighthouse and superintendent's quarters	12	10	0	35	0	0	47	10	0
22	Roads, streets, and bridges	160	17	6	139	2	6	300	0	0
23	Drainage of that portion of Freetown called "Grassfields."	129	8	1	170	11	11	300	0	0
	Totals £	1,129	2	4	5,227	4	0½	6,356	6	4½

G. FLECK,
Colonial Surveyor and Engineer.

GOLD COAST.

No. 30.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Hill to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

(No. 36.) Cape Coast Castle, Gold Coast, April 15, 1853.

(Received June 3, 1853.)

My Lord Duke,

I have the honour to transmit herewith in duplicate the Blue Book for the year 1852, together with the required explanatory statement.

I have, &c.

(Signed) STEPHEN J. HILL, Governor.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, Downing Street, London.

Report on the Annual Blue Book of the Gold Coast for the Year 1852.

Population.

When the collection of the tax is completed we shall be enabled to arrive at a more correct estimate of the numbers enjoying the protection of Great Britain; but, so far as I can judge at the present time, I am inclined to believe that the supposed total of inhabitants has been exaggerated, and does not exceed 300,000 persons, although it would not be advisable to take the numbers shown on the books of the collectors as altogether correct, nor until I can secure the services of a competent person, well acquainted with the country and people, to superintend those receivers, who, although the best agents I could possibly secure for their respective districts, are yet generally not the energetic men I should have selected had it been possible to procure better.

Agriculture.

It is very evident that a taste for agriculture is increasing, and in addition to the large quantities of vegetables and fruits for consumption, the planting of cotton occupies the attention of many persons; but I am not prepared to state that this experiment will, at present, prove remunerative, until the value of the cotton is fairly tested by the exportation of large quantities, and competition in the English market with other countries; added to which, it is the opinion of our best informed agriculturist, the Rev. Mr. Freeman, that the plant bearing the finest staple is only a "biennial" and not a "perennial," as has been supposed, which will be seen in the report on the subject made by the rev. gentleman to the committee of the Cotton Association, a copy of which I have annexed to this report. Taking into consideration this circumstance, the planter must be prepared for a considerable increase in the expenditure for labour; and excepting a strict supervision is exercised over the workmen, and the subject taken up with more spirit by the chiefs and masses of the people, I regret to think that our hopes of seeing Africa exporting large quantities of this valuable production will end in disappointment; and yet it should not be so, as the plant grows most luxuriantly, yielding abundantly, and a small quantity sent to Manchester was considered equal to the best American, and was quoted at the value of from tenpence to twentypence a pound, a gratifying prospect, as the lesser amount would amply remunerate the planter, provided proper attention was exercised in growing, picking, and packing the cotton. My own opinion is, that, excepting some capitalist undertakes the speculation, providing the requisite funds, and agents conversant with the manner of growing and treating the cotton plant, we can hope for little from the efforts now making; and it will

No. 1. Dated 31st January 1853. Cultivation of Cotton on the Gold Coast, p. 200.

GOLD COAST.

remain for an after-age, when the natives are more civilized, and capable of judging of the value of industry, to make this country, as it might easily become, a vast cotton field, capable of supplying the markets of Great Britain with this much-desired article.

Climate.

I can add nothing satisfactory to my former remarks on this subject. As has been the case for four consecutive years, no person who had the advantage of medical aid has died of fever; but I regret to add, the fatal disease of this coast, "dysentery," has carried off two of my officers, together with four young men, merchants and clerks, at Cape Coast; and I was obliged to send home on medical certificate one staff assistant surgeon with one surgeon, and the latter, I am sorry to state, died at Madeira, where he was landed in a sinking condition.

Education.

An Ordinance on this interesting subject having been submitted for approval, should the Act proposed receive the Royal Assent I am satisfied the result consequent thereon will prove most beneficial, and secure a much higher moral tone in this community, particularly as regards the native females.

In addition to the Castle School, numbering 153 boys, I have established another in the interior, attended by 24 scholars; and, pending the approval of the Lords of the Treasury on the resolutions passed by the assembly of native chiefs on the passing of the "Poll Tax Law," I am making every preparation for forming schools throughout the government, at such places as the Wesleyan body have not schools, being perfectly convinced that civilization can only be accomplished through the means of education, in a country where superstition and paganism have ever ruled; and having now the assistance of the colonial chaplain to superintend the schools, I look forward with sanguine hopes of success to our efforts to regenerate this benighted people.

From the statistics furnished by the superintendent of the Wesleyan Society, it will be seen that 1,200 scholars attend their schools, and 6,150 worshippers their chapels; a gratifying prospect, showing an increase since last year of 160 scholars and 185 members.

Jurisdiction.

During the past year a new constitution has been given to the natives of these settlements. I found, on my assumption of this government, from the anomalous nature of my authority and position with the native tribes, great difficulty in combining the interests of the many chiefs; and as I could not but consider that unity gave strength, and it was notorious that the Fantees had been kept in subjection by an inferior race of men occupying the confederated states of Ashantee, acting as one body under one ruler, whilst the Fantees were conquered in detail for want of unity, and as the chiefs, on behalf of their people, had agreed to pay a poll tax of one shilling annually for each person, to secure which I was puzzled to make any law binding on the people, and knowing it was not the wish of Her Majesty's Government to take any authority out of the hands of the chiefs, our rule over the people being protection, not dominion, I considered it advisable to form the whole of those native rulers of the tribes into a legislative body, including the council, with the executive at its head, placing the government in a better position to enact such laws as the state of social progress might require, at the same time giving general satisfaction to the chiefs, who are thus allowed a voice in the government of their country, and in the expenditure of their voluntary revenue, from which each receives a stipend to support the dignity of his position.

The poll tax has also enabled me to appoint several gentlemen to assist the judicial assessor, and afford the tribes removed from the seat of government the advantage of a resident magistrate, to hear and determine their quarrels, before an outbreak can occur among so very excitable a people; and the presence of those magistrates not only tends to secure the peace of the country, but, from their supervision of the schools, they must greatly assist the advancement of education, and consequent civilization.

Other important changes in the judicial system are under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, which when, brought into operation, must tend to improvement in the administration of justice, and give general satisfaction to the native chiefs and people who appear very docile and submissive to legal authority, if impartially administered.

Gaols and Prisons.

During the past year a great improvement has been effected as regards the accommodation for prisoners. Ten casemates at Fort William, which stand on very high ground, have been made into prisons capable of containing eight persons each. By this change we are enabled to classify the prisoners, a better accommodation is afforded to them, and, in a sanitary point of view, they must derive a great advantage from the occupation of well-ventilated apartments, while Cape Coast Castle, already overcrowded, has been relieved of so many occupants, who in this warm climate had been shut up at night on the ground floor of a wing of the building, with little or no ventilation to their sleeping place, the heated air from these rooms ascending, to the injury of the health of those officers whose quarters were immediately above the former prisons, and this beneficial improvement has been effected at a very small outlay, and without in the slightest degree weakening the defences of Fort William.

Imports and Exports.

The imports for the last year show a decrease of £13,245, as thus:

1851 - - -	£84,880
1852 - - -	71,635
Decrease 1852 - - -	13,245

which is accounted for by the loss at sea of a vessel with a valuable cargo belonging to a mercantile house at Cape Coast. I have also to remark respecting the half per cent. duty received on imports, that the amount is too inconsiderable to enable the local government to employ proper officers as collectors. Advantage is therefore taken by the masters of some vessels of this circumstance, and they pay what they choose; nor can this evil be remedied until a more desirable scale of duties is levied, affording means for the employment of collectors to watch over the interest of the government.

The exports of the past year show a falling off of £59,800, as thus:—

1851 - - -	£219,050
1852 - - -	159,250
Decrease 1852 - - -	59,800

which I can only account for as follows: one of the largest mercantile houses and shippers stopped payment, and their business has been at a stand-still the greater part of the year; to which may be added, the amount of produce not exported in consequence of the loss at sea of a merchant vessel, and a valuable cargo not reaching this market, to be sold in exchange for the produce of the country; and I believe the low amount at which the palm oil has been selling in the English market tending to make the sales of that staple article of exportation comparatively limited.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The income for the year 1852 amounted to 6,739*l.* 19*s.* 6½*d.*; the disbursements to 6,402*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*; leaving 337*l.* 13*s.* 10½*d.* under-drawn; this balance being the remaining part of the special grant on account of the pay of the magistrates up to the date of my arrival in this government, and for the repairs required at Christiansborg and Fredericksborg, as per the Secretary of State's Despatch, No. 74, dated 24th May 1851.

General Observations.

In closing these explanations, I venture to remark that a decided satisfactory progress has manifested itself since the preceding year, both as regards the social condition of the natives, and the improvements I have been enabled to

GOLD COAST.

No. 2.
Dated 31st December, 1852.

Progress of the Natives and Social Improvement on the Gold Coast, p. 202.

carry into effect. Christianity has advanced greatly, as will be seen by the annexed report from the Rev. Mr. Freeman, for the faithfulness of which I can as an eye-witness vouch. The masses of the people are quite happy and contented, and grateful for the protection afforded them; and taking into consideration the paucity of the force employed to garrison the forts, with the immense extent of close country occupied by so many tribes, it is wonderful how obedient the natives are to constituted authority. The Gold Coast Corps is completed to its complement of 333 non-commissioned officers rank and file. The men are a fine body, in good discipline, and, in addition to their ordinary duties as infantry, are being trained as Sappers and Miners, working most-cheerfully, and exhibiting extraordinary quickness in learning whatever is explained to them. Some of those soldiers, who could not read a word of English when enlisted, can now both read and write, and many of them evince the greatest desire to learn, paying the closest attention to their studies in the regimental school, which they attend at such hours as can be spared from their military duties. Forty miles of a military road has been opened through the Assin country, directly into the interior towards the capital of Ashantee; a fine carriage road is being made towards Annamaboe, several miles of which are completed; a handsome bridge has been built on this road, at the entrance of the town, the stones for which were quarried by the soldiers at an expense of about one shilling per ton, whereas the sum usually paid for far inferior building granite had been hitherto as high as ten shillings per ton.

No. 3.

Gold Coast Corps, its efficiency and services, p. 203.

Adjutant Hill's report, which I attach to this, will show how far advanced the men of the Gold Coast Corps are in the mechanical arts, with his sanguine opinion of the high state of usefulness to which those men can be brought; and to those who are acquainted with the African character it is a matter of astonishment to see the energetic and cheerful manner in which all manual labour is performed, by men who a short period ago might be considered as indolent and lazy, like the most of their contrymen; discipline has brought about this happy change; and Mr. Hill has imparted to the men working under his supervision the rare energy of his own character, which, I am happy to remark, neither indisposition nor climate seems to effect. The natives, at their own cost, have opened roads in the Abrah country, some twenty miles in the interior; and in some of the principal towns chapels for Christian worship have been built by the chiefs at their own expense. Take the prospect altogether, it is very satisfactory and cheering; and I venture to express my conscientious belief, that, under the influences of Christian ministers, the just administration of the laws, and the social liberty enjoyed under a liberal government, the progress of civilization is steadily advancing, whilst superstition and paganism is as certainly declining within these settlements.

I annex herewith some observations on the progress of social improvement furnished to me by the Rev. Mr. Freeman, as from that gentleman's long residence on the Gold Coast, and consequent experience, I am satisfied his remarks are most worthy of of attention.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) STEPHEN J. HILL,
Governor.

REMARKS on the Cultivation of Cotton on the Gold Coast.

THERE is at present on the public mind here generally an impression that the attempts which have been made during the past eighteen months or two years, successively, to cultivate cotton as an article of commerce, have without exception failed; and that these failures preclude any reasonable hopes of future success in an enterprise which, if successful, would be of vast importance to the commercial and social interests of this country.

The returns from the English market for cotton raised in this country within the space of time already referred to have been so small as to produce a general despondency, and both the members of the Cotton Association and private cultivators in this country have felt the depression.

Tracts of land of considerable extent have been well cleared, and tens of thousands of cotton plants raised, which plants in a very short space of time exhibited the most luxuriant and beautiful appearance, and promised an abundant harvest

of good cotton; but, when the cultivators were anxiously looking for a more abundant crop, from the greater vigour which the plants were expected to possess in the second year, they have found, to their great astonishment and disappointment, that the plants have entirely failed the second year, in consequence of which the returns have not been adequate to a twentieth part of the expenses incurred in clearing and cultivation.

This being the case, the only practical question at issue is, can any new and less expensive mode of cultivation be adopted which would keep the outlay incurred sufficiently within the value of what it is now clearly seen that the plant will produce in its first and only real crop of cotton?

In answering this question, I will first observe, that there are two kinds of cotton indigenous in this country, one of which is termed the Fantee or short-stapled cotton, and the other the Ashantee interior or long-stapled cotton.

The Fantee cotton is evidently a hardy perennial plant, which will bear the use of the knife, in pruning, to any extent, but from its being a short-stapled kind it would be of little value in the English market. It appears to me that this kind will continue bearing, if carefully pruned, a good crop annually, or about every 15 or 18 months, for many years; but the Ashantee or long-stapled kind, which we also thought to be a perennial plant, from not having closely observed its habits, is evidently not a perennial, and I think it would be found that no plant of this kind can be shown which has existed in health and vigour for three years, while its general habit is to die away within two years after the seed is sown.

For some months past I have very closely watched the habits of this plant, and I find that no kind of pruning or treatment will save it from decay after having borne its crop of cotton.

I have been told that if the plant be cut down close to the ground after the first crop, and covered up with earth, it will again spring up from the roots; but from the appearance of the roots of many plants I have examined I have no impression that such would be generally the case.

In our small model plantation at Beulah, where we had a few thousand plants planted along the sides of the walks, where they were always kept clean from weeds, and had every advantage of soil and situation, I have found that, whether cut close to the ground, or headed back like an English current bush, or cut about half way down the stem, or left standing entire, there remained, after the gathering of the crop of cotton, no vital energy calculated to reproduce a vigorous plant from the same root.

The class of plants, therefore, to which this valuable long-stapled cotton belongs, is, I think, that of biennials, that is, growing from seed one year, and producing its flowers and seeds the following year, and then dying away; and this being the case, I would advise the members of the association and all private cultivators not to yield to feelings of discouragement from the failure of the first attempt to cultivate cotton for the English market, but to alter the system of cultivation, and treat the plant as a biennial; let its cultivation be similar to the simple and inexpensive manner in which the natives cultivate the Indian corn; that is, to cut down the brush-wood of the country, and fire it, and sow cotton seed, and when the plants are up keep the weeds down with the hoe until they get strong and vigorous, and then lay aside the hoe altogether, and merely use the bill-hook to brush the rank grass till the crop of cotton is gathered in. By this inexpensive mode ten men would cultivate as much land as from 50 to 100 would do on the present system, and I think it would be found that a fair profit would be secured to the cultivator, provided the work be carried on with that energy and care which may justly claim success.

Looking at the circumstances of the seasons in this latitude, I think that the months of January, February, and March should constitute the period for cutting the bush, and burning it, and sowing the seed.

The plants would then grow to maturity during the months of April, May, June, July, August, and September, and part of October, and ripen its cotton in part of October, November, December, January, February, and March.

Mission House, Cape Coast, January 31, 1853. (Signed) T. B. FREEMAN.

GOLD COAST.

No. 2.

Observations on the Progress of Social Improvement on the Gold Coast.

My Dear Sir, Cape Coast, December 31, 1852.

In observing the social progress of the natives of this part of your Excellency's government during the year, the most interesting feature which has attracted my attention has been the marked improvement in the state and character of the roads in the Abrah district, situated in the interior, immediately behind Cape Coast and Annamaboe.

There are, however, other pleasing features worthy of notice, such as a larger quantity of land than formerly being now under cultivation, and also the existence of a growing taste among the people of the interior towns and villages for cottages built in the European style, with painted doors, windows, &c.

This feature exhibits itself most strikingly in Abakrampa, the capital of the Abrah tribe and district, and in Domonasi, the second town in that district, in both of which there are many nice little cottages nearly as good as are found occupied by the peasantry in some of the rural districts of England.

Abakrampa is remarkable for several pretty cottages of this description They consist generally of two or three rooms on the ground floor, are white-washed with pipe clay, and the doors and windows neatly made, and painted blue or green.

Within these neat little dwellings are found many articles of European furniture, or good imitations of such by native carpenters, such as small four-post bedsteads, and chairs and tables ; also hand basins and jugs, tumblers and wine glasses; all telling an interesting tale of progress in the arts and enjoyments of civilized life.

Even in the more small and remote villages of the Abrah and other neighbouring districts these interesting changes are in steady progress, and an European now travelling through these districts, where ten years ago it would have been necessary for him to take such things with him for his personal convenience, finds many such useful articles ready at hand.

These substantial improvements are to be attributed chiefly to the beneficial influences of Christianity on the native mind, either directly or indirectly, and point at no very distant day when they will be succeeded by the general adoption of those useful European domestic habits and usages which are capable of judicious adaptation to a tropical climate.

Foremost, however, in social progress stands the willing activity of many of the people in improving the communication betwixt the towns and villages in the interior, by the opening of good roads.

Upwards of twenty miles of good roads, averaging twelve feet in width, have been opened and made by the Abrah people during the year. The native villagers of all ages, from old men to young lads, have turned out day after day, by hundreds, as time has permitted, and willingly submitted to laborious toil for the accomplishment of the object. They have been advised to do this by the missionaries, and have been supplied a loan of the missionary tools. They have also been encouraged by the promise of a small present when a certain line of road has been finished ; but the chief stimulant to labour has evidently been found in their own good will, and their conviction of the immediate personal benefit to be enjoyed in having good roads as the reward for their toil.

Along by the sides of these roads the people are cu tivating their little farms, and thus the appearance of the country is improved and beautified, while great practical results follow in the saving of time in travelling.

The cultivation of cotton has met with a severe check in the circumstance of the nature of the long staple-cotton plant not having been until very lately well understood ; but this furnishes no argument against future enterprise, and I feel persuaded that well-directed energy would speedily overcome all obstacles.

The work of agriculture at Beulah has steadily progressed during the year. The number of vines and coffee-plants, the two things to which we have paid the largest share of attention, has been considerably increased. We have now about 750 vines, and 5,000 coffee-plants. The lads in the establishment work willingly, and behave well.

Hoping that this brief report will be satisfactory,

I have, &c.

His Excellency Major Hill, (Signed) T. B. FREEMAN.
Governor,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 3.

REPORT of the Progress made by the Men of the Gold Coast Corps employed on the Public Works at Cape Coast Castle.

THE men of the corps who were sufficiently advanced in drill, and were present at head quarters, were formed into a working body on the 1st November 1852, for the purpose of being instructed in the various branches connected with the public works. In order that the men should not relax in their discipline, they attend first morning drill from 5 o'clock till 7; take all duties, such as guards, &c.; and only those off duty are sent to work.

Since the 1st November 1852 some have been employed as carpenters, sawyers, masons, bricklayers, smiths, painters, miners, quarrying stone, forming roads, &c.; and I am happy to have the opportunity of bearing my humble testimony to the advancement and improvement made, and the men perform the work assigned them.

The men employed at these trades have been very limited, in consequence of the want of tools, as also for want of work to employ them at, there not being anything of importance at present on hand. The work that has been completed is a bridge, with rough rubble stone piers and brick arch, converting the open casemates at Fort William into cells for civil prisoners, and converting the old cells at the castle into a military hospital. The want of a parade ground sufficiently large and level to drill the men on has been very much required; a large piece of waste ground near the market-place, measuring about 100 yards by 60, was selected by his Excellency the Major commanding for this purpose, with instructions to clear, ditch, and level it. In the centre of this ground is a large rock, standing about 10 feet above the level of the ground on the south side, and about 20 yards in length. In order to blow this rock up, as also to afford the men an opportunity of being practised in sinking shafts and driving galleries, a shaft was commenced on 7th February 1853, and sunk to 7 feet 6 inches below the level of the ground on the north side. A gallery was then drove to 36 feet under the rock, with two branches 8 feet each, extending right and left at the extreme end, in order that three chambers or mines may be formed; four men were employed at this service daily, and so changed that every man worked at it, and all are now so sufficiently practised as to be able to drive a gallery under any difficulties or in any soil. It is the first thing of the sort ever attempted in this country. When the rainy season is over, and the ground sufficiently dry, they will be taught the method of loading, tamping, and firing those galleries.

In building the bridge at the Annamaboe road, the greatest difficulty that presented itself was that of procuring stone Heretofore it had been purchased from private individuals at a cost of 16*s*. per ton, but of so small and inferior a quality that it was not at all adapted for building purposes; in addition to which, the quantity required being so great that to have purchased at that price would have swelled the expense of the work to a heavy amount. To meet this demand, a waste piece of ground, about 80 yards from the bridge, was cleared, and stone being discovered, a quarry was opened and worked solely by the men of the corps, boring by pairs, tamping and blasting in the same manner as English or European miners work, and although none of them had ever been so employed before, the progress they made was very marked, sufficient stone to build the bridge, all the retaining walls, drains, &c., was obtained, and about 60 tons to spare. The cost of quarrying did not exceed 1*s*. per ton.

The roads formed by the military are the best in the country, being the most direct, varying from 22 to 30 feet in breadth, and are well ditched.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. HILL,

Ensign and Adjutant, Gold Coast Corps.

GAMBIA.

GAMBIA.

No. 31.

No. 31.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Governor O'CONNOR to the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 51.) Government House, Bathurst, Gambia, July 8, 1853.
(Received August 16, 1853.)

MY LORD DUKE, (Answered September 1, 1853.)

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Grace the Blue Book for the year 1852.

Vide Blue Book 1851, Gambia, page 192. Presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's Command, 1852.

The long residence, energy, and experience of my able predecessor enabled Governor Macdonnell to furnish such a copious, clear, and comprehensive report in 1851 of the British settlements in the River Gambia that it would be a work of supererogation on my part to enter into a lengthened detail, particularly as I only assumed this Government the close of last October; I will therefore briefly state, for your Grace's information, the few changes that have occurred since the above period.

Revenue.

Encl. Nos. 1 and 2. Return of Imports and Exports, page 205.

Encl. No. 3. Return of Population, &c. &c. page 206.

I am happy to say the revenue has steadily progressed, and although religious and civil wars in Combo and along the banks of the river for 300 miles in a great measure checked cultivation, and seriously impeded trade, the exertions and patience of the mercantile body have met these difficuties, and the returns to the colonial treasury have been, and are, on the increase, showing a balance credit of 2,118*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* in the estimate to 31st December 1853.

Works.

Two most important, necessary, and popular buildings have been estimated for and commenced,—a public hospital and a market—which I hope to have completed in less than a twelvemonth; and from the probability of peace in the adjacent kingdom of Combo, the finances will advance, and at no distant period a church,—court house,—public offices,—be constructed. I am anxious to place a light-ship between Cape St. Mary and Bird Island, with pilots on board, and thus greatly facilitate the safe navigation of the River Gambia, enabling the mail steamers and other vessels to come into harbour at any hour of the day or night.

A bridge is in progress across Mandingo Creek, to afford easy and regular communication between Cape St. Mary and the Oyster Creek. At present the state of the tide has to be calculated, and at high water the creek is almost impassable.

Police.

The superintendent of police furnished me with a clear and concise statement respecting this force. It appeared the number was far too limited for the duty demanded, and all underpaid:—

7, first class, 25*l.* per annum.
8, second class, at 11*d.* per diem.
2, third class, at 8*d.* per diem.
1, fourth class, at $5\frac{1}{4}$*d.* per diem.

The sum given to the first class was less than any daily labourer received, and the fourth not sufficient for common subsistence, so that there was great difficulty in procuring steady respectable men.

10. On my suggestion, the Legislative Council voted an increase of pay to all the constables, giving 25*l.* a year to eighteen men, augmenting the number to twenty-five,—the latter receiving a salary each of 21*l.* per annum. All are well clothed in a plain blue uniform, and constitute an efficient, trustworthy, and respectable municipal body.

* * * * * * *

I have, &c.
(Signed) L. SMYTH O'CONNOR,
Governor.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure No. 1.

Imports. 1851 and 1852.

	Total Imports in 1852.			Total Imports in previous Year.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain	45,190	0	0	47,858	0	0
British Colonies:						
West Indies	416	0	0	-	-	-
North America	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elsewhere	7,057	0	0	1,863	0	0
United States of America	24,017	0	0	16,033	0	0
Foreign States	23,494	0	0	41,257	0	0
Total	110,174	0	0	107,011	0	0

Ships inwards.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Great Britain	18	3,115	17	2,612
British Colonies	13	2,192	7	1,102
United States	18	3,053	9	1,603
Foreign States	209	20,914	206	20,174
Total	258	29,274	239	25,491
	2,342 Men.		2,071 Men.	

Enclosure No. 2.

Exports, 1851 and 1852.

	Total Exports in 1852.			Total Exports in previous Year.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain	41,850	0	0	39,171	0	0
British Colonies:						
West Indies	390	0	0	-	-	-
North America	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elsewhere	930	0	0	659	0	0
United States of America	26,052	0	0	20,303	0	0
Foreign States	148,634	0	0	126,271	0	0
Total	217,856	0	0	186,404	0	0

Ships outwards.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Great Britain	14	2,164	11	1,644
British Colonies	16	2,830	6	1,115
United States	15	2,640	12	2,233
Foreign States	215	22,554	199	19,619
Total	260	30,188	228	24,611
	2,336 Men.		1,958 Men.	

Enclosure No. 3.

GAMBIA.

RETURN of the Population, and of the Marriages, Births, and Deaths.

County, District, or Parish.	Area in Square Miles.	Whites.		Coloured Population.		Total.		Aliens and Resident Strangers, not included in preceding Columns.	Population to the Square Mile.	Persons employed in			Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Agriculture.	Manufactures.	Commerce.			
Island of Saint Mary, River Gambia, Census taken on the 31st day of March, 1851 - - - -	5	167	13	2,192	1,890	2,359	1,903	Not stated -	852	None -	277	225	141	27	165
MacCarthy's Island ditto -	7	8	- -	637	526	645	526	Not stated -	167	75	43	51	27	9	54
Barra Point ditto -	- -	1	- -	131	74	132	74	Not stated -	- -	7	10	—	—	—	—
Cape St. Mary ditto -	- -	1	1	36	16	37	17	Not stated -	- -	- -	- -	2	—	—	—
	12	177	14	2,996	2,506	3,173	2,520	- - -	1,019	82	330	278	—	—	—

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 32.

No. 32.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir C. A. FITZROY to the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 89.)

Government House, Sidney, July 22, 1853.

MY LORD DUKE, (Received Oct. 29, 1853.)

I have the honour to transmit herewith the Blue Book of this colony for the year ended on the 31st December 1852; and, in compliance with the instructions contained in the Secretary of State's Despatch, No. 101, of 5th May 1842, I proceed to offer such remarks as may be interesting to your Grace.

2. *Taxes. Duties.*

The amount of revenue derived from the duties on spirits imported as well as was made in the colony was in —

1852 - - - - -	£156,939 17 7
1851 - - - - -	107,013 10 1
Showing an increase of - - -	49,926 7 6

which is attributed to the increase of population and the prodnctiveness of the new tariff established under the Act of Council, 16 Victoria, No. 7, which came into operation on the 5th August 1852, and upon which I reported in my Despatch, No. 15, of the 5th February last.

3. The duties on tobacco produced in the year—

1852 - - - - -	£41,930 16 1
1851 - - - - -	30,806 13 1
Showing an increase of -	11,124 3 0

which is attributed to the same cause.

4. The customs duties (exclusive of that on spirits distilled in the colony) amounted in the year —

1852 to - - - - -	£217,021 5 6
1851 to - - - -	153,540 12 9
Showing an increase of - -	63,480 12 9

5. The port and harbour dues were abolished on 19th August last, under the provisions of the Act of Council, 16 Victoria, No. 8, which was forwarded to your Grace's predecessor by my Despatch, No. 15, of 5th February last.

Post Offices.

6. The revenue produced by this department and the expenditure stand thus:—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1852 - - -	£18,174 1 11	£25,304 8 0
1851 - - - -	18,252 1 11	16,324 13 4

Newspapers were exempted from postage from 22d December 1851.

Fees of Office.

7. The revenue derived from this source was in —

1852 - - - - -	£8,465 19 4
1851 - - - - -	8,327 0 9

NEW SOUTH WALES.

8. The assessment on stock beyond the settled districts under the Act of Council, 11 Victoria, No. 18, which expired on 31st December last, produced in the year —

1852	£16,101	7	1
1851	16,477	17	10

9. The fees on licences to occupy Crown lands, which are part of the Crown revenue, produced in the year —

1852	£36,928	8	1
1851	36,806	14	4

Those on licences to cut timber produced in —

1852	£489	0	11
1851	1,179	0	0

This decrease is attributed to the general immigration to the Gold Fields of that class of the population which has hitherto followed the occupation of sawyers.

10. The gold fund, including the charge made for conveyance of gold, specie, &c. by escort, amounted to —

1852	£62,307	9	5
1851	33,809	18	9

These sources of revenue have of course arisen since the discovery of gold in May 1851. The receipts for that year were therefore collected during the last half of the year.

11. The ordinary revenue, including the gold revenue, as above specified, was in —

1852	£438,391	17	5
1851	311,538	16	10
Showing an increase of	126,853	0	7

Crown Revenue.

12. The territorial revenue produced in 1852 —

Land sales	£41,272	19	6
Land and immigration deposits	2,795	0	0
Leases and licences to occupy Crown lands	36,928	8	1
Licences to cut timber	489	0	11
Quit-rents and redemption of	3,468	7	4
Rents of quarries	25	2	0
Proceeds of sales, reimbursements, &c.	5,616	4	5
	90,595	2	3
To which is added proceeds of land and immigration debentures	144,176	3	10
Immigration remittances	3,731	0	0
Total	238,502	6	1

The charges on the same revenue in 1852 were —

Survey, sale, and management	£33,689	4	4
Immigration	158,097	7	0
Aborigines	353	6	1
Miscellaneous services	4,738	19	0
Revenue and receipts returned	440	1	10
Remittances to colonial agent-general	17,688	1	5
Expenses consequent on gold discovery	38,927	8	8
	253,934	8	4

13. The accounts of the colony are kept in pounds, shillings, and pence sterling.

Convict Expenditure.

14. The expenditure from the military chest amounted in —

1851 - - - -	£7,675 7 8
1852 - - - -	7,939 11 0

The expenses paid from the colonial treasury for the superintendence, lodging, and maintenance of convicts during 1852 at the establishment at Cockatoo and Newcastle amounted to 8,634*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.*, being at the rate of 17*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.* each man per annum.

The number of convicts in the colony on 31st December —

	1851.	1852.
British - - -	1,960	1,722
Colonial - -	399	665
Total	2,359	2,387

The number of ticket-of-leave holders was in —

	1851.	1852.
British - - -	1,604	1,363
Colonial - - -	104	238
Total	1,708	1,601

Local Revenue.

15. The total revenue of the city of Sydney, incorporated by the Act 6 Victoria, No. 3, amounted in 1852 to 15,309*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.*

The return of the revenue and expenditure of the South Head Road Trust, established under the Act 11 Victoria, No. 49, and of the Cumberland Road Trust, under the Act 13 Victoria, No. 41, are as follows:

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
South Head Road Trust -	£800 0 0	359 16 7
Cumberland ditto -	7,268 8 4½	6,085 4 7

Military.

16. The expenses defrayed by the colony for repairs to Victoria Barracks, batteries, and officers quarters, including 150*l.*, the cost of inclosing a military garden and cricket ground, amounted in 1852 to 797*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*

The Victoria Barracks will accommodate —

4 field officers.
36 officers.
646 rank and file.

686

An account of the pecuniary allowances granted to the Queen's troops in this colony is stated at page 134.

The expenditure incurred by Great Britain for the military protection of the colony in 1852 was 30,578*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*

A return of the troops serving in the colony on 31st December 1852 will be found at page 138, and a report on the defences of Port Jackson at page 129.

There is no militia or other local corps.

Legislation.

17. I duly reported on each Act passed by the Legislative Council in 1852 in my Despatch, No. 15, of 5th February last.

18. A return of the officers who have given security for the due discharge of their duties, with the nature and amount of the security, is detailed at page 470.

Pensions.

19. The pension list stands thus —

In 1851 - - - -	£2,334 15 5
1852 - - - -	3,597 17 10

NEW SOUTH WALES.

20. The foreign consuls in Sydney in the year 1852 were those of America, France, the Free Hanseatic cities of Bremen and Lubec, the Hawaün Islands, Spain, Sweden, and Norway, Portugal, the Republic of Chili, of Hamburg, and of Prussia.

Population.

20. The last census was taken on 1st March 1851, by which the population was returned at —

Males - - - -	108,691
Females - - - -	81,260
Total - - -	189,951

The population, it is supposed, was as follows, on 31st December:

	1851.	1852.
Males - - -	111,032	118,687
Females - - -	84,136	89,567
Total - -	197,168	208,254

The increase during the last year amounted to —

Males - - -	5,655
Females - -	5,431
Total - - -	11,086

Ecclesiastical Returns.

The expenses under this head are—

Church of England - -	£18,344	5	4
Presbyterian - - - -	5,998	8	1
Wesleyan Methodists - - -	1,012	16	0
Church of Rome - - -	12,836	18	8
Arrears of 1851 - - - -	4	3	4
	38,196	11	5

This amount is divided as follows:—

General revenue, schedule A, part 3, Act 13 & 14 Vict. cap. 59. - - -	£35,123	17	2
Gold revenue - - - -	1,972	5	0
Church and school estates fund - -	1,096	5	11
Arrears of 1851 - - -	4	3	4
	£38,196	11	5

The number of clergymen in the colony is —

	Paid wholly or in part by Government.	Supported wholly by voluntary Contributions	Total.
Church of England - -	66	12	78
Presbyterian - - -	14	18	32
Wesleyan - - -	4	12	16
Independent - - -	–	4	4
Roman Catholic - -	32	–	32
Jews - - -	–	1	1
	116	47	163

Education.

23. The Sydney University, which was incorporated and endowed by the Act of Council, 14 Victoria, No. 31, was inaugurated on the 11th October 1852.

The expenses during that year amounted to 3,860*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.*, and the total number of students was 38.

The number of scholars at the different schools is stated to be —

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Protestant Orphan School -	82	80	162
Roman Catholic do. - -	82	88	170
	164	168	332

Denominational Schools.

	Male.	Female.	Total
Church of England - -	5,582	4,633	10,215
Presbyterian - - -	689	527	1,216
Wesleyan - - -	468	309	777
Roman Catholic - -	2,322	2,213	4,535
National - - -	1,998	1,660	3,658
Total - - -	11,223	9,510	20,733

Exchanges. Monies.

24. The coin and bullion in the colony on 31st December was supposed to be in —

1851 - -	£560,766 9 9
1852 - - -	1,458,639 13 2

The paper currency in circulation was in —

1851 - - -	£418,541
1852 - - -	743,759

The exchange varied during the year —

Purchase Rate.	Selling Rate.
7 to 12 per cent. discount.	5½ to 8 per cent. discount.

Imports and Exports.

25. The imports amounted to —

1852 - - -	£1,900,436
1851 . - -	1,563,931
showing an increase of -	336,505

The exports amounted to —

1852 - - -	£4,604,034
1851 - - -	1,796,912
showing an increase of	2,807,122

The export of wool from the whole colony was —

	Value.	lbs.
1851 - - -	£828,342	15,269,317
1852 - - -	688,317	11,966,241
showing a decrease of	140,025	3,303,076

The tallow exported was —

	Value.	Tons.
1852 - - -	174,731	6,966½
1851 - - -	114,168	4,323
showing an increase of -	60,565	2,643½

The gold exported during the year ended on 31st December 1852 amounted to —

Value. £	Quantity. oz.	dwts.	grs.
2,660,946 -	818,751	18	17

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The shipping returns are —

	1851.		1852.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Inwards - - - -	553	153,002	721	197,366
Outwards - - - -	503	139,020	701	175,960

Agriculture.

26. Those returns will be found in the Tables annexed; also, the average price of wages, merchandise, and produce.

Manufactures, Mines, and Fisheries.

27. The gold returns having been forwarded quarterly throughout the year leaves me nothing to add under this head.

Grants and Sales of Land.

28. The amount received from the sale of land, was in —

1852 - - - £55,808 1 2

The amount granted for public purposes during the year was —

Acres.	Roods.	Perches.
162	1	35

29. The following is the comparative state of crime:—

Convictions in the Supreme Court.

	1851.	1852.
Murders - - - -	6	8
Other felonies - - -	133	95
Misdemeanors - - -	46	32

Convictions in Courts of Quarter Sessions.

	1851.	1852.
Felonies - - -	322	319
Misdemeanors - - -	67	73

Criminals executed.

1851 - -	2
1852 - -	5

Civil Cases tried in the Supreme Court.

1851 - - -	119
1852 - - -	92

Of which the number of undefended cases was in —

1851 - - -	21
1852 - -	15

Miscellaneous.

30. The annual statistics will be found at page 701, and they contain a vast deal of interesting information.

31 I regret that the transmission of this volume, which has only been placed in my hands a few days since, should have been so long delayed, owing to the impossibility of many of the returns being furnished sooner by the department in which they are prepared.

I have, &c.

The Duke of Newcastle, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) C. A. FITZROY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—Return of the Produce, Stock, &c., 1852.

Name of the County, District, or Parish.	CROPS. Nature of the Crop, and the Number of Acres of Land in each Crop.											PRODUCE. Nature of the Produce, and the quantity of each.									
	Wheat.	Maize.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Millet.	Potatoes.	Tobacco.	Wheat, Barley, and Oats, for Hay.	Sown Grasses.	Total Number of Acres in Crop.	Wheat.	Maize.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Millet.	Potatoes.	Tobacco.	Wheat, Barley, and Oats. for Hay.	Sown Grasses, Hay.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Tons.
Within the settled Districts :—																					
Argyle	3,721	137	402	106	12	-	292	-	2,308	201	7,179	71,242	3,197	8,448	1,813	222	-	755	-	2,597	113
Bathurst	4,223	91	339	11	4	-	170	1	1,557	21	6,417	61,142	1,936	3,720	410	200	-	234	12	2,257	52
Bligh	73	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	-	175	1,200	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	166	-
Brisbane	616	187	26	9	-	-	4	1	366	-	1,209	11,590	1,962	279	40	-	-	3	10	618	-
Camden	10,619	1,387	1,114	569	55	1	487	5	1,564	948	16,749	222,139	40,466	27,116	8,470	961	30	1,902	75	1,492	221
Cook	3,531	2,755	204	337	14	-	101	½	894	5	7,841½	64,724	85,494	6,081	12,021	438	-	238	6	1,000	25
Cumberland	12,840	4,271	1,425	546	83	2	294	9	12,761	284	32,515	229,953	132,408	26,623	10,937	1,434	40	258	171	11,807	481
Durham	10,684	5,584	725	12	9	27	196	548	679	658	19,122	146,464	145,072	20,072	60	193	105	560	10,220	797	2,239
Georgiana	1,252	2	275	7	-	-	92	-	356	4	1,988	15,572	28	2,475	101	-	-	149	-	494	4
Gloucester	3,799	1,265	167	6	-	-	53	108	4	65	5,467	59,697	35,577	2,898	40	-	-	154	1,335	8	50
Hunter	1,435	1,369	30	112	-	-	1	½	54	12	3,013½	20,167	35,027	520	3,160	-	-	3	6	74	21
King	1,748	102	195	51	-	-	62	-	244	31	2,433	34,640	3,810	5,270	1,530	-	-	120	-	484	31
Macquarie	402	935	54	-	-	-	13	9	27	-	1,440	6,269	36,230	1,165	-	-	-	21	95	29	-
Murray	2,998	111	270	134	7	-	128	-	1,490	13	5,151	65,123	3,065	5,383	2,958	125	-	318	-	2,098	10
Northumberland	11,977	4,395	731	150	24	12	217	48	633	523	18,710	185,825	115,558	13,270	1,610	418	288	541	596	997	1,399
Phillip	475	75	31	-	1	-	7	-	286	-	875	1,070	545	277	-	10	-	17	-	482	-
Roxburgh	2,200	130	240	12	-	-	190	-	700	-	3,472	19,000	4,350	2,175	450	-	-	315	-	900	-
St. Vincent	2,168	551	145	36	1	-	768	-	300	231	4,200	44,836	24,206	3,040	730	20	-	4,227	-	431	50
Stanley	-	335	2	-	-	6	59	-	17	1	420	-	10,628	40	-	-	18	233	-	36	3
Wellington	672	23	36	-	1	-	22	-	310	14	1,078	16,095	572	702	-	15	-	40	-	544	12
Westmoreland	1,185	73	60	6	31	-	239	-	487	-	2,081	18,800	2,560	874	131	835	-	511	-	535	-
Carried forward	76,618	23,782	6,471	2,104	242	48	3,395	730	25,135	3,011	141,536	1,295,548	682,791	130,428	44,461	4,871	481	10,599	12,526	27,846	4,711

Remarks.—The Return of Agriculture has been compiled from information furnished by the Police, and Benches of Magistrates, and Commissioners of Crown Lands.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—Return of the Produce, Stock, &c., 1852.—*continued.*

Name of the County, District, or Parish.	CROPS. Nature of the Crop, and the number of Acres of Land in each Crop.											PRODUCE. Nature of the Produce, and the quantity of each.									
	Wheat.	Maize.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Millet.	Potatoes.	Tobacco.	Wheat, Barley, and Oats, for Hay.	Sown Grasses.	Total Number of Acres in Crop.	Wheat.	Maize.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Millet.	Potatoes.	Tobacco.	Wheat, Barley, and Oats, for Hay.	Sown Grasses, Hay.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Tons.
Brought forward -	76,618	23,782	6,471	2,104	242	48	3,395	730	25,135	3,011	141,536	1,295,548	682,791	130,428	44,461	4,871	481	10,599	12,526	27,846	4,711
Beyond the settled Districts:—																					
Albert - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bligh - - -	92	12	6	- -	- -	- -	1	- -	13	- -	124	1,800	37	75	- -	- -	- -	2	- -	26	—
Burnett -	- -	20	- -	- -	- -	6	- -	- -	5	- -	31	-	1,000	- -	- -	- -	250	- -	- -	8	—
Clarence River -	21	200	9	- -	- -	-	18	- -	20	- -	268	294	8,000	- -	- -	-	- -	135	- -	22	—
Darling Downs -	67	150	- -	- -	1	- -	10	- -	73	3	304	1,360	3,740	- -	- -	20	- -	25	- -	143	—
Gwydir - -	117	51	8	- -	- -	-	- -	- -	- -	- -	176	1,100	450	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lachlan - -	668	9	32	27	2	- -	7	1	232	- -	978	10,820	103	417	321	- -	- -	5	1	354	—
Liverpool Plains -	107	10	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	45	- -	163	2,200	230	12	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	67	—
Lower Darling -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
McLeay River -	103	196	1	- -	- -	- -	9	¼	- -	4	313	1,956	6,870	- -	- -	- -	- -	23	3	—	—
Menaroo - -	1,035	239	96	303	- -	- -	457	- -	766	10	2,906	16,220	1,770	1,480	445	- -	- -	2,195	- -	1,500	—
Maranoa - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moreton Bay -	36	114	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	150	540	4,560	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Murrumbidgee -	850	70	25	25	- -	-	50	- -	520	- -	1,540	17,000	2,600	- -	750	- -	- -	250	- -	780	—
New England -	2,126	147	47	- -	- -	- -	125	- -	597	- -	3,042	51,878	4,227	897	2,852	- -	- -	395	- -	888	—
Wellington - -	270	12	29	11	- -	-	7	- -	192	- -	521	6,749	375	635	240	- -	- -	15	- -	260	—
Wide Bay - -	- -	5	- -	- -	- -	-	- -	- -	- -	- -	5	- -	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5,492	1,235	245	366	3	6	684	1¼	2,463	17	10,521	111,917	34,262	3,516	4,608	20	250	3,045	4	4,048	—
Total - - -	82,110	25,017	6,725	2,470	245	54	4,079	731	27,598	3,028	152,057	1,407,465	717,053	133,944	49,069	4,891	731	13,644	12,530	31,894	4,711

* Price of Produce, *see* page 215.

No. 62.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—1852.

(PRICES OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.)

RETURN showing the Average Prices of Provisions and Clothing, in the Colony of New South Wales, from the 1st January 1844 to the 31st December 1852 inclusive.

—	Quantity.	1844.		1845.		1846.		1847.			1848.			1849.			1850.			1851.			1852.		
ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION.		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Wheat	per bushel	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	4	7	0	5	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	8	6	0	6	0
Bread, 1st quality	per pound	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	2¼	0	0	2¼	0	0	1⅞	0	0	1⅞	0	0	3½	0	0	3½
Do. 2d do.	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	1⅞	0	0	1⅞	0	0	1½	0	0	1½	0	0	2¾	0	0	2¾
Flour, 1st do.	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	2¼	0	0	2¼	0	0	2	0	0	1⅞	0	0	3	0	0	3
Do. 2d do.	do.	0	1½	0	1¾	0	2¼	0	0	2	0	0	1⅞	0	0	1½	0	0	1½	0	0	2½	0	0	2¼
Rice	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	3⅜	0	0	3½	0	0	3⅜	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4
Oatmeal	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	5⅜	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6
Tea	do.	1	5	1	6	2	2¼	0	2	4	0	2	0½	0	1	9	0	1	10	0	1	4	0	1	4
Sugar	do.	0	2½	0	3	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	3¾	0	0	3¾	0	0	3½	0	0	3½	0	0	3½
Coffee	do.	-	-		-	-	-	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	3	0	1	3
Sago	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	9	0	0	11	0	0	11
Meat, fresh	do.	0	2	0	2½		2½	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1¾	0	0	1¾	0	0	2¾	0	0	3
Do. salt	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	1¾	0	0	1¾	0	0	1¾	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2
Butter, fresh	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	1	3	0	1	3	0	1	3
Do. salt	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	0	0	0	11	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Cheese, English	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	4½	0	1	6	0	1	6	0	1	6
Do. Colonial	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	7	0	0	8	0	0	6¼	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	7
Salt	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	1½	0	0	1½	0	0	1½	0	0	1¾	0	0	1½	0	0	1½
Potatoes	per cwt.	4	6	4	6	6	2	0	5	6	0	6	0	0	6	2½	0	7	0	0	6	0	0	6	0
Wine, Colonial	per gallon	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	5	3	0	4	6	0	4	10	0	4	6	0	4	6	0	4	6
Do. Imported, best	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	9	7	0	9	6	0	10	0	0	13	0	0	8	0	0	8	0
Brandy	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	0	1	4	9	1	2	9	1	3	0	1	3	0	1	3	0
Beer, Colonial	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	3	4	0	3	3	0	2	8	0	2	9	0	2	6	0	2	6
Do. Imported	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	5	10	0	5	9	0	5	3	0	6	6	0	5	0	0	5	0
Candles	per pound	0	3½	0	4	0	4¼	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	5¾	0	0	6
Lamp Oil	per gallon	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	4	3	0	4	3	0	4	0	0	4	6	0	4	0	0	4	0
Soap	per pound	0	3¾	0	3½	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5¼	0	0	5½	0	0	5¼	0	0	6
Starch	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Blue	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	2	0½	0	2	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0
Tobacco, Colonial	do.	1	6	1	6	1	9	0	1	8¾	0	1	9	0	2	0	0	2	7	0	3	8	0	4	0
Do. Imported	do.	3	6	4	6	4	6	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	4	7	0	4	10	0	7	9	0	8	0
ARTICLES OF CLOTHING & BEDDING.																									
Male Clothing.																									
Moleskin Jackets	each	8	10	8	10	9	3	0	9	0	0	9	6	0	8	9	0	9	0	0	9	0	0	9	0
Do. Coats	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	18	3	0	16	6	0	15	6	0	18	0	0	15	0	0	15	0
Waistcoats	do.	4	3	4	3	6	0	0	6	4	0	6	6	0	6	0	0	6	6	0	6	6	0	6	6
Moleskin Trowsers	per pair	7	2	7	2	8	6	0	8	6	0	8	6	0	8	6	0	9	0	0	8	0	0	7	0
Flushing do.	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	9	0	0	9	0	0	8	3	0	9	0	0	8	0	0	8	0
Coloured Shirts	each	2	3	2	3	2	10	0	2	8	0	2	7	0	2	4½	0	2	9	0	2	6	0	2	6
Strong Boots	per pair	6	4	8	0	9	0	0	9	0	0	9	0	0	9	0	0	9	8	0	9	0	0	9	0
Do. Shoes	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	7	6	0	7	0	0	6	6	0	6	11	0	7	0	0	7	0
Shepherd's Coats	each	16	2	16	2	19	6	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	11	0	19	0	0	19	0
Socks	per pair	0	7	0	7	0	10¼	0	0	11	0	0	11½	0	0	10¼	0	0	11	0	0	10	0	0	10
Handkerchiefs	each	0	8	0	7	0	11½	0	0	11	0	0	11	0	0	10¼	0	0	10¾	0	0	9	0	0	8
Straw Hats	do.	2	6	2	6	2	7	0	4	6	0	4	9	0	4	7¼	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0
Female Clothing.																									
Print Dresses	each	4	8	5	0	6	0	0	6	6	0	6	6	0	6	5¼	0	5	11	0	6	0	0	5	7
Merino do.	do.	11	10	10	9	12	4½	0	13	0	0	12	6	0	11	7¼	0	12	6	0	14	0	0	13	0
Flannel Petticoats	do.	4	6	4	0	4	9¼	0	5	5	0	5	2	0	5	1½	0	5	2½	0	5	0	0	5	0
Calico do.	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	2	6	0	2	6½	0	2	2¾	0	2	3½	0	2	2	0	2	2
Stockings	per pair	1	1	0	11¼	1	5	0	1	6	0	1	6	0	1	5¼	0	1	6	0	1	6	0	1	6
Shoes	do.	3	8	4	6	6	0	0	5	9	0	5	6	0	5	7½	0	5	11	0	6	0	0	6	0
Caps	each	1	2¼	1	9	2	4	0	2	6	0	2	3	0	2	6	0	2	3	0	1	9	0	1	9
Shawls	do.	5	0	4	3	8	0	0	8	9	0	8	3	0	7	8¼	0	7	9	0	7	6	0	7	6
Shifts	do.	2	8	2	11	2	8	0	2	8	0	2	10	0	2	8	0	2	6	0	2	6	0	2	6
Stays	per pair	3	4	4	2	6	6	0	7	0	0	7	6	0	6	10¼	0	7	6	0	6	0	0	6	0
Check Aprons	each	1	0	1	1	1	1¼	0	1	3	0	1	2	0	1	1½	0	1	1¼	0	1	2	0	1	2
Straw Bonnets	do.	3	7	4	6	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	5	6	0	6	0¾	0	5	0	0	5	0
Flannel	per yard	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	9	0	1	9	0	1	8½	0	1	6½	0	1	2	0	1	3
Calico	do.	0	5	0	5¼	0	8¼	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	6½	0	0	6½
Bedding.																									
Blankets	per pair	9	7	12	0	15	3	0	16	3	0	16	0	0	16	8	0	16	4	0	15	0	0	15	0
Sheeting Calico	per yard	0	9	0	7	0	11	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	1	2
Mattresses	each	6	4	6	7	9	0	0	9	7	0	8	8	0	7	7	0	8	4	0	8	6	0	8	6
Rugs	do.	3	4	3	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	4	9	0	5	4	0	5	0	0	5	0

H. H. BROWNE,
Agent for Immigration.

No. 63.

(RATES OF WAGES.)

RETURN showing the Average Rate of Wages for different Classes of Labour in the Colony of New South Wales, from 1st January 1844 to the 31st December 1852, inclusive.

Trade or Calling.		1844.		1845.		1846.		1847.		1848.		1849.		1850.		1851.		1852.	
		Average Wages per diem, without Board and Lodging.	Average Wages per Annum with Board and Lodging.	Average Wages per diem, without Board and Lodging	Average Wages per annum, with Board and Lodging.	Average Wages per diem, without Board and Lodging.	Average Wages per Annum, with Board and Lodging.	Average Wages per diem, without Board and Lodging.	Average Wages per annum, with Board and Lodging.	Average Wages per diem, without Board and Lodging.	Average Wages per annum, with Board and Lodging.	Average Wages per diem, without Board and Lodgiug.	Average Wages per annum, with Board and Lodging.	Average Wages per diem, without Board and Lodging.	Average Wages per annum, with Board and Lodging.	Average Wages per diem, without Board and Lodging.	Average Wages per annum, with Board and Lodging.	Average Wages per diem, without Board and Lodging.	Average Wages per anuum. with Board and Lodging.
MALES.		*s. d.*	£	*s. d.*	£	*s. d.*	£	*s. d.*	£	*s d.*	£	*s. d.*	£	*s. d.*	£	*s. d.*	£	*s. d.*	£
Carpenters	Town	4 0	- -	4 0	- -	5 2	- -	5 6	- -	5 3	- -	4 9	- -	4 6	35	6 5	- -	9 0	
	Country	- -	21	- -	29	- -	35	- -	38	- -	39	- -	36	- -	- -	- -	42	- -	
Smiths	Town	4 0	- -	4 3	- -	5 2	- -	5 6	- -	5 3	- -	4 9	- -	4 6	35	6 8	- -	9 0	
	Country	- -	23	- -	30	- -	35	- -	39	- -	39	- -	36	- -	- -	- -	45	- -	
Wheelwrights	Town	3 6	- -	3 3	- -	4 8	- -	5 0	- -	5 3	- -	4 9	- -	4 6	36	6 4	- -	9 0	*
	Country	- -	20	- -	29	- -	35	- -	38	- -	36	- -	36	- -	- -	- -	46	- -	
Bricklayers	Town	4 0	- -	4 0	- -	5 2	- -	5 6	- -	5 3	- -	4 9	- -	4 6	38	6 0	- -	9 0	
	Country	- -	20	- -	29	- -	35	- -	39	- -	38	- -	36	- -	- -	- -	42	- -	
Masons	Town	4 0	- -	4 0	- -	5 2	- -	5 6	- -	5 3	- -	4 9	- -	4 6	37	7 8	- -	9 0	
	Country	- -	20	- -	30	- -	35	- -	39	- -	39	- -	38	- -	- -	- -	49	- -	
Farm Labourers	- -	- -	15	- -	18	- -	20	- -	23	- -	21	- -	17 to 18	- -	16 to 19	- -	18 to 22	- -	25 to 30
Shepherds	- -	- -	14	- -	17	- -	20	- -	23	- -	21	- -	17 to 18	- -	16 to 19	- -	18 to 23	- -	25 to 30
FEMALES.																			
Cooks (plain)	- -	- -	15	- -	18	- -	20	- -	22	- -	21	- -	16 to 18	- -	15 to 19	- -	16 to 25	- -	18 to 25
Housemaids	- -	- -	15	- -	15	- -	17	- -	17	- -	17	- -	13 to 14	- -	11 t 15	- -	14 to 18	- -	14 to 18
Laundresses	- -	- -	12	- -	15	- -	17	- -	19	- -	18	- -	14 to 16	- -	13 to 16	- -	14 to 18	- -	18 to 22
Nursemaids	- -	- -	10	- -	12	- -	15	- -	16	- -	14	- -	8 to 10	- -	7 to 12	- -	7 to 12	- -	15 to 18
General House Servants	- -	- -	12	- -	16	- -	16	- -	18	- -	16	- -	10 to 14	- -	12 to 15	- -	14 to 18	- -	16 to 18
Farm House Servants Dairy Women, &c.	- -	- -	10	- -	12	- -	16	- -	17	- -	16	- -	12 to 13	- -	11	- -	13	- -	14

* Since the discovery of the Gold Fields, mechanics, as well as other labourers, are unwilling to enter into any engagements of a permanent character.

H. H. BROWNE, Agent for Immigration.

VICTORIA.

No. 33.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Latrobe to the Duke of Newcastle.

(No. 139.) Melbourne, August 3, 1853.

My Lord Duke, (Received October 29, 1853.)

I have the honour to transmit herewith the Blue Book of the colony of Victoria for the year 1852.

2. It has been compiled, as far as possible, in accordance with the forms prescribed, and great pains have been taken to secure accuracy in the very numerous and minute details that have so suddenly accumulated in consequence of the extremely rapid development of every department of the public service. According to precedent, I take leave to append a few remarks with regard to the various schedules.

Taxes, Duties, &c.

3. Very considerable changes have occurred under this head. The duties of customs, the rates of pilotage, wharfage, &c. have been much modified, and in some instances wholly repealed. The existing charges are comparatively few, and are moderate, remunerative, and easy of collection.

Revenue.

4. In my Despatch, No. 71., of the 12th June 1852, accompanying the Blue Book for the last six months of the year 1851, I ventured to state that there was little doubt but that the customs revenue in 1852 "would not be far short of 300,000*l.*" It is now my pleasing duty to inform your Grace that this estimate has been exceeded by nearly 20,000*l.*, the actual revenue being 319,031*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.* The amount received during the whole of the previous year was 106,091*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*; so that in the customs alone the revenue was fully trebled. The receipts from the port and harbour dues were likewise more than trebled, and those derived from the auction duty were quadrupled. But it is in the gold and territorial revenues that the most surprising results are to be remarked. It was not until the last quarter of 1851 that the Gold Fields of Victoria began to be worked, and the amount accruing from gold licences alone to the end of that year was 21,776*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.* During the year under review, 1852, the large sum of 398,159*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* was derived from that source alone, while the escort fees for the secure conveyance of the gold amounted in the same period to 36,102*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* In the territorial revenue a similar increase is observable; for whereas in 1851 the proceeds of the land sales amounted only to 67,989*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*, in 1852, owing to the greatly increased demand for landed property, and the high prices realized, the produce was more than tenfold, being 703,855*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.* In fine, the comparative revenue of the two years, 1851 and 1852, was as 379,824*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* to 1,577,181*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*, being an increase on the total revenue of 1,197,356*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*

Expenditure.

5. The sudden accumulation of public business in the colony necessarily increased the demand for officers of every description, and the total expenditure consequently rose from 409,884*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* to 734,961*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.*, leaving an excess of income over the expenditure of 325,077*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.*

Local Revenues.

6. The revenue of the city of Melbourne was 12,245*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*, while in 1852 it amounted to 26,161*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.*, or more than double that of the preceding year.

The receipts for the town of Geelong were for the year 1851 2,785*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.*, while in the succeeding year they were trebled, their amount being 10,697*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.*

In both instances the corporations expended the principal part of their receipts in public works of utility, and they have been assisted by considerable grants from the public revenues.

Military Expenditure.

7. Her Majesty's 40th Regiment arrived on the 19th October 1852, from which date the whole expense of the four companies has been borne by the colony, including extra pay and allowances to the men, an allowance of fifteen shillings per diem to officer commanding, and seven shillings and sixpence a-day to each of the other officers. These gratuities from the colonial funds have also been extended to the officers and soldiers of the detachment of Her Majesty's 11th Regiment on service in this colony. The total expenditure, and also the amount of contingencies incurred by Great Britain for military protection in aid of the civil establishment, are explained in the schedule.

Public Works.

8. Under this head will be found a long list of finished and unfinished structures of every description, urgently needed in all parts of the colony. The rush of all classes to the Gold Fields, while it created a constant demand for all kinds of building accommodation, seriously impeded for a time the power of supply. The difficulty, however, is gradually being surmounted; for, although mechanics and artizans still command very high wages, and are in great demand, the application to their own special handicrafts is more constant and uniform.

Legislation.

9. The reports on the acts passed by the Legislative Council have been already forwarded in separate despatches from time to time. The proclamations show the large quantity of land that has been opened up for public sale.

Councils and Assemblies.

10. The schedule contains a list of the members of the Executive and Legislative Councils.

Civil Establishments.

11. This return, comprising a list of all Her Majesty's servants in the colony, shows very strikingly the large increase of officials required for the due discharge of the heavy amount of public business in every branch of the service, consequent upon the discovery of the great mineral wealth of the country.

Security for the Discharge of Duties.

12. No observations under this head seem called for.

Pensions.

13. The only pensions payable in the colony are 120*l.* per annum to the late Chief Postmaster, and 190*l.* per annum to the late Guardian of Aborigines.

Foreign Consuls.

14. There were, at the end of 1852, four consuls appointed, with the concurrence of Her Majesty. One for the kingdom of Portugal, city of Hamburg, the kingdoms of Sweden and Norway, the kingdom of Spain, the republic of Chili, and the kingdom of Denmark; the second for the United States of America; the third for France; and the fourth for Belgium.

Population.

15. No census has been taken since the 2d March 1851, when the population was declared to be 77,345. The population, on the 31st December 1852, as estimated in the present return, is nearly double, being 151,127; and there is reason to believe that the estimate is under rather than over the mark. This sudden accession of numbers is of course principally owing to immigration.

Ecclesiastical.

16. The ecclesiastical return does not show any material change requiring explanation.

Education.

16. The number of scholars of all ages and of both sexes was 7,841, showing an increase over the preceding year of 772 scholars only. The high value of every kind of labour has seriously affected the amount of instruction given to children and youth. Very young persons have been able to obtain what in England would be considered good wages for men, and this temptation has withheld many parents from sending their children to school. It is but right, however, to add, that a more wholesome tendency is now observable, and that very zealous public and private efforts have been and are being made for the increase of education.

Exchanges, Monies, &c.

18. The paper currency in circulation was 849,434*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.*, which exceeds that of 1851 by 707,847*l.* 12*s.* 11*d* The rates of exchange on bank bills drawn on London by the several banks ranged from 6½ to 10 per cent. discount; —on private bills drawn on England, and purchased by the banks, from 8 to 12 per cent. discount; on bills of exchange drawn on the adjacent colonies from par to 1½ per cent. premium. There are no means of ascertaining the amount of gold and silver coin. Of copper coin it was reported that there was great need.

Imports.

19. As will be readily imagined, the numbers under this head are very remarkable. The following is a comparative statement for the years 1851 and 1852:—

——	Number of Ships inwards.	Tonnage.	Value of Imports.
		Tons.	£
1852	1,657	408,216	4,069,742
1851	712	129,426	1,056,437
Increase	945	278,790	3,013,305

Exports.

20. The returns under this head are even more striking. Comparative statement for the years 1851 and 1852·—

——	Number of Ships outwards.	Tonnage.	Value of Exports.
		Tons.	£
1852	1,475	350,296	7,451,549
1851	658	111,005	1,422,909
Increase	817	239,291	6,028,640

The largest items in the above exports are gold and wool. The value of the first-named product is taken at the low estimate of three pounds per ounce. The following is a comparative statement of the amount and value of each for the years 1851 and 1852:—

——	Gold.		Wool.	
	Amount.	Value, at 3*l.* per oz.	Amount.	Value.
	ozs.	£	lbs.	£
1852	1,988,526$\frac{10}{13}$	6,135,728	20,047,453	1,062,787
1851	145,137$\frac{3}{12}$	438,777	16,345,468	734,618
Increase	1,843,389$\frac{7}{12}$	5,696,951	3,701,985	328,169

Agriculture.

21. The total number of acres in cultivation in 1851 was 59,298, while in 1852 it appeared to be 36,663, being a decrease of 20,365 acres. This decrease is attributable to the attraction of the agricultural population to the Gold Fields; and to the same cause is also to be ascribed the neglect of the cultivation of the vine.

With regard to live stock, the following comparative statement is presented :—

——	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
1852	34,021	431,380	6,551,506	8,996
1851	11,640	199,679	2,352,019	4,334
Increase	22,381	231,701	4,199,487	4,662

Manufactures, Mines, and Fisheries.

22. The most important item under this head is that of the Gold Fields at Ballarat, Forest and Fryers' Creeks, Bendigo, Korong, the Ovens, and Mc Ivo workings. A tabular statement of the exports in 1851 and 1852 is given above in which the amount of gold is represented at nearly two millions of ounces but this amount is by no means the whole yield of the mines. Much gold was conveyed to other colonies by escort, and more also there and elsewhere by private hand. It would be difficult, however, to state with any degree of precision the actual quantity obtained ; but there is reason to believe that the whole yield up to the end of 1852 was not far short of five millions of ounces.

Grants of Land.

23. The amount of land sold during the year 1852 has been already referred to under the head of Revenue. The quantity was 258,144 acres 1 rood and 7 perches. The purchase money amounted to the sum of 711,159*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.*

Gaols and Prisoners.

24. Under this head are given the particulars required as to the condition of the gaols at Melbourne, Geelong, Portland, and Castlemaine, with certain other information, for which columns are provided, concerning the prisoners. This completes the number of schedules prescribed for the Blue Book.

25. Some additional details are appended, as in the preceding year, respecting "Postage," "Preferable Liens on Wool," "Mortgages on Live Stock," and "Mortgages on Land."

26. The state of crime also is exemplified in the columns, of which the following is an abstract, viz :—

——	Convicted of Murder.	Of other Felonies.	Of Misdeameanors.	Criminals executed.	Civil Cases tried in the Supreme Court.
1852	2	366	103	2	80
1851	1	151	18	1	72
Increase	1	215	85	1	8

Such a statement as the above, though useful as showing the tota lincrease of crime, is no proof in itself that there has been a corresponding excess in proportion to sex, age, and population.

27. With regard, however, to this and similar statistical questions of vital importance to the community, I have the satisfaction to state to your Grace that very full, minute, and systematized details will henceforth be deduced in the colony, by means of the recently formed department of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, in which a very complete system of registration and statistics has been introduced.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) C. J. LATROBE.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

No. 34.

No. 34.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor FitzGerald to the Duke of Newcastle.

Government House, Perth, June 7, 1853.

My Lord Duke, (Received September 3, 1853.)

I do myself the honour of transmitting the Blue Book for the past year, embracing within its pages the usual statistical information.

2. Having in my Report for the year 1851 entered at considerable length, in the language of hope and confidence, into the general circumstances of the past and then condition of this colony, more especially with reference to the benefits experienced from this having been made a penal settlement, it will be unnecessary on the present occasion, in the absence of any particular circumstance calling for especial notice, to do more than briefly advert to the several heads of information furnished in the returns of the Blue Book, all of which I trust you will see realize fully my past anticipations, and afford the most satisfactory evidence of the general progress and advancement of this colony in all the elements that usually contribute sources of wealth, prosperity, and contentment, and, I am happy to say, without a single drawback at this moment.

3. This may appear strange language from the Governor of a recently made Penal Settlement, but I am bound to declare, whatever might have been the consequences and results of the introduction of convicts in other settlements, it has as yet been productive of nothing in this colony but marked benefit which is now fully admitted by even the most timid of those originally opposed to the introduction of convicts who can scarcely realize to themselves the gratifying fact of the security felt by all as to the safety of life and property in every part of this widely extended possession, notwithstanding there are nearly 2000 ticket-of-leave men scattered throughout the inhabited districts among a free population whose numbers do not reach 9,000.

4. In submitting this very favourable view, I do not wish it to be supposed for a moment that there is a total immunity from crime or minor offences, but that looking at the increase that has been given in the last two years to the general population bond and free, I doubt much if any greater increase of crime has resulted from the introduction of ticket-of-leave men than would have been the case by the introduction of an equal number of any other kind of mixed immigrants. Much of this good result is no doubt to be attributed to the state of the law which gives such strong coercive power by summary jurisdiction to the magistracy in dealing with ticket-of-leave men; and a further cause in some way I would fain hope is from the determination of many of this class to lead a new life, and thus prove that the efforts made, and being made, by Her Majesty's Government for their reformation have not been entirely fruitless.

5. *Population.*

The population at the close of the year 1852 was 8,711, of which 3,066 were females and 5,645 males. The number of the aborigines may be estimated at about 1,700, but it is impossible to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion with regard to their numbers from their wandering habits. Of the population of 8,711, 6,574 were free, 1,432 bond, and 705 military, being an increase of 1,615 over 1851.

6. *Taxes.*

I am happy to state there has been no new imposition in the way of taxes, but, on the contrary, a diminution, by the reduction of the inter-colonial postage from 4*d.* the half-ounce to 2*d.*, as of, also, the postage on foreign letters from 10*d.* the half-ounce to a universal rate of 4*d.*

7. Revenue and Expenditure.

Notwithstanding the above fact, it is not a little satisfactory to show there has been a considerable increase in the year's revenue, without the slightest approach to over-trading, but, on the contrary, the supplies have fallen far short of the wants of the colonists.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
The revenue for 1852 was - - -	37,021	15	1
Ditto 1851 - - -	25,166	18	10
Showing an increase of - - -	11,854	16	3

8. In reviewing generally the cause of this unusual increase, it is gratifying to find a great portion of it is derivable under the head of customs, a source affording such unquestionable proof of the growing capabilities of the colonists to indulge in a greater degree than heretofore in what may be in some degree termed the luxuries of life, as shown by the increased amount of imports as compared with former years.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Imports in 1852 - - - -	97,303	16	7
Ditto 1851 - - -	56,598	7	9
Showing an increase of - - -	40,705	8	10

There have been 25,326 tons of shipping inwards, showing an increase of 8,786 tons over 1851.

9. In the land sales, also, I am glad to observe an increase over that of 1851, notwithstanding that year was one in which the amount of land sold nearly doubled that of any previous year. Much of this has arisen from the facilities given to men of the yeoman class to purchase small blocks of land, even to the extent of ten acres, thus settling down a class of useful producers, who might otherwise, under a less encouraging state of things, have abandoned the colony.

10. This increased demand for land, as a single fact, is one that bespeaks more the confidence entertained by the community at large in the stability and progress of prosperity than any other that could be named.

11. It will be obvious that a Government wishing to be in advance of this encouraging state of things must proportion its expenditure to the means at its disposal. This, it will be perceived, has been the case thus:

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Expenditure in 1852 - - -	34,777	9	3
Ditto 1851 - - -	23,926	7	1
Being an increase of - - -	10,851	2	2

Yet I am obliged to add that could the expenditure have been much more in excess than it was, the public convenience and advantage would have been more generally met than at present, so great is the demand for numerous and enlarged public buildings, in consequence of the advancement and daily progressive condition of the colony.

12. Agriculture.

My remarks of the previous year will have prepared your Grace for a more encouraging report with reference to the increased amount of land brought into cultivation than I am enabled to give in this. It is somewhat difficult to assign any very satisfactory reason for this apparent supineness in the midst of an increasing population, and a certain market where bread stuffs have reached a price more than double that realised previous to this having been made a penal settlement.

13. There can, however, be little doubt much of this arises from former depression, and that notwithstanding the numbers of ticket-of-leave men and free immigrants sent to this colony, the labour rate has been, and is still, far too high. These two circumstances have tended much to limit farming enterprise; and notwithstanding that the number of persons on the whole that have emigrated hence to the gold fields was very limited under all the inducements, still such emigration was not without its influence in unsettling men's minds and deterring proprietors from investing their capital in the soil to the extent that

would otherwise have been done under different circumstances; but as most of those who went in search of the glittering delusion are returning unsuccessful, I trust in my next year's report to show the emigration has ceased to the neighbouring colonies, and that the settlers of Western Australia will one and all see the advantage of bringing into cultivation such quantity of land as will render this colony independent of any supplies from other quarters of what it has in its own power to yield in such abundance.

14. Under the head of stock is a considerable increase, notwithstanding a very much greater consumption, but to look forward to any very large addition to our present numbers in sheep or horned stock, without some new and extensive pastures be discovered, is, I am aware, in the opinion of many, nearly hopeless.

15. *Exports.*

In exports I lament to see a falling off, as compared with last year, by a sum of 2,688*l.* The causes of this, I have reason to believe, have arisen from a considerable part of the clip of 1852 not having been exported until the present year, and the export of sandal wood having entirely ceased. Also, there has been a falling off in the whale fishery, and consequently in the amount of exported oil and bone. This, it is but just to state, has not arisen from any want of exertion or daring on the part of the maritime population, but solely from the paucity of fish that have visited our shores. If to these be added the much greater consumption of articles formerly exported, and the diminished export of horses from the increased home demand, this falling off may in some way be accounted for.

16. *Mines and Minerals.*

Under this head I am happy to say there is at last a hope that we shall become exporters of lead and copper to the eastern seas. A vessel is now in Port Gregory (distant about forty miles from the Geraldine mine) with the intention of taking a freight of lead to Singapore, thus making a commencement from a district that bids fair to exceed in its exports, in a few years, those of the whole colony.

17. *Explorations.*

Although two expeditions have been dispatched on this service during the last year, I regret to say they have on the whole proved fruitless. One was sent to explore the country between the Murchison and Sharks Bay, and from thence to the mouth of the Gascoigne, with the further view of proceeding inland along the banks of that river, which was thought would lead to the discovery of good land. After reaching Sharks Bay, and advancing towards the Gascoigne, they were obliged to return again to Sharks Bay, after great suffering to both men and horses (the latter having been sixty hours without water), who were knocked up to such an extent as to render it matter of life and death returning again to the mining party at the Murchison for supplies and refreshment. For further particulars in this matter, I beg to refer you to my Despatch, No. 6, of 6th January last, enclosing the report of Assistant Surveyor Gregory on that occasion. The expedition to the southward, under the same officer, through the hitherto unknown district of Lanark, discovered nothing of importance save a small tract of good land, intersected by almost impassable scrub, some distance inland from the sea coast.

18. *Crime.*

Crime, I am happy to say, is as small as can well be expected, and without a single act of violence on the person during the year.

19. *Legislation.*

There have been fifteen Ordinances passed by the Legislative Council in 1852, as notified in my Despatches, No. 113, of 31st July 1852, and No. 20, of 12th February 1853.

20. The Branding Act is a most important one, obliging as it does all parties to brand their stock with a brand to be registered in the Surveyor General's office, failing in which, within a period of two years, the stock becomes forfeited to the Crown. This law has long been called for to render property in stock as

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

secure as other, as, before its passing, persons were enabled to claim stock as theirs to which they were not entitled, but relying on the impossibility of other parties to establish a better claim in the absence of any brand. All this, for the future, will I trust be put a stop to.

21. The Slaughter-house Act, forbidding butchers and others to kill in towns, and obliging all persons to kill at the public slaughter-house, eligibly situated at some distance from the inhabited part of the town, and well supplied with water, was one long and anxiously called for by every consideration to health and comfort. This public slaughter-house has been erected at considerable cost, and bids fair, as the population of Perth increases, to become a source of revenue to the local Government.

22. *Education.*

This important consideration is now being dealt with in a much more satisfactory manner than the limited means placed at the disposal of Government in former years admitted.

During the year 1852 the increase to the colonial revenue enabled the Government to recommend to the consideration of Council that the sum of 1,700*l.* be placed on the estimates for the erection of schoolhouses at Perth, Fremantle, and the rural districts. Those at Perth and Fremantle are estimated to cost 1,400*l.*, and will be capable of accommodating 400 scholars. Another at York is in course of completion, and will hold, when finished, ninety pupils. There will be left still a balance of 300*l.*, disposable to other districts where similar erections are proposed, provided the inhabitants subscribe one half the cost of erection. This good work will of course be continued from year to year as funds permit, and the population give earnest, by local contributions, of their readiness to meet the views of Government. In connexion with this subject, I am happy to inform your Grace that we are much indebted to the kind assistance of the Colonial Church Society for having sent to this colony, at my solicitation, a well trained schoolmaster, to whom they propose to give a salary of 50*l.* a year for the present, this Government giving 30*l.* in addition, and paying 100*l.*, the cost of the master's outfit.

23. This gentleman is now at the head of the Perth Government School, assisted by his wife, who manages the younger children, the whole arrangement giving great satisfaction to the public at large (as shown by their having 108 pupils), who, from becoming somewhat more independent in their circumstances than in former years, evince a greater anxiety for the education of their children.

24. *Aborigines.*

With reference to the aborigines, I regret being unable to report favourably of the success of our exertions in their behalf. The school removed from Gallillitup and established at York under the charge of the Wesleyan mission at considerable labour and expense, and to which the local Government promised to contribute the sum of 150*l.* a year towards the maintenance of the native children, has, I regret to say, proved a total failure, nearly all the young of both sexes having deserted, after several years' residence, into the bush. The difficulty of keeping them, as they advance to the state of adolescence, within the confinement and restriction of civilized life has hitherto proved insurmountable. Our only hope is to take them while infants from their parents, if possible, and exclude them from all intercourse with the bush natives. This, and this alone, can wean them to a love of our habits.

25. Archdeacon Wollaston is now making an effort in this way, as well as the York Wesleyan mission, so soon as children can be obtained.

26. The Sisters of Mercy have no less than ten native girls in their establishment who were brought to them when not more than four or five years old. These girls have shown themselves not inferior, in aptitude for learning, to the white race of their own age, and in truth form a most interesting group.

27. In Perth there are no less than five public schools receiving Government aid, as also several private ones, relying on their own resources.

28. In Fremantle two public schools, one for boys and the other for girls, also receive Government aid, and are, I have reason to think, well attended, as also several private ones.

29. In Guildford the school is under the charge of a clergyman of the Church of England, receiving Government aid. There are also schools at York, Bunbury, and Albany, under lay masters paid by Government.

30. *Ecclesiastical.*

The giving to this province three additional clergymen of the Church of England, half of whose stipends is paid by the imperial and the other half by the colonial Government, is a measure that has been hailed with unmixed satisfaction by all, but more especially by those more immediately interested.

These gentlemen have been stationed, one at York, another at Bunbury, and the third at Fremantle, where, I am glad to learn, they have full and attentive congregations, many of whom attend outside the church porch from the limited nature of the accommodation, which is an evil that is being gradually met by giving increased accommodation, more especially at Perth and Fremantle, where the liberal donations of Her Majesty's Government have enabled the trustees, by the erection of galleries, to establish a much greater number of free seats than formerly.

31. In York I hope, ere another year, to see a new and more capacious church erected by the assistance of subscriptions from home, the contributions of the local Government, those of the inhabitants of the district, and, lastly, aid from Her Majesty's Government, in consideration of the several hundreds of ticket-of-leave men now located in that district.

32. *Judicial.*

This department is without change, and calling for no particular remark, save that the growing importance of this colony, as well as its increase of property and population, will render it my duty without further delay to bring under the notice of Her Majesty's Government the necessity that exists for establishing a superior court of civil and criminal jurisdiction in this part of Her Majesty's dominions.

33. *Gaols.*

I am happy to say that within the last two years, with the aid of ticket-of-leave labour, there have been erected small but secure gaols in the districts of Guildford, York, Toodyay, Bunbury, Albany, and the Vasse, yet there is a great want of a large gaol at Perth as the principal correctional establishment for colonial prisoners, where classification, with such other regulations and system of discipline as is found to work well in the best conducted prisons in England, can be carried out. Hitherto the pressure of public works has prevented the erection of this building, but I trust it will not be deferred longer than another year.

34. There is also the utmost necessity for enlarging the accommodation of the colonial gaol at Fremantle, in consequence of the crews of ships invariably quitting their vessels with the view of ultimately reaching the gold fields, regardless of breaking their articles or the penalties of imprisonment consequent on such dereliction of duty.

35. The main convict prison at Fremantle is at length making some progress, and if the number of prisoners be kept up to 600, I am not without hope that it will be ready for occupation in eighteen months.

36. *Postal.*

This is a branch of the public service which, from the recent advent of steam communication to the Australian colonies, the community of this colony have taken the most lively interest in, as a measure that they had hoped would have brought them rapid and certain communication from Europe to the principal port, Fremantle, in close proximity with the seat of Government, and by far the greater part of the population.

37. Your Grace may judge, then, their bitter disappointment in finding that such is not the intended arrangement, and that in place of getting their letters delivered within fifty or sixty days, they are now only left at uncertain intervals at Albany, nearly the most remote part of the colony, from which their transport is subject to the delay and uncertainty of a land carriage of over 300 miles through a trackless bush, with several unbridged rivers to cross, which in

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

the winter season are impassable with a cart having nearly half a ton weight of letters, papers, books, &c., the usual average weight of the mail.

38. I may as well state there is no pecuniary sacrifice the colonists are not prepared to make, to induce both Companies to call at Fremantle, where every assistance possible, in the power of Government, will be given them, as the master of the "Chusan" was told when he called here.

39. Your Grace could not confer a greater boon on the colonists, than by interesting yourself in this matter.

40. *Surveys.*

The Survey Department have been employed in marking out 14,373¾ acres of land in 132 blocks; 91 town and suburban allotments, Government reserves, &c.; marking out, and partly making, 219 miles of road, mapping, plotting, &c.

41. *Banks.*

There is but one joint stock bank in the colony, with a circulation of 7,000*l.*

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES FITZGERALD.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

No. 35.

No. 35.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor Sir H. E. F. Young to the Right Hon. Sir John Pakington Bart.

(No. 31.)

Sir, Adelaide, March 14, 1853.

In transmitting the annual Blue Book for 1852, I have the honour to submit a condensed summary of some of the principal statistics of the colony in the past year, and to make such general observations as may serve to indicate the progress of local improvement during the last few years.

2. *Population, Pauperism, Crime.*

The number of inhabitants at the end of 1852, exclusively of the military guard in Adelaide, and of the Aborigines, may be reckoned at 68,663.

The number of destitute persons relieved during 1852, for periods varying between three and six months, was 80; for longer than six months, 75; and for the entire year 1852, 32. The total pecuniary amount of the relief in 1852 was 1,989*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*

The number of convictions in 1852, in the Supreme Court, was 38; in the Police Court of the city of Adelaide the cases, not being felonies, were 859.

3. *Climate and Diseases.*

The highest range of the thermometer in 1852 was 105°; the lowest 44°; the average is 67°. The number of days on which rain fell in 1852 was 115 days; and the total quantity 27·34 inches.

The most steady rains, both in winter and summer, begin with the wind at about north-east, the rain falling greatly and the wind light, both gradually increasing as the latter veers round to the north, when the rain is much heavier, and still increasing until the wind is about north-west, when the heaviest fall takes place.

After this, the wind draws round to the west and south-west, when the rain gradually ceases, or at least only occurs in heavy squalls and showers, and the weather clears up. The period occupied by a continuous fall of rain rarely

exceeds twelve hours. The wind will, however, often hang at about west, with a few points variation to the south for some days, during which rain constantly occurs in showers, but no lengthened fall unless the wind has backed round to north.

The heaviest showers occur after a hot north-east wind, drawing round to north-west, at which point an inch of rain has fallen in less than half an hour, accompanied by thunder and lightning. With reference to the connexion between the weather and the barometer, it is to be remarked, that the latter invariably falls with a north-east wind, rising with a south-west one, generally attaining its lowest point with the wind at north-west, and a strong gale blowing, —the quicksilver rising rapidly with the wind to the south of west.

Generally throughout the year, during fine weather, a land and sea breeze alternate. About sunset, the wind blows at about south-east to east, dying away towards daylight; a light sea-breeze from west to south-west coming up about nine A.M.; or else the night wind, towards morning, draws round from east to north-east by north, to north-west and west towards the afternoon.

Should it hang to the east of north, with a falling barometer, it is a certain indication of a hot wind.

As respects disease, I find the admissions into the Adelaide Hospital in 1852 were 342, viz.: 226 males and 116 females; of these, 32 males and 1 female were admitted on payment of fees.

The deaths were, 44 males, 17 females; the fever cases were 51, the mortality 15; diseases of the brain 29, mortality 12.

The daily average cost of each patient was 1*s.* 7*d.* The average duration of the patients' stay in the hospital was, for acute diseases, 27 days for males, 30 for females; chronic diseases, 130 for males, 136 for females.

4. *Agriculture.*

The harvest of 1852 is reckoned to be as large as in any preceding year. In addition to the local consumption, grain and other farm produce was exported to the neighbouring gold colony in 1852 to the value of 220,000*l.*

The price of bread in Adelaide is $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ the pound; the maximum price of wheat in 1852 was 12*s.* per bushel; oats, 15*s.*; barley, 6*s.* The average may be taken at about one half of these prices respectively.

At the present date, wheat is selling at 7*s.* 6*d.* per bushel.

At the Agricultural and Horticultural Exhibition in Adelaide this year, the prize wheat weighed 67 lbs. $11\frac{1}{2}$ oz. per bushel; the prize barley, 57 lbs. 2 oz. per bushel. There were several competitors who produced wheat weighing 65 lbs. 11 oz., 65 lbs. 6 oz., 65 lbs. 5 oz., and 64 lbs. 10 oz.

5. *Land Sales and Surveys.*

The total number of acres of Crown land sold in 1852 was 86,672, being an increase of 4,083 acres over the sales of 1851, and an increase of 21,723 acres over the sales of 1850.

The total amount realized in 1852 was 99,081*l.*, of which 46,220*l.* was obtained by auction, and 52,860*l.* without auction; the lands having been once exposed to auction remain unsold, and being afterwards taken up at the minimum price of 1*l.* per acre.

The price at auction averaged 1*l.* 7*s.* $3\frac{1}{10}d.$ per acre.

The total amount of remission to naval and military settlers in 1852 was 942*l.* 14*s.*

The total number of acres surveyed in 1852 is 58,169; the average cost per acre of field-work surveys was $4\frac{83}{100}d.$

The whole expense of the Surveyor-General's Department was 3,246*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* or 1*s.* $1\frac{4}{100}d.$ per acre.

The total quantity of land surveyed and sold is 790,077 acres.

A line of road from Wellington on the river Murray towards the diggings at Mount Alexander was surveyed for a distance of 261 miles. At spots varying from 12 to 17 miles apart, sections of land have been marked off for sale, and water reserves made at the wells. Twelve miles from the eastern boundary of the colony on the overland route to Mount Alexander, the new township of Border Town has been laid out and exposed for sale; a township

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

also at Port Elliot, the seaport of the river Murray in Encounter Bay, has been laid out and exposed for sale. The Port Elliot lots have averaged 99*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per acre; the Border Town lots, 11*l.* 16*s.* per acre.

In a separate Despatch, No. 19, of 13th February last, I have requested that application should be made to the Master General of the Ordnance for three sappers, in order to make up the detachment of that useful corps, now in and paid by the colony, to fifteen men. Annexed are the usual annual Report and Returns of the Surveyor-General.

Encl. No. 1 to 5.

Surveyor-General's department. Lands sold, &c. pp. 237-244.

6. *Immigration.*

The total number sent by the Commissioners, and landed in the colony in 1852, was 5,279, of whom 2,972 were from England, 1,155 from Scotland, and 1,152 from Ireland. The average cost to the colony of the passage of each adult appears to have been 13*l.* 12*s.* $7\frac{10}{19}$*d.* The demand for female domestic servants, of whom 469 arrived in 1852, continues unabated. In my Despatch No. 65, of the 18th October last, there was forwarded a requisition for a considerable number of miners.

The Commissioners' immigrants in 1852 arrived in 19 vessels, averaging 667 tons each; the average voyage was 101½ days; the excess of males over females was 273.

The immigrants in 1852, who paid their own passage, numbered 15,116; the total immigration in 1852 was 20,395; the total excess of males over females was 12,529.

The total emigration from the colony was 15,976; the excess of males over females emigrating was 11,412; thus partially restoring the balance of the sexes.

The actual excess of males immigrating into, over those emigrating from, the colony in 1852, was 1,117.

The difference between the number of immigrants into the colony and the number emigrating from it in 1852, was 4,419 souls.

The mortality on the voyages in 1852 was three per cent.

The remittances during 1852 from the colony to the Land and Emigration Commissioners were 48,523*l.* During the present year, up to this date, they have amounted to 64,480*l.*

This increase of the immigration fund, among many other public benefits, has resulted from local legislation on the price of bullion, the assaying of gold, and the opening up of the overland route to the gold fields, which encouraged and facilitated the labouring population to return with their gains from Mount Alexander; hence the large investments in land.

7. *Revenue and Expenditure.*

The receipts of the general colonial revenue in 1852 was 102,325*l.*; the expenditure, 88,238*l.*

The land-fund revenue was 121,137*l.*; the expenditure, 84,601*l.*, of which, as previously noted, the sum of 48,523*l.* was remitted for the introduction of labour.

The colonial bonded debt of 85,800*l.*, the liquidation of which, in instalments, commenced in 1848, was extinguished in 1852 from the Crown moiety of the land fund.

The amount expended on roads from 1849 to 1852 has averaged 18,524*l.*

The assay office and overland gold-escort revenue in 1852 was 19,711*l.*; the expenditure, 15,767.

8. *Exports and Imports.*

The total exports in 1852, exclusive of bullion and coin, are of the value of 736,267*l.*; the total imports, 538,973*l.*

The total tonnage, inwards and outwards, in 1852 was 202,507 tons.

The number of voyages of foreign vessels to and from South Australia in 1851 and 1852, which, until the repeal of the Navigation Laws, would have been prohibited as to the carriage of goods and passengers between the ports of British possessions, were, inwards, 16 ships; outwards, 17 ships.

9. *Education.*

In January 1852 the Government Inspector of Schools reported, that from his visits, and from the communications made to him by several of the teachers, a considerable improvement in the management and progress of many of the schools was ascertained to exist; and that the advantages of inspection were beginning to be manifested, by an increased interest in the subject of education on the part of the parents, and a spirit of emulation among the children. The state of the times, and the migrations to the gold fields, were, however, then producing a severe check, and had already caused the abandonment of several schools, and the intention speedily to close many more. The great bulk of the teachers were suffering most severely, in common with the whole community.

In January 1853 the schools in Adelaide were 27 in number, and in the country districts, 42; the scholars, 3,283; and the amount of aid disbursed by the Central Board of Education, under the new Act, which came into force on the 1st May 1852, was 3,326*l.*

Annexed are the reports of the Central Board of Education for the year 1852.

Encl. No. 6 A. to O. Education and schools, pp. 245–257.

10. *Post Office.*

I annex a table of the despatch and arrival of inland mails throughout the colony in 1852. The revenue was about 7,200*l.*, and the expenditure 6,037*l.*

Encl. No. 7. Table of the despatch and arrival of inland mails, pp. 258, 259.

11. *Aborigines.*

The following particulars are extracted from the quarterly reports of the Protector of Aborigines during 1852, and from communications received from Archdeacon Hale.

In the first quarter of the year, the Protector reported that there were upwards of 200,000 sheep in the charge of native shepherds; that they had been useful during the last harvest; were in general well paid for their labour; and had rendered valuable service to the stock-owners around the lakes by preventing the spread of bush fires.

In the Guichen Bay and south-eastern districts, they were useful as bullock-drivers or shepherds, but that they never remained any length of time with one person. Some had accompanied the colonists to the gold fields.

The settlers experienced great inconvenience, from their European shepherds leaving for the gold fields; and it was reckoned that in the last-mentioned district 150,000 sheep were under the care of the Aborigines.

In the Port Lincoln district, with the exception of one petty theft, the conduct of the Aborigines is reported to be particularly satisfactory.

Of the Training Institution, Archdeacon Hale says: "Even my own sanguine "expectations did not lead me to anticipate a success so complete and triumphant as that which has attended our efforts, nor so rapid an increase in the "number of the inmates of the institution. We are carrying on sundry kinds "of work with spirit and activity: amongst these I may mention the manufacture of bricks, which I have lately introduced, and which is likely to form an "important feature in our operations. We are also commencing the formation "of a large garden. There is one most important feature in the aspect of our "affairs worthy of particular attention, and that is the striking fact that nearly "all our proceedings and undertakings are now carried on almost entirely by "means of the natives themselves. I have to tell you that the Port Lincoln "natives are at the present time (November 1852) in use in the district, as "shepherds, &c., to an extent never before thought of, and are rendering important services to the settlers. Our Adelaide youths have now taken a "position which has amazed every one. Our own shearing was accomplished "so admirably, that I have been able to undertake to shear for two different "parties since: one of these undertakings has been already completed, and our "men are now engaged in the other. I am thankful to say our crops bear a "most promising appearance at the present time, and I hope in a few weeks to "see the same hands which are now using the sheep shears so expertly, employing their sickles with as much effect upon a golden treasure of their own

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

" producing. To see a band of Australian Aborigines reaping the fruit of their " own labour, upon their own soil, and for their own subsistence, is a sight " worth looking upon. How it would rejoice us, if your Excellency could be " present to witness it; I am sure you would feel that you were rewarded for " the interest and the thought and the care which you have bestowed in " fostering the infant days of our institution.

" Amongst the exciting events of these times, such matters will gain but a " small portion of general attention; but the day when their importance will " be confessed will arrive."

The Protector on his return from Port Lincoln, whither he went to ascertain, from inquiry and observation on the spot, the real state of feeling between the white and black population, reports his opinion, that there will be no more disturbances, unless fresh country be opened out and settled.

The recent establishment of depôts for distributing food to the Aborigines at seasons when their native resources usually fail, has conduced in a great measure to the maintenance of order.

From Korlkoo, 50 miles above Moorunde, on the river Murray, the Sub-Protector reports the Aborigines to be peaceable and well-disposed, and to have made themselves extremely useful to travellers to the gold fields, and a brisk barter has been kept up, much to the advantage of the natives. The squatters on the banks of the river can also bear witness to the great and important services rendered to them during the scarcity of labour, and on several occasions Aborigines have been left in the sole charge of the squatters' property, and in no instance has the confidence been abused. In the northern districts of the colony, the settlers received in 1852 good service from the Aborigines during the lambing season; and one of the largest flock-owners informed the Protector that he had no extra European labourers on his stations during the season, the Aborigines performing the whole work.

The whole of the European males in the district of the Bremer Creek having been absent for some months at the diggings of the province of Victoria, the females had no complaints to prefer against the Aborigines, but had been glad to receive their assistance in procuring firewood.

The following letter from the Lord Bishop of Adelaide to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, on the training institution for natives at Port Lincoln, having recently obtained publicity in the local newspapers, I subjoin it as containing the most recent account (February 1853) of this interesting experiment permanently to civilize at least some of the Aborigines of this colony:

MY DEAR HAWKINS, Port Lincoln, February 14, 1853.

HAVING long been desirous of visiting the Native Mission at Poonendie, under Archdeacon Hale, to ascertain its progress, and to report to the Society upon the degree of success with which his disinterested efforts have been blessed, I gladly availed myself of a favourable opportunity, and embarking in a small coasting trader of 50 tons, the "Bandicoot," which plies between Adelaide and this place, reached the settlement on Thursday, February 3d, having left home on the preceding Monday. It is 190 miles by sea, west of Adelaide. Like every other district, it has been temporarily drained of its male population by the gold diggings of Victoria; but since my last visit, in October 1849, a few cottages, and the pretty church of white limestone, have been erected, showing signs of progress even in this thinly peopled township. On the first occasion when I visited this place, in July 1849, I gave the particulars of a melancholy ride to the scene of destruction, where five natives had fallen victims to flour mixed with arsenic, which they had stolen from a shepherd's hut. On my second visit I had the satisfaction of joining in marriage a native couple, Nytolni and Kilputko, in the presence of the Governor, Lady Young, Mr. Moorhouse, the protector of natives, and many others, in the Court-house. It is with gladness of heart that I now am able to report finding this same couple living happily together at Poonendie, under the Archdeacon's eye; the husband shepherding 1,800 sheep, and his wife hutkeeping for him, at regular wages with rations. This omen of success is happily corroborated and followed up by other instances of solid progress in industrial habits, civilized life, and Christian behaviour.

After officiating together with the Archdeacon in the Church (St. Thomas's) on February 6, when I confirmed five young women, residents of the place, we left for Poonendie early on Tuesday morning. The road winds along the picturesque shores of Boston Bay, and after crossing the pretty little valley of the River Tod, brought us to cottages and huts which form the mission settlement of Poonendie. Besides the clap-boarded cottage in which the Archdeacon lives, three others accommodate the schoolmaster,

the overseer, and the working foreman. Fourteen smaller huts contain eleven married native couples and the other children of both sexes. A kitchen and offices, washing-shed, &c., complete the present hamlet of Poonendie, at some distance above and below which, on the river, three other stone detached cottages also belong to the mission. The native reserve set apart by the local Government for the use of the institution comprise a fine grassy park-like plain at the base of a range of hills of moderate height, which afford pasturage for between 3,000 and 4,000 sheep. This native reserve is so essentially connected with the plan of the mission, that I must here enter at some length into the peculiar nature and difficulties of a mission to the Australian aborigines, which, not having been sufficiently provided against, have caused the failure of every attempt hitherto made in this and the neighbouring colonies to reclaim, civilize, and convert these interesting though degraded relics of our common humanity.

Unlike the other portions of the Malay race, which appears more or less to have peopled the various groups of the Pacific Polynesia, the Australian possesses not the slightest implements or arts of civilization. The inhabitant of the South Seas cultivates his provision ground, owns property, builds houses, canoes, makes cloth or matting, fish-hooks, stone adzes, builds temples, worships idols, acknowledges no kind of feudal chieftainship. The Australian, on the other hand, makes nothing but a spear or cloak of skins, a small net or mat of grass to hold the roots he digs up, or the opossum skins which he preserves. A few branches torn from the trees form his shelter. He owns no superior in his tribe, holds all property in common, is but a wandering hunter within the limits of a certain territory, engaged in frequent feuds with neighbouring tribes, treating the wives as slaves, and, by a tyrannical polygamy, appropriating them to the old men of the tribe, or from time to time relaxing this custom into promiscuous intercourse, occasionally driven by starvation to practise infanticide and even cannibalism.

Such is the degraded state of the native Australian, and such the difficulties of taming, educating, and Christianizing these bond-slaves of Satan. In the conversion of the Southern islanders, it is well known how much native agency was employed, and how the conversion of some chiefs facilitated the overthrow of idolatry in many of the islands. The missionary in Australia is deprived of all such instrumentality. He has no mind sufficiently developed on which to work; and there is no native authority which, when converted, is able to teach and influence others. The intellect of the wild Australian adult appears incapable, almost, of being reasoned with. The next step was obviously to bring the young under education. This accordingly was successfully attempted, and the young Australian was found as capable of being taught as his white brother. Nevertheless, here also many drawbacks and difficulties were to be encountered. If the schools were established in the "bush," then there was the counteracting influence of the elder natives, the filth of the "worley," the contamination of native customs and rites, and the seductions of the immemorial corrobory. No sooner was the grown-up girl or boy in some measure tamed, instructed, and impressed with the truths of religion, than the former was claimed as the affianced wife of some elder kinsman; and the latter was summoned to go through the initiatory rites, by which he was admitted to the rank of "young man," and permitted to have a wife, if he could get one, as the number of men appears to be considerably in excess. . . . . .

The Archdeacon devoted himself to the holy object of converting, if possible, the remnant that was left, and saving them from the ravages of disease and infamy. The principles on which he proposed to proceed were pointed out by past experience and former failure. They were, isolation, industrial education, as well as the usual schooling, marriage, separate dwellings, hiring, and service for wages; gradual and progressive moral improvement, based upon Christian instruction, Christian worship, and Christian superintendence. Without disturbing the school at Adelaide (which he proposed to leave as an elementary training establishment), he desired to draft from time to time the elder boys and girls to the mission station at Port Lincoln. Thus isolated from native pollution and temptations to vice in Adelaide, he proposed to educate, to employ, and to Christianize them. Hence a considerable tract of land became necessary as a native reserve, on which they might be maintained and employed in the various occupations of an Australian farm and sheep-station. For this purpose, Boston Island, which closes Boston Bay, Port Lincoln to seaward, containing about four square miles, was pitched upon for the mission. It affords pasturage for 1,200 sheep, as well as land fit for agriculture and garden ground; the opportunity of fishing; and is near enough to the settlement to procure medical aid and the supply of the other wants of civilized life. There accordingly the Archdeacon landed, September 9th, 1850, with five married couples and one native lad, besides a schoolmaster and a carpenter. A tent was pitched for the females, and a hut generally constructed for the Archdeacon and his companions. There evening prayer was held by the little band of Christians and catechumens, the commencement of that system of social worship for the mission, at which, during the last week, I was privileged to assist on several occasions. The inability to find fresh water, after sinking several wells, necessitated removal, after a sojourn of a few weeks, to some better-watered spot. Poonendie, or the River Tod, was accordingly selected; and in order to carry out the system of isolation and industrial employment, the surrounding district was proclaimed a native reserve, exempting it thereby from sale to private individuals. It includes a small run for 3,000 sheep. Fear of being put to death by the wild natives, according to the prevailing custom among

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

the native tribes, was thought a sufficient restraint upon the Adelaide school children to prevent them from leaving the station, while the various duties of farming, sheep and cattle herding for the young men, offered the best means of training these young people to the habits and duties of civilized life. The Archdeacon had first to gain their affection. His simple, kind, firm, Christian earnestness, teaching, controlling, reproving, governing, in short, with enlightened charity, these children of the bush, has at length been blessed with a considerable degree of success. Many young adult natives, who would have belonged to the most degraded portion of the human family, are now clothed and in their right minds, sitting at the feet of Jesus, and intelligently worshipping, through Him, their Heavenly Father.

Let us look at the present results, under the heads of civilization, moral training, and Christian attainments. 1st. We find eleven married couples decently clothed, clean in their persons, keeping their own huts and clothes in order, and much attached to each other, in place of the promiscuous unchastity and the brutal degradation of the native women in their wild state. A farm of 20 acres has been fenced, ploughed, reaped, and stacked by these children of the soil. Two flocks are wholly under their charge. These they have shorn, besides two other flocks belonging to settlers; and five are just about to shear the lambs of Mr. Peter, at 18*s.* per hundred. I saw an excellent kiln of bricks, which, under the direction of a brickmaker from Adelaide, they had helped to make, mould, and burn. In fact, while the other settlers at Port Lincoln were much hampered by the migration of their servants and shepherds to the Victoria diggings, the Archdeacon was able to carry on the improvements of the mission premises, the labours of the farm, as well as assist his neighbours with native shearers, who shear remarkably well. Secondly, in regard to moral training, the wild native knows little or nothing of the value of money or property; but at Poonendie the mission hands earn weekly wages, and, what is more, "shop" for themselves at the store in Port Lincoln, or even send up orders to Adelaide for goods. This indicates a real mental and moral development. The following purchases were made by one of the mission natives, Kewne, for himself and friends, while I was present:—a pair of shoes, two pairs of trousers, a blue woollen shirt, a packet of currants and raisins for puddings, a flask of salad oil for the hair; a bonnet was looked out for his wife, but left for her determination, and a shawl for the throat rejected as being too dear. The same youth, had he been left to native influence after leaving school, would probably have become, after a short time, a dirty, ragged, diseased, lazy sheep-stealer, or an occasional hewer of wood and drawer of water for some of the inhabitants of Adelaide or settlers in the bush. He is now a nice-looking, decent, intelligent, well-conducted young man. Thirdly, with respect to conversion, when the Archdeacon came in from Poonendie to meet me, he was followed by ten of the elder boys and young men, who asked leave to go to meet the Bishop. Some I had known in the Sunday-school at Adelaide. I was agreeably surprised to see them nicely dressed in the usual clothing worn by settlers, check shirts, light summer coats, plaid trousers, with shoes, and felt hats, articles mostly purchased with their own earnings. They were better dressed than the labouring class in general at home. They had brought their blankets, blacking, brushes, &c., making the broad verandah of a wool-shed their sleeping-place, and cooking their meals at a fire in the yard. Not far off was a small native camp, and the contrast between these two groups would have convinced any candid observer of the truth for which the Archdeacon has always and steadily contended, viz., that the Aborigines are not only entitled to our Christian regard, but are capable, under God's blessing, of being brought out of darkness into light, and from the power of Satan unto God.

It was very pleasing to see these young men on Sunday morning before church, sitting together reading the New Testament or hymn-books, which they had brought with them, and afterwards filling, at both services, two benches in the pretty little church. Most of them were catechumens, whom the Archdeacon thought he could recommend as fit to be baptized. Accordingly, on Thursday the 13th, at Poonendie, I conversed severally with ten men and Tanda, the wife of Conwillan, in the presence of the Archdeacon. The native manner is naturally shy, reserved, and incommunicative, but gentle and unimpassioned.

After hearing them and asking them questions, I agreed with the Archdeacon that there was good ground for admitting them, by baptism, into the ark of Christ's Church, believing them to be the subjects of God's grace and favour. We had regular evening service at sundown; and after the second lesson I baptized Thomas Nytchie, James Naroring, Samuel Conwillan, Joseph Mudlong, David Tolbonko, John Wangaru, Daniel Toodko, Matthew Kowrie, Timothy Tartan, Isaac Petpowie, and Martha Tanda, wife of Clonwillan. The other women and girls were not yet so advanced as Martha and Annette, a little Swan River native, who has long formed part of the Archdeacon's family. Each native answered for himself distinctly according to the service for adult baptism; and, from their devotional manner and previous answers, I have reason to believe that they understood and intended to keep the vow which they then voluntarily made. On the following morning I consecrated the cemetery, where the remains of those who have died repose. Of these—eight in number—three, in addition to Tankanano (of whose last illness and happy death I sent you a printed account), gave strong evidence of their dying faith and assured hope.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

I must here observe, with respect to this mortality, that, compared with Europeans, the ordinary native is slight in frame and feeble in constitution, easily brought low by sickness, and pining away often from unaccountable causes, principally pulmonary complaints aggravated through their own thoughtlessness and roving mode of life. The seeds of disease have also been widely spread through the native tribes since their contact with Europeans; and hence dwindling away of the race from premature death and fruitless marriages.

One more incident I may mention in proof of their progress in civilization—a cricket match played by the Poonendie lads and young men on a holiday given on the occasion of my visit. The author of the "Diary of an Invalid," if I remember rightly, mentions meeting in his travels with an Eton eleven playing the world. I was not less pleased at watching, with the Archdeacon, two Australian native elevens thus enjoying themselves; and remarked not only their neatness in fielding and batting, but, what was far more worthy of note, the perfect good-humour which prevailed throughout the game—no ill-temper shown or angry appeals to the umpire, as is generally the case in a match of Whites. I have little more to add than that the mission is again strengthened by the accession of Mr. George Wollaston, son of Archdeacon Wollaston, who will act as overseer of the sheep and farm labours. A good schoolmistress is shortly expected from England, and thus the education of the younger boys and girls will be well carried on. A new schoolroom is projected, and subscriptions are collecting for the purpose. It appears to me that the mission is so consolidated as to admit of gradual enlargement. There is now a small body of trained Christian natives, the nucleus of a native church. The Archdeacon and all friends of the mission have reason to thank God and take courage. His blessing will never fail to attend enlightened zeal, chastened and sustained as that is in Mr. Hale by Christian love and firmness of purpose.

I sail in a few days for Adelaide, when the wind serves. Meanwhile I remain, yours truly,

AUGUSTUS ADELAIDE.

12. *Legislation and Progress of Local Improvement.*

Some idea of the progress and state of the colony at successive periods of time may be gathered from noting the number and nature of the laws which were enacted during the administration of each of its several Governors.

Annexed, therefore, to this Despatch will be found a list, not only of the Acts of 1852, but of all the laws which have ever been passed in the colony up to the present date. Repealed and disallowed Acts are included in the list, because, although no longer operative, they are, in their degree, as much exponents of the past condition of the province as existing laws are indicative of its present state. During the administration in 1837 and 1838 of the first Governor, Sir John Hindmarsh, ten ordinances were passed.

Encl. No. 8.

List of all the laws passed in the colony, p. 260.

In 1839, 1840, and part of 1841, under Colonel Gawler, the second Governor, twenty-three ordinances were enacted.

From 1841 to 1845, under the third Governor, Sir George Grey, eighty-five ordinances were passed, of which thirty-three up to the 18th February 1843 emanated from the Legislative Council, composed, until that time, of the Governor and four officials; and the remainder were the Legislative measures of the Council, after its enlargement by the addition to the four official members of four other members nominated by the Crown, but not being holders of office.

In 1846, 1847, and part of 1848, thirty-two ordinances were enacted, during the administration of the fourth Governor, Colonel Robe.

From August 1848 to the present time, eighty-five Legislative measures have been enacted.

Of these, thirty-eight were passed by the Legislative Council, composed, up to 1850, of the Governor and eight nominees of the Crown; and forty-seven were the Acts of a Legislature wisely popularized in 1851, by the Governor ceasing to preside, and by the introduction into the Council of sixteen Elective members associated with eight nominees of the Crown, having, as a body, the privilege of nominating their own speaker.

Reforms, to be accurately judged of, require that the point at which they commenced should be observed, for, although in the progress of the future, improvements will be surpassed in number and importance, the earliest beneficial changes are at least entitled to be distinguished as precedents. In glancing, therefore, at the administrative changes which have taken place in

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

the Local Government since 1848, it is necessary to bear in mind some general idea of the less popular system which previously prevailed.

This may be most concisely but exactly expressed by saying, that nothing could be done, or even projected, whether insignificant and local; or great and important to the public at large; without the personal intervention of the Governor.

Had he been ubiquitous, omniscient, and unerring, there would no doubt still have been no stint in the use of the privilege to censure and grumble, which is more or less characteristic of all free men. As, however, at least the ordinary deficiencies in these superhuman qualities were inherent in his nature, it was of personal, not less than of public importance, that the office of Governor should be relieved of detail duties throughout the entire colony; the efficient performance of which it were vain to expect from any one individual, even if other appropriate functions of a different and more comprehensive kind had not sufficiently monopolized the time and attention of the head of the general Government. Since 1848, therefore, the aim has been, gradually, as opportunities offered, to adopt the constitutional principle, that the Central Executive should not attempt to engross to itself all the powers of the state, great and small, but that they should be distributed among local authorities; and that even in matters appertaining properly and exclusively to the general Government, the votes of the popular representatives in the Legislature should be allowed a paramount influence.

Very much is yet required to be done, to carry out this principle to its due extent in the rural districts; nor, in those instances in which it has been adopted, could it be suddenly or easily introduced and applied. The difficulties and occasional failures of the early trials of this principle, the disinclination to levy local assessments, even for local objects; the suspicions which were expressed that the Executive resorted to local authorities as an escape from responsibility, and as a relief of its own proper labours; are petty details not worth being saved from oblivion.

Enclosure No. 9.

Rules and regulations of Her Majesty's Gaol at Adelaide, p. 274.

But the policy of creating Local Courts for the recovery of small debts, and trial and punishment of minor offences; the usefulness of admitting the taxpayers in District Councils to exercise a control over their own local affairs; of making the burthen of expenditure to be locally felt, and its application to be locally regulated, and thereby imparting to the districts benefited by the expenditure a lively interest in keeping it within economical bounds; is an ancient and an inherited policy, which, not only remaining unimpaired by time, but receiving from it fresh applications and developments, may be perhaps remembered in the future annals of South Australia as having assumed a permanent character under the administration which commenced in 1848. It is to be hoped, that here, as elsewhere, this principle will eventually prove the means of calling into healthful activity all those popular and local instincts and attachments; that invigorating, yet amicable rivalry; that diffusion of power which prevents central dominion from becoming despotic; and that habit of local self-government, which there is experience to prove is the perfection of civil polity.

The City Commissioners, and next following them, their elected successors —the Municipal Corporation of Adelaide,—whose Act of Incorporation is capable of extension, without fresh legislation, to any other of the towns of the colony, on the application of the ratepayers.

The Trinity Board of Port Adelaide, which, in addition to the powers enjoyed by its prototype at Deptford, is a Marine Board to provide for the more convenient engagement and discharge of seamen; the Elective, Central, and District Boards of Roads and Bridges; the Local or District Courts of inferior jurisdiction; are existing instances of the utility of the application of local power to local affairs.

The Local Courts bear as close, albeit humble, affinity to the English county courts as the present circumstances of the colony render desirable or feasible. They are probably destined, by the example of their cheap, summary, and simple mode of procedure, eventually to bring about the adoption in the higher legal tribunals of the colony of a language, as to process, pleading, and practice, which shall have the convenience of being universally intelligible, and be an acceptable substitute for the fictions and technicalities which are now only to be unriddled by lawyers, and that slowly and expensively.

Of all the objects of obvious public utility which have engaged attention since 1848, none seem to me of more importance than the opening up of the harbour at the North Arm of the Adelaide Creek; and the giving to the River Murray, near its embouchure at the sea, a port in Encounter Bay.

After many hindrances, violent opposition, and protracted delays, the first of these objects is now placed, I hope, in security by the enactments of the Adelaide City and Port Railway Act, which provide for the extension of the railway to the North Arm harbour.

Without this improvement, the colony would continue destitute of a port in Gulf St. Vincent, adapted to its increasing trade, and to the larger-sized ships now employed in commerce.

The works at Port Elliot, in Encounter Bay, meet the desideratum of affording an exit on the sea to the traffic of the River Murray; and their utility and comparative inexpensiveness are fast assuaging, or altogether removing, the intense animosity with which they were once assailed.

The other public measures since 1848 which have been carried without encountering the constitutional difficulties and obstructions which not infrequently precede the settlement of public questions under a popular form of Government, may be most conveniently stated in the order of their occurrence.

In 1848, the laws of the customs were freed from the impolicy of discriminating or differential duties; and the tariff then became and has since continued applicable to importations from all parts of the world, on equal rates of duties.

In 1848, royalties on metallic ores were provisionally discontinued by local authority, and were formally abolished by a law in 1849, which received the Royal Assent.

In 1849, the Collegiate School of St. Peter's, Adelaide, founded and endowed by private funds aided by the Church of England religious societies in the native country, was incorporated by Local Act, and has ever since tended to raise the standard of education throughout the colony.

In 1850, the Local Courts, already mentioned, were created.

In 1850, the navigation of the River Murray by steam was encouraged by a large public premium; and for 650 miles, as far as its junction with the River Darling, it was explored by me with a party in boats, for the first time since its discovery by Sturt in 1830.

I have, within the last fortnight, had the gratification of being on board of a small steamer constructed by two enterprizing young farmers and millers of the Mount Barker district, who are taking a load of farm produce, and expect to reach Swan Hill in Victoria, a distance of 1,300 miles. Next month a larger steamer of Captain Cadell's, under the inducement of a premium from the Local Government, is to ply under contract on the waters of the river, and expects to reach the village of Albury in New South Wales, distant from the elbow of the Murray at the Goolwa, in Encounter Bay, upwards of 1,500 miles.

In 1850 the pastoral interests of the colony were placed under amended regulation. Instead of the system of annual licences to occupy the waste lands of the Crown for pasturage, on payment of an assessment on the cattle and sheep using these lands, there was substituted, under a Royal Order in Council,—the substance of which had been transmitted by the Local Government,—a system of leases on an annual rent per square mile of land thus occupied, without regard to the larger or smaller amount of stock placed on the land.

Necessary reservations were made of the right of the Crown, during the tenure of the lease, to resume the lands for any purpose of public utility; and provision was also expressly made, that the lands might at any time be exposed for sale at public auction at the upset price of 1*l.* per acre; in which contingency, compensation would be allowed the tenant for all permanent improvements effected during the lease.

The leases beyond the bounds of districts proclaimed to be hundreds of counties were for fourteen years; within hundreds, one year.

In 1851, the discoverers of mines (not auriferous) became entitled, under local regulation, to a lease of such lands, not exceeding eighty acres, for fourteen years, on payment of an annual rent of 10*s.* per acre; and under covenant bonâ fide to work the lands for mining purposes.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Subsequent leases are to be exposed to public competition at auction; or the lands to be sold at auction, at the option of the Crown.

In 1851, on Kangaroo Island was erected the "Sturt" Light, so named in honour of the discoverer of the River Murray. This light is of essential service to this colony and its neighbours; and its erection has proved very opportune in connexion with the increased intercourse consequent on the discovery of gold.

In 1851 an Act was passed to provide a pension of 600*l.* per annum for life to Sturt, the discoverer of the Murray River.

In 1851 an Act was passed to increase the salaries of the judges of the Supreme Court, whose number had been previously augmented from one to two.

In 1849, 1850, 1851, and 1852 the adoption of various English Acts of Parliament, especially that for the protection of justices from vexatious actions; and those to facilitate the duties of justices out of sessions; and with respect to summary convictions and orders, whereby regulations and model printed forms became accessible for every important act of a magistrate; are calculated to be of convenient guidance to the justices of the peace throughout the colony, and of great use in the general administration of criminal justice.

In 1852, the inconvenience and unnecessary loss of time occasioned by grand juries were ended by their abolition.

In 1851 provision was made for a new legislature, and the election of members to serve in the same.

In 1851 an Act was passed to promote education by aids towards the stipends of schoolmasters (payable out of the general revenue); the erection of schoolhouses; the appointment of an inspector; and of a Central Board of Education.

Regulations were also subsequently established by the Executive Government, for the examination of candidates for the junior offices in the public service.

In 1852 an Act was passed that the subordinate civil servants should be recipients of salaries, progressively increasing according to length of service.

In 1852 was passed the District Councils Act, founded, to such extent as local circumstances rendered expedient, on the principles set forth in the Imperial Act for the better Government of Her Majesty's Australian Colonies. The main objects of the Act are: power to the Governor to designate and define districts; District Councils to consist of ratepayers elected; the electors to be all persons occupiers as owners or tenants of any property liable to be rated; no person voting, unless he shall have paid all sums at which he is rated; bankrupts, insolvents, office-holders, or contractors, not to be members of District Councils. Three or more members to be a quorum of the Council. Roads within district to be under District Council.

District Councils to license pounds, slaughter-houses, public-houses, the cutting of timber; the use of common lands. Inspectors of brands and slaughter-houses to make byelaws; to levy assessments for roads; rates to be fixed at public meeting of ratepayers; may give notice of intention to raise loans; may appoint district officers, &c.

In 1852 an Act was passed to open an Assay Office to provide for the assaying of uncoined gold, and to require the banks to purchase it at 3*l.* 11*s.* per ounce.

This Act, together with the establishment of an overland escort of mounted police for the transport of gold to Adelaide, resulted in the introduction into the Assay Office of 412,066 ounces of gold, between the 10th February 1852, and the 15th February 1853. Valuing this quantity at 3*l.* 11*s.* per ounce, and excluding from the computation the additional value represented by the purity of the gold above standard, the amount is 1,462,836*l.*

The stamping of assayed gold as ingots at 3*l.* 11*s.*, and the coining of it as tokens at the same value, under the Local Acts, became unnecessary by the higher price of gold, at the beginning of last month. The legislation on the subject was, therefore, brought to an end; the Government Assay Establishment was closed under the Act, precisely when the money market had reached the point which rendered such legislation unnecessary.

The assaying of gold, without affixing to it by law any determinate price, is now in the hands of an assayer, licensed by the Local Government, but in no other way connected with it.

The local legislation affecting gold has thus come to its natural and expected end, without either exceeding or falling short of the necessities of the case, in an interval of time from January 1852 to February 1853, which has proved so brief as to have passed away without my Despatches and Reports on the Bullion Act receiving any official decision; nor any other notice than that which, to my great satisfaction, I read recently in a letter, published in London, from Under-Secretary Lord Desart to the firm of Messrs. Wheler, to the effect that no interference with the local legislation was now contemplated by Her Majesty's Government.

It is almost superfluous to add, that, in common with my Executive Council, I did not fail to perceive that the local legislation in question was irregular, inasmuch as it was an interference with the currency, and as such was expressly prohibited by my instructions; and that if it had produced the mischiefs which under ordinary circumstances an interference with the currency is confessedly calculated to produce, a responsibility would have been incurred of no ordinary weight.

The choice being, however, between consequences personal to myself, and the ruin of the colony, I took, advisedly, the course which a sense of duty prompted, and gave Her Majesty's assent to the Bullion Act.

The colony has thus been saved from very general insolvency; a favourable re-action ensued almost instantaneously, and has continued to the present time.

Respectfully referring you to the Blue Book itself for such further statistical accounts of the condition of the colony in 1852 as could not without undue prolixity be embraced in this Report,

I have, &c.

Sir J. S. Pakington, Bart., &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) H. E. F. YOUNG.

Enclosure 1

SURVEY.—SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S REPORT to accompany the Returns for the Year 1852.

Surveyor General's Office, Adelaide, February 10, 1853.

AFTER the extraordinary vicissitudes experienced in this colony during the past year, caused by the discovery of gold fields of wonderful richness in the neighbouring province of Victoria, a discovery which almost immediately led to an extensive emigration of all classes of the community, more particularly of the labouring population, and a consequent rise in the price both of labour and of all the necessaries of life, accompanied by great difficulty in procuring labour in the field even at high prices, it affords me much pleasure to lay before his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor the following statement of the progress made in the survey of the colony during the year 1852, which will show that, notwithstanding the increased allowances that it was found necessary to give to labourers in the field, the augmented price of all articles of camp equipage, of forage, &c. &c., together with the temporary gratuity his Excellency was graciously pleased to allow to the detachment of Royal Sappers and Miners employed on survey duties, in addition to their pay to meet the exigencies of the times, the cost of the field-work, during 1852, has only exceeded by one-tenth of a penny per acre the expense of the same during the last year.

Progress of field-work.—The field-work performed by the survey department in the province of South Australia in the year 1852, amounts, as shown in the returns, to 58,169 acres, of which 46,837 are new surveys laid out for sale by public auction in sections of different sizes, varying from the maximum limit of 640 acres to town allotments of a quarter-acre; 3,526 are new roads; 7,545 are re-surveys of old sections; 168 are old roads; and 93 are reserves.

Expense of field-work.—The *actual cost* of the above, with every expense contingent thereupon, such as the regiment and working pay and temporary allowances of the detachment of Royal Sappers and Miners, wages of bullock-drivers and labourers, maintenance and repair of camp equipage and surveying instruments, transport and supplying casualties in the field, is 1,170*l.* 1*s.* 5½*d.*, making the cost of the field-work per acre $4\frac{83}{100}$.

Line of road to Mount Alexander.—In addition to the above, a line of road from the township of Wellington on the river Murray, towards the diggings at Mount Alexander,

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

for a distance of 260 miles, 100 of which run through a desert country, has been successfully explored, surveyed, and wells sunk thereon by the Deputy Surveyor-General, thus paving the way for the police, who have since been so beneficially employed in the escort of gold from the diggings in Victoria to Adelaide. On this road, at distances varying from 12 to 17 miles, sections of land have been surveyed, and water reserves made at the wells.

Expense of Survey Department.—The whole expense of the department for the year is 3,246*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*; the sum allowed for the year was 4,145*l.* 17*s.* Showing the cost of superintendence, field-work, mapping, compilation of land-sale lists, quarterly returns of land open to private purchase, the preparation of 536 land grants, attendance on the public for the elucidation of plans, &c., and for general information concerning the survey and sale of land to be $13\frac{4}{100}$ per acre, being less $\frac{62}{100}$ per acre than that of last year; a saving which has in great part been effected by the employment in the survey department of three of the detachment of Royal Sappers and Miners, formerly attached to the colonial engineer's department, in place of the same number of civil surveyors and draftsmen.

Hundreds and counties.—There have been no new counties or hundreds proclaimed this year; the department has, however, commenced defining on the ground the boundaries of those already proclaimed, placing permanent marked posts at their point of intersection.

New townships.—Two new townships have been surveyed; one on Encounter Bay, called Port Elliot; the other on the overland route to Mount Alexander, 12 miles from the eastern boundary of the province called Border Town.

Visits of inspection.—No extended tour has been taken this year; the visits of inspection have been confined to the parties surveying in the settled portions of the province.

Increase of sale of land.—Notwithstanding the depressed state of the colony during the first six months of the year, there has been 4,083*a.* 0*r.* 5*p.* acres more land sold in 1852 than in the preceding year, and the increase over that sold in 1850 is 21,723 acres.

Illustrative of the gradual manner in which sales by auction, and at fixed prices, have been increased, I forward a statement showing the amounts received during each month for land bought at a fixed price, and one showing the amounts realized at the different sales during the year by public auction (at the fixed price 52,761 acres have been sold at public auction, 33,911*a.* 1*r.* 5*p.*, at an average of 1*l.* 7*s.* $3\frac{1}{10}$*d.* per acre.)

The demand for land is increasing so largely, and, as may be gathered from the above, in a manner at once so steadily and satisfactorily, that I would respectfully represent (in order not to be behindhand with the requirements of the colony for the survey of land) the propriety of making up the detachment of Royal Sappers and Miners to their full strength, viz., 15 men, by application through the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Master-General of the Ordnance for three Sappers, who, besides possessing a knowledge of field-surveying, should be competent draftsmen, and otherwise fit to be intrusted with responsible duties. In making this request for men of the corps of Royal Sappers and Miners, I would draw attention to the paragraph headed "Expense of Survey Department," in which I attribute the decreased expense, as compared with that of 1851, chiefly to substitution in the Survey Office of three of the detachment to three civil officers formerly employed therein.

(Signed) A. H. FREELING, Capt. R.E.,
Surveyor General.

Enclosure 2 in No. 1.—Blue Book Return, 1852. Surveyor-General's Department.

County.	Number of grants not exceeding 80 acres.		Number of grants above 80 and not exceeding 500 acres.		Grants exceeding 500 acres.		Total number of grants.	Total numb erof acres granted.	Whether by grant or purchase.	Where sold, average price per acre.	State total number of acres granted in colony.	State total number of acres sold.	State total number of acres that remain ungranted.
	No. of grants.	No. of acres.	No. of grants.	No. of acres.	Name of grantee.	Extent of grant.							
Adelaide	177	A. R. P. 11,816 0 0	180	26,332	George Green, 1 William Bartley, 1	635 577	359	A. R. P. 39,360 0 0	Purchase	£ s. d. Auction 1 8 $2\frac{6}{10}$ Fixed 0 19 $11\frac{7}{10}$			
Hindmarsh	183	12,448 0 15	72	10,168	C. Jansch, 1	630	256	23,246 0 15	„	Auction 1 6 $11\frac{1}{10}$ Fixed 1 0 $1\frac{3}{10}$			
Stanley	25	1,938 0 0	18	2,503	F. C. Singleton, 1	634	44	5,075 0 0	„	Auction 1 0 $0\frac{8}{10}$ Fixed 1 0 $1\frac{9}{10}$			
Gawler	7	809 0 0	2	362	-	-	9	1,171 0 0	„	Auction 1 0 $0\frac{7}{10}$ Fixed 0 19 $8\frac{1}{10}$			
Light	69	5,547 0 0	37	5,595	-	-	106	11,142 0 0	„	Auction 1 2 $3\frac{4}{10}$ Fixed 0 19 $11\frac{6}{10}$			
Eyre	3	240 0 0	4	670	Thos. and Wm. Scott, 1	640	8	1,550 0 0	„	Auction 1 0 $0\frac{7}{10}$ Fixed 1 0 0			
Sturt	13	1,526 0 0	13	1,931	-	-	26	3,457 0 0	„	Auction 1 5 $2\frac{4}{10}$ Fixed 1 0 $3\frac{6}{10}$			
Grey	2	160 0 0	3	480	-	-	5	640 0 0	„	Auction 1 7 3 Fixed 1 0 0	790,077	790,077	199,187,700
Robe	2	152 0 0	-	-	-	-	2	152 0 0	„	Fixed 1 0 0			
Russell	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	„	-			
Flinders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	„	-			
Burra	2	162 0 0	1	110	-	-	3	272 0 0	„	Fixed 1 0 0			
Frome	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	„	-			
Not named	27	332 0 30	1	275	-	-	28	607 0 30	„	Auction 1 5 $2\frac{2}{10}$ Fixed 1 0 0			
Totals	510	35,130 0 30	331	48,426	5	3,116	846	86,672 1 5	-	By auction 1 1 $0\frac{6}{10}$ Fixed 1 0 $0\frac{2}{10}$			

February 10, 1853.

A. H. Freeling, Capt. R.E., Surveyor-General.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Enclosure 3. - - - - - -

RETURN of Land sold during the

COUNTY OR DISTRICT.	Number and extent of lots sold in the colony.							Price named for the land.		
	Not exceeding 320 acres.		Above 320, but not exceeding 640 acres.		Total No. of lots sold.	Average size of lots.	Total number of acres sold.	Minimum price per acre, if sold by auction.	Price per acre, if sold after exposure to, but not by auction.	Upset price, if any specially named, for the land.
	No. of lot.	No. of acres.	No of lot.	No. of acres.						
ADELAIDE—		A. R. P.					A. R. P.			
Town lots - -	—	- - -	—	—						
Suburban lots - -	66	5,042 0 0	1	635	458	$85\frac{9}{10}$	39,360 0 0			
Country lots - -	387	32,125 0 0	4	1,558						
Special country lots, if any	—	- - -	—	—						
HINDMARSH—								Town lots, £81		Town lots, £80
Town lots - -	47	12 0 15	—	—						
Suburban lots - -	5	394 0 0	—	—	337	69	23,246 0 15			
Country lots - -	284	22,210 0 0	1	630						
Special country lots, if any	—	- - -	—	—						
STANLEY—										
Town lots - -	—	- - -	—	—						
Suburban lots - -	—	- - -	—	—	50	$101\frac{5}{10}$	5,075 0 0			
Country lots - -	48	4,002 0 0	2	1,073						
Special country lots, if any	—	- - -	—	—						
GAWLER—										
Town lots - -	—	- - -	—	—						
Suburban lots - -	1	79 0 0	—	—	13	90	1,171 0 0			
Country lots - -	12	1,092 0 0	—	—						
Special country lots, if any	—	- - -	—	—						
LIGHT—										
Town lots - -	—	- - -	—	—						
Suburban lots	—	- - -	—	—	134	$83\frac{2}{10}$	11,142 0 0			
Country lots - -	134	11,142 0 0	—	—						
Special country lots, if any	—	- - -	—	—						
EYRE—										
Town lots - -	—	- - -	—	—						
Suburban lots - -	—	- - -	—	—	12	$129\frac{1}{10}$	1,550 0 0			
Country lots - -	11	910 0 0	1	640						
Special country lots, if any	—	- - -	—	—						
STURT—								£1	£1	£1
Town lots - -	—	- - -	—	—						
Suburban lots - -	—	- - -	—	—	43	$80\frac{4}{10}$	3,457 0 0			
Country lots - -	43	3,457 0 0	—	—						
Special country lots, if any	—	- - -	—	—						
GREY—										
Town lots - -	—	- - -	—	—						
Suburban lots - -	—	- - -	—	—	8	80	640 0 0			
Country lots - -	8	640 0 0	—	—						
Special country lots, if any	—	- - -	—	—						
ROBE—										
Town lots - -	—	- - -	—	—						
Suburban lots - -	—	- - -	—	—	2	$62\frac{5}{10}$	152 0 0			
Country lots - -	2	152 0 0	—	—						
Special country lots, if any	—	- - -	—	—						
RUSSELL - - -	—	- - -	—	—	—	—	- -			
FLINDERS - -	—	- - -	—	—	—	—	- -			
BURRA—										
Town lots - -	—	- - -	—	—						
Suburban lots - -	—	- - -	—	—	5	$54\frac{4}{10}$	272 0 0			
Country lots - -	5	272 0 0	—	—						
Special country lots, if any	—	- - -	—	—						
FROME - - -	—	- - -	—	—	—	—	- -			
NOT NAMED—										
Town lots - -	25	6 0 30	—	—						
Suburban lots - -	—	- - -	—	—	36	$106\frac{9}{10}$	607 0 30			
Country lots - -	11	601 0 0	—	—						
Special country lots, if any	—	- - -	—	—						
TOTALS—										
Town lots - -	72	18 1 5	—	—	72	—	18 1 5	- -	- -	- -
Suburban lots - -	72	5,515 0 0	1	635	73	—	6,150 0 0	- -	- -	- -
Country lots - -	945	76,603 0 0	8	3,901	953	—	80,504 0 0	- -	- -	- -
Special country lots, if any	—	- - -	—	—	—	—	- -	- -	- -	- -
Grand Total -	1,089	6 1 5 82,03	9	4,536	1,098		86,672 1 5	- -	- -	- -

February 10, 1853.

\- - - - - - - - Enclosure 3.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Year ended the 31st December 1852.

Price at which it sold.		Total amount of purchase money.					Remarks.
Price per acre, if fixed.	Average price per acre, if sold by auction.	Total amount of the purchase money.	Proportion of purchase money received in the colony.	Total amount of remissions allowed in the purchase of land.	Amount of credit allowed under certificates from Her Majesty's Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, and Land Orders, late Colonization Commissioners.	Amount remaining due.	
	£ s. d.	£ s.	£ s.				
	1 8 $2\frac{6}{10}$	48,110 7	47,658 2				
	1 6 $11\frac{1}{10}$	26,260 14	26,009 10				
	1 0 $0\frac{8}{10}$	5,113 18	5,113 18				
	1 0 $0\frac{7}{10}$	1,155 10	1,115 10				
	1 2 $3\frac{4}{10}$	11,352 0	11,352 0				
	1 0 $0\frac{7}{10}$	1,550 5	1,550 5				
£1				£ s. 942 14	£ s. 78 18	£ s. 288 5	
	1 5 $2\frac{4}{10}$	3,764 3	3,446 0				
	1 7 3	669 0	669 0				
	- -	152 0	152 0				
	- -	- -	- -				
	- -	- -	- -				
	- -	272 0	272 0				
	- -	- -	- -				
	1 5 $2\frac{0}{10}$	681 3	681 3				
—	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
—	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
—	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
—	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
—	- -	99,081 0	97,059 8	942 14	78 18	288 5	

Total number of acres sold by auction.

Counties.	A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.
Adelaide -	21,366	0	0	30,143	0	0
Hindmarsh	8,471	0	15	11,404	0	0
Stanley -	449	0	0	450	10	0
Gawler -	179	0	0	179	10	0
Light -	1,967	0	0	2,192	5	0
Eyre -	80	0	0	80	5	0
Sturt -	1,033	0	0	1,301	15	0
Grey -	80	0	0	109	0	0
Not named	286	0	30	360	3	0
Total -	33,911	1	5	46,220	8	0

Of the total number of acres sold during the year, viz., 86,672 A. 1 R. 5 P.,—

	A.	R.	P.
There were by auction -	33,911	1	5
At fixed price - -	52,761	0	0
Total - -	86,672	1	5

A. H. FREELING, Capt. R.E., Surveyor-General.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Enclosure 4. - - - - - -

No. 4.—RETURN relative to Surveyors and Surveys,

SURVEYORS.

Names of persons belonging to the survey department.	Description.	Date of appointment	By whom appointed.	Salaries. £ s. d.	Allowances. £ s. d.	REMARKS.
Captain A. H. Freeling, R.E.	Surveyor-General	Feb. 20, 1849	Secretary of State -	700 0 0	91 5 0	
John M'Laren - -	Deputy Surveyor-General.	Oct. 13, 1847	Lieut-Gov. Robe, approved by Secretary of State.	400 0 0	45 12 6	
Richard Counsel -	Sen. Surveyor and Draftsman.	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	Transferred 31st Dec. 1851 to Crown Lands Office.
Frederick Macpherson	Senior Clerk -	June, 1839	Governor Gawler -	30 9 2	Nil.	Resigned 24th Feb. 1852.
Eugene Bellairs -	First Draftsman -	July, 1848	Lieut.-Gov. Robe -	55 7 6	Nil.	Services dispensed with from 10th Apr. 1852.
James Young - -	Second Draftsman	Jan., 1849	Lieut.-Governor Sir H. E. F. Young.	- - -	- -	Ditto, 31st Dec. 1851.
Henry Higginson -	Chief Clerk -	Oct. 18, 1852	Ditto -	39 4 11½	Nil.	
				1,225 1 7½		
Royal Sappers and Miners.						
Serjeant-Major Robert Gardiner.	Survey branch: Draftsman -	- - -	- - -			
L.-Corporal Richard Loveday.	„ - -	- - -	- - -			
Private William Harris	„ - -	- - -	- - -	483 1 2	137 6 10*	Including temporary gratuities of 1s. 6d. per diem each from 1st Oct. 1852, authorized in consequence of the extraordinary price of provisions and other necessaries.
L.-Corporal James Partridge.	Clerk - -	- - -	Master-General of the Ordnance.			
Serjeant Joseph Moore	Land branch: Second Clerk -	- - -	- - -			
Private James Elder -	Draftsman - -	- - -	- - -			
					274 4 4	Deduct for one sapper employed in the Commissioner of Crown Lands Office - -
Corporal Wm. Crocker	Surveyor - -	- - -	- - -			
„ Wm. Dawson	„ - -	- - -	- - -			
„ Ric. Brooking	„ - -	- - -	Master-General of the Ordnance.	230 8 6	89 6 11*	Including gratuities. (Vide remark above.)
Military - -	Labourers - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	Four of these men of the detachment of Royal Sappers and Miners embarked for head quarters in May last.
Civil - -	„ - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	- - - Total expended for the survey of land, preparation of maps, land grants, &c. - -
Military - -	Surveyors - -	- - -	Master-General of the Ordnance.	79 13 1	18 4 2½	Two in number - Surveying about 260 miles of road, and opening wells on the overland route between Wellington and Mount Alexander.
Grand Total -	- - -	- - -	- - -	793 2 9	381 15 5½	- - -

February 10, 1853.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

\- - - - - - - Enclosure 4.

for the Year ending 31st December, 1852.

| SURVEYS. | | |

Enclosure 5.

No. 2.—RETURN of LAND reserved or purchased for Public Uses, or granted without Purchase, and Miscellaneous Information respecting Crown Lands, for the Year ended the 31st December 1852.

| County or District. | Land reserved for public uses. | | Land purchased for public uses. | | | Free grants (if any) | | | MISCELLANEOUS. | | |

Enclosure 6.

REPORT of the General Board of Education, for the Quarter ended June 30, 1852.

1. The Ordinance of No. 11 of 1847, under authority of which teachers have hitherto received the Government grant, expiring on the 30th April last, the Central Board of Education constituted under the provisions of Ordinance No. 20 of 1851, commenced their duties on the 21st of April, and lost no time in completing the necessary preliminary measures, so that no interruption should take place in any of the previously existing schools, consequent upon the change of system under the new Act.

2. The office of inspector of schools had been temporarily suspended in the early part of the year, owing to the general reduction which took place in the public establishments; as, however, the assistance of the inspector at the deliberations of the Board, in the awarding of licences to teach, was necessary, that they might have the benefit of his personal knowledge of the teachers and state of the schools, an application was made to his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor to have that officer re-appointed, which was accordingly complied with, and he has attended all the meetings of the Board since his re-appointment.

3. Ninety-two applications for licences to teach have been received; of these—

23 were granted to applicants of town schools.
40 were granted to applicants of country ditto,
18 were refused for the present, and
11 are still under consideration.

92

4. The Board have given their best attention to every application made to them for a licence. In the majority of cases, the applicants and their schools were sufficiently known to the inspector, as well as to individual members of the Board, to allow of the licences being granted without any delay; some were referred to the inspector for his report before being granted; and with regard to the comparatively small number which were refused, the most mature consideration was exercised, and the decisions were, in each case, the result of their unanimous opinion.

5. Of the above number of eighteen applicants, from whom licences were withheld for the present,—six were found to be inefficient in all respects; two were considered as having schools of a select character, excluding the children of parents of limited means; two had no school at the time of applying; two were wives of teachers who were already licensed (see sec. 8); one, where a licence had been granted for a school in the immediate neighbourhood; and, with regard to the remaining four, the Board, after long and patient investigation, came to the unavoidable conclusion that there existed reasonable grounds for believing that the character of the applicants was not such as to justify them in granting the licence at present.

6. Believing that it was the especial object of the Legislature, in authorizing a grant out of the public revenue in aid of education, that the greatest possible encouragement should be given to the establishment of elementary schools throughout the country, which should be accessible to all classes; and not knowing to what extent claims would be made upon them for that purpose, the Board came to the resolution of withholding the licence from those teachers from whose schools it was evident that children of parents of humble means were excluded. If it be hereafter thought desirable by the Legislature that such schools should participate in the aid out of the public funds, it will probably be found necessary to apply for an increase of the educational grant. On the other hand, they have felt constrained to check an apparently prevalent, but most erroneous, notion, that persons in destitute circumstances, however unfitted for the situation of a teacher, should be entitled to receive a licence and stipend from the Board.

7. In all cases of licences being refused, the Board feel it will be their duty, whenever required by the Government, to furnish, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, their reasons for refusing such licence; and they do not enter more fully on this subject at present, as it would involve a reference to matter unfit to be particularly alluded to in this report.

8. The Board have deemed it advisable, with regard to the salaries of teachers, to commence with the uniform stipend of 40*l.*; and the rate of increase on that amount will necessarily depend upon the funds available for the purpose, as well as the ascertained degree of efficiency of the schools, and the extent of their usefulness to the districts in which they are situated.

In a few instances of the larger schools where the boys and girls are under separate efficient teachers, and sufficiently distinct from each other, a licence has been granted to both teachers; but in the case of schools where the number of children is considerable, but from want of proper accommodation the boys and girls cannot be kept distinct, it is

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

considered preferable to grant an increased stipend to the responsible head at the school, rather than grant a separate licence to the assistant that may be employed.

9. The practice which has hitherto obtained, of allowing teachers in the country districts to hold other appointments, such as clerks of the local courts, postmasters, &c., they are strongly of opinion should be discontinued; for to admit the principle, that teachers are at liberty to follow other vocations, would open the door to serious and extensive abuses. The time required by the regulations of the Board to be devoted to tuition, is five hours a day for five days in the week; and any other vocation involving an interference with those periods, which they are of opinion should be exclusively devoted to school duties, ought to be strictly prohibited. No valid reason for departing from this rule can, in their judgment, be urged, especially as the emoluments arising from those appointments are said to be trifling; so that the Board have it in their power to compensate the teacher for their relinquishment by an increased stipend, after ascertained efficiency.

10. The Board had an opportunity of becoming personally acquainted with most of the teachers when they attended to receive their licences, and they availed themselves of it to make inquiries regarding books and school material; from which they have ascertained that a general and pressing inconvenience exists for want of both. The Act No. 20, of 1851, empowers them to establish a depôt of books and school material for the use of schools, and a committee has been accordingly appointed to prepare a list of such as are wanted to supply the present deficiency; on the completion of which, they will lose no time in communicating with the Colonial Secretary specially on this subject.

11. The want of proper school accommodation is very severely felt in many districts; and the Board are of opinion that the provisions of the Act, which give power to raise funds for that purpose by the issue of bonds, will, when circumstances allow of their being acted upon, be found to be in the highest degree conducive to the extension of the blessings of education; and they will lose no time in availing themselves of the powers given them by the Act for this purpose, as soon as it is possible to do so with advantage.

A synopsis of the school returns of teachers who have been licensed, with the districts where the schools are situated, and the number of children of each sex attending those schools, in the month of June last, is herewith forwarded, for the information of his Excellency. The aggregate number of children attending the schools during that month being 2,260; which shows an increase, compared with the returns for May, of 178.

Owing to the short time the Board has been in operation, the report of the inspector on the state of efficiency and advancement of the children is necessarily deferred until the next quarter's report.

12. A copy of the regulations of the Board, for the guidance of teachers, and form of licence, are also enclosed; and as it is intended by the Board that all the licences shall be renewable annually in the month of January, they will have an opportunity of revising these regulations, and making any alterations that experience may prove to be desirable. Their continued efforts will be directed to the more efficient working of the system, and to the promotion in every way of the cause of education; the success of which all the members of the Board have most sincerely at heart.

This report would have been forwarded sooner, but for the delay in receiving some of the school returns.

Office of Central Board of Education,
Adelaide, August 3, 1853.

FRANCIS S. DUTTON, Chairman.

Enclosure 6 A.

SYNOPSIS of School Returns of Licensed Town Teachers, made to the Central Board of Education, for the month of June 1852.

No.	Name.	No. of Boys.	No. of Girls.	No. of Children at each School.	Branches Taught. Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Geography.	History.	Drawing.	Singing.	Languages.	Mathematics.	General Science.	Locality of School.
1	E. W. Wickes -	43	—	43	43	43	43	41	39	29	—	—	7	3	—	North Adelaide.
2	W. A. Cawthorne	61	—	61	61	55	55	40	36	20	—	—	16	42	—	Pulteney-street.
3	M. A. Cawthorne	8	26	34	34	32	22	10	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	Morphett-street.
4	James Macgowan	18	—	18	18	18	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	North-terrace.
5	Susan Macgowan	19	23	42	42	42	11	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto.
6	Mary Fox - -	—	32	32	32	16	21	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	Pirie-street.
7	Jacob Abbott -	53	21	74	74	41	26	17	9	8	—	—	—	—	—	Gilbert-street.
8	Elizabeth Whitby	9	32	41	41	41	38	27	27	10	4	—	—	—	—	Carrington-street.
9	James Bath -	64	—	64	64	64	44	28	28	11	—	—	—	—	—	North Adelaide.
10	Caroline Poole -	9	25	34	34	25	28	18	14	9	—	—	—	—	—	Gouger-street.
11	David Cremin -	47	—	47	28	13	17	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	Franklin-street.
12	Ann Cremin -	—	36	36	36	12	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto.
13	J. C. Hansen -	23	12	35	35	35	35	25	14	12	11	35	14	2	14	Freeman-street.
14	Jemima Horwood	13	15	28	28	19	21	10	10	7	—	—	—	—	—	Hindley-street West.
15	Emma Mitchell -	31	6	37	37	17	17	8	6	—	—	—		—	—	Grenfell-street.
16	Thomas Norris -	68	6	74	74	59	59	59	59	59	59	—	—	—	—	Light-square.
17	Eliza S. Foulger -	44	36	80	80	65	62	55	55	30	—	—	—	—	—	Pirie-street.
18	Elizbth. Bennetts	5	14	19	19	9	7	3	3	9	—	—	—	—	—	Angas-street.
19	Ruth Bressey -	2	40	42	42	23	11	8	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	Gilbert-street.
20	A. Bridgeman -	0	17	17	17	17	15	13	13	13	—	—	—	—	15	Pulteney-street.
21	Ann E. Browne	6	31	37	37	32	21	20	20	20	—	—	—	—	—	Waterhouse-buildgs.
22	Ann Carlier -	9	24	33	33	24	17	11	10	9	4	33	—	—	—	Rundle-street.
23	Peter Fox - -	72	—	72	72	38	39	16	16	9	—	—	—	—	—	Pirie-street.
	Totals -	604	395	999	981	740	621	437	396	263	78	68	37	47	29	

FRANCIS S. DUTTON, Chairman.

Enclosure 6 B.

SYNOPSIS of School Returns of Licensed Country Teachers, made to the Central Board of Education, for the Month of June 1852.

No	Name.	No. of Boys.	No. of Girls.	No. of Children in each School.	Branches taught. Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Geography.	History.	Drawing.	Singing.	Languages.	Mathematics.	Genl. Science.	Locality of School.
1	Sophia James -	13	23	36	36	8	7	4	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	Kooringa.
2	Wm. Holdsworth	42	25	67	67	42	17	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Norwood.
3	John Forsyth -	26	34	60	60	28	23	26	6	13	–	–	–	–	–	Nairne.
4	Wm. Mattinson -	38	20	58	58	42	33	21	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	Bowden.
5	Alex. Moody -	34	16	50	50	41	28	4	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	Hindmarsh.
6	Ulrich Hubbe -	7	9	16	16	11	11	–	4	–	–	–	8	–	–	Bucksfeld.
7	Annie Turnbull -	11	16	27	27	19	15	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Glen Osmond.
8	James D. Willshire	20	3	23	23	12	14	8	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	Sturt.
9	James Bassett -	27	16	43	38	33	32	4	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	Willunga.
10	Thomas Mugg -	28	9	37	37	22	8	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	Mitcham.
11	Thomas O'Brien -	26	19	45	45	32	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Dry Creek.
12	John Burmiston -	12	13	25	25	17	17	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Enfield, Pine Forest.
13	Wm. Buchanan -	18	10	28	28	15	15	7	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	Gawler Plains.
14	Helen Smith -	27	19	46	46	21	21	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Albert Town.
15	James M. Holder	9	9	18	18	12	12	12	12	1	–	12	–	–	12	Happy Valley.
16	Geo. Edw. Sawer	16	12	28	28	19	10	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Glenelg.
17	Wm. Hocking -	31	14	45	45	45	45	25	25	25	–	45	–	–	–	Kooringa.
18	Frederick Basedon	18	12	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	12	12	Tanunda.
19	James Baigent -	49	26	75	75	56	52	24	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	Kensington.
20	Hannah Turner -	23	13	36	25	25	16	10	10	4	–	–	–	–	–	Little Para Plain.
21	Wm. R. Waters -	20	11	31	31	24	23	6	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	Morphett Vale.
22	Mary Ann Cate -	16	10	26	26	21	26	8	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	Newton, Macgill.
23	David Mackie -	13	8	21	21	13	9	6	5	3	–	–	–	–	–	Strathalbyn.
24	Henry Laing -	11	16	27	27	14	14	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	Clare Village.
25	Adelaide Owen -	25	25	50	50	48	35	25	28	25	9	–	–	–	–	Walkerville.
26	Leonard S. Burton	15	10	25	25	21	21	11	11	11	–	–	–	–	–	Saddleworth.
27	Emily Browne -	10	22	32	26	14	12	8	6	6	–	–	–	–	–	Salisbury.
28	Chas. J. Andrews	10	10	20	20	11	8	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Barossa.
29	Adéle Murch -	11	22	33	33	20	17	11	8	8	1	–	–	–	–	Bay Road.
30	Charles Taylor -	11	13	24	24	12	9	2	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	Northn. Gumeracka.
31	Edwd. P. Nesbit -	16	13	29	29	29	27	24	25	19	–	–	–	–	29	Angaston.
32	Mary G. Jones -	6	18	24	20	20	14	14	14	14	–	9	–	–	–	Kensington.
33	James Cowell -	12	9	21	21	17	10	3	3	4	–	17	–	–	–	Clarendon.
34	Ann Lawton -	13	27	40	40	11	11	5	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	Bowden.
35	Clarissa Kelly -	27	38	65	65	25	22	10	7	6	–	–	–	–	1	Hindmarsh.
	Totals - -	691	570	1261	1235	830	679	339	273	191	40	113	38	12	54	

FRANCIS S. DUTTON, Chairman.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Enclosure 6 C.

Regulations of the Central Board of Education, for the observance of Licensed Teachers.

Licences to teachers are granted, subject to the following and any future regulations which may, from time to time, be issued by the Central Board of Education :—

1. All licences will expire on the 31st day of December in each year ; and applications for their renewal must be sent in by the 1st day of the same month.

2. Every teacher must keep an Attendance Book, which will be furnished by the Board at the teacher's expense ; this book must be carefully preserved as a record of the school, and teachers are bound to produce it whenever called upon to do so by the inspector or visitors ; and monthly returns, according to a printed form, to be obtained of the secretary to the Board, must be forwarded to the Central Board on or before the 6th day of the succeeding month.

3. The course of instruction at present expected by the Board comprises the elementary branches,—reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, and history. In German schools, the teaching of the English language is indispensable.

4. The strictest attention of the teacher is required to the moral training of the children under his care, and he must himself set an example of correct personal conduct.

5. The business of the school must be conducted in a regular and punctual manner, so as at once to facilitate teaching, and afford to the children an example of order. The formation of a day and hour table will greatly assist teachers in securing this object, and is therefore recommended to their adoption.

6. It will be the duty of teachers to cultivate habits of cleanliness, by requiring the children to come to school with their persons washed, and their clothes, however humble clean and neat.

7. A chapter in the Old Testament, and one in the New Testament, are to read daily during school hours.

8. Schools must be open for teaching five hours in each day, excepting Saturdays and Sundays.

9. The holidays allowed are one month in the year ; three weeks of which to be taken at Christmas, and one week at Midwinter ; also Good Friday, Easter Monday, and Her Majesty's birthday.

10. The stipend to teachers will be payable on the first Saturday of the months of January, April, July, and October.

11. The school fees to be charged by teachers must be adapted to the circumstances of the inhabitants residing in the locality where the school is situated.

12. Every licence will be subject to withdrawal at any time, if from the report of the inspector it should appear that the efficiency of the school (having regard as well to the general discipline, the average attendance of the scholars, or the nature of the instruction imparted) is not such as to justify a continuance of the stipend.

Enclosure 6 D.

REPORT of the Central Board of Education for the Quarter ended September 30, 1852.

DURING the quarter ending 30th September, twelve licences were granted to schools in country districts, and four in town ; making a general total of seventy-four schools now licensed.

2. The synoptical returns herewith forwarded, of the number of children attending these schools, show a marked and gratifying increase ; the number of children being,—

As per returns of 30th June - - - - -	2,260
Ditto 30th Sept. - - - - -	3,377
Increase - -	1,117

3. A committee of the Board, aided by the Inspector of Schools, have, during the past quarter, completed the lists of school books and material for the depôt to be established under the provisions of Act No. 20 of 1851 ; and the same having been approved of by the Board, the books and material have been ordered from England by the Local Government.

4. The expenditure of the Board from the 30th of April to the 30th of September last, have been as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Stipends to teachers - - - - - -	1,115	0	0
Incidental expenses - - - - - -	103	18	1
	1,218	18	1

5. A copy of the report of the Inspector of Schools to the Board, of the state of efficiency of the schools visited by him, is hereto subjoined.

F. S. DUTTON, Chairman.

Office of Central Board of Education,
Adelaide, Oct. 1852.

Enclosure 6 E.

SYNOPSIS of School Returns of Licensed Country Teachers made to the Central Board of Education, for the month of September 1852.

No.	Name.	No. of Boys.	No. of Girls.	No. of Children at each School.	Branches Taught. Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Geography	History.	Drawing.	Singing.	Languages.	Mathematics.	General Science.	Locality of School.
1	Sophia James* -															Kooringa
2	Wm. Holdsworth	51	30	81	81	56	27	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Norwood
3	John Forsyth -	31	39	70	70	36	30	30	17	18	—	—	—	—	—	Nairne
4	Wm. Mattinson -	74	51	125	125	55	51	29	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bowden
5	Alex. Moody -	52	20	72	72	50	40	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	Hindmarsh
6	Ulrich Hubbe -	9	7	16	16	13	10	3	8	—	—	—	8	—	10	Buchfelde
7	Annie Turnbull	14	13	27	27	18	13	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	Glen Osmond
8	J. D. Willshire -	27	6	33	33	18	18	9	8	5	—	—	—	—	—	Sturt
9	James Bassett -	31	16	47	43	34	34	6	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	Willunga
10	Thomas Mugg -	30	10	40	40	27	11	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	Mitcham
11	Thomas O'Brien	33	17	50	50	41	19	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	Dry Creek
12	John Burniston -	12	12	24	24	18	15	11	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	Enfield
13	Wm. Buchanan -	17	9	26	26	14	14	6	3	7	—	—	—	—	—	Gawler Plains
14	Helen Smith -	40	26	66	66	29	25	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Albert Town
15	J. M. Holder -	10	15	25	25	20	20	19	19	4	—	19	—	—	19	Happy Valley
16	G. E. Sawer -	15	11	26	26	20	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Glenelg
17	William Hocking	37	12	49	49	49	47	41	24	24	—	47	—	—	—	Kooringa
18	Fredk. Basedon -	34	14	48	48	48	48	38	48	48	—	48	48	19	38	Tanunda
19	Hannah Turner	23	16	39	39	39	21	16	15	7	—	—	—	—	—	Little Para Plains
20	W. R. Waters -	25	10	35	35	30	28	3	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	Morphett Vale
21	M. A. Cate -	9	14	23	23	21	23	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	Newton
22	David Mackie -	20	15	35	35	19	17	8	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	Strathalbyn
23	Henry Laing -	7	13	20	20	13	13	6	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	Clare Village
24	Elizabeth Brady	25	23	48	48	46	34	21	18	18	—	—	—	—	9	Walkerville
25	L. S. Burton -	12	12	24	24	21	20	10	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	Saddleworth
26	Emily Brown -	7	15	22	22	22	21	12	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	Salisbury
27	C. J. Andrews -	10	6	16	16	10	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Barrossa
28	Adele Murch -	19	13	32	32	28	18	14	8	5	—	—	—	—	—	Bay Road
29	Charles Taylor -	15	14	29	29	16	12	4	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	Northern Gumeracka
30	Edwd. P. Nesbit	22	16	38	38	38	29	29	29	15	—	—	—	—	38	Angaston
31	Mary G. Jones -	7	21	28	28	26	18	18	18	18	—	7	—	—	18	Kensington
32	James Cowell -	24	11	35	35	32	21	9	8	8	—	28	—	—	—	Clarendon
33	Ann Lawton -	15	32	47	33	13	13	7	4	8	—	—	—	—	—	Bowden
34	Clarissa Kelly -	23	48	71	71	35	28	22	22	17	—	—	—	—	7	Hindmarsh
35	Porter Helmore -	49	50	99	99	91	71	45	80	27	1	20	—	—	—	Gawler Town
36	Patrick Maitland	16	15	31	31	10	10	9	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	Kersbrook
37	William Quicke	19	14	33	33	26	17	7	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	Aldinga
38	Augusta Shaw -	5	20	25	25	20	18	12	10	8	—	—	—	—	10	Willunga
39	Wm. Lillywhite	11	7	18	18	11	11	5	5	—	1	8	—	—	—	Little Para
40	James Owen -	20	10	30	30	14	11	6	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	Logan's Flats
41	Thos. Dallison -	39	13	52	52	49	25	9	9	17	—	—	—	—	—	Port Adelaide
42	Henriette Jolly -	42	42	84	84	63	62	42	41	31	—	—	—	—	—	Walkerville
43	Augustus Winter	6	12	18	18	7	7	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	7	Ardtornish School
44	James Houghton	46	—	46	46	23	16	3	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	Kooringa
45	Margt. Houghton	—	43	43	43	18	14	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto
46	George Needham	31	18	49	49	25	23	10	16	—	—	—	1	—	—	Edwardstown
47	Agnes D. Curl -	37	48	85	83	52	40	40	40	33	—	85	—	—	—	Mount Barker
	Totals -	1101	879	1980	1960	1364	1076	620	565	360	2	262	57	20	156	

* Left the locality.

FRANCIS S. DUTTON, Chairman.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Enclosure 6 F.

SYNOPSIS of School Returns of Licensed Town Teachers made to the Central Board of Education, for the month of September 1852.

No.	Name.	No. of Boys.	No. of Girls.	Total of Children in each School.	Branches Taught.										Locality of School.
					Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic	Grammar.	Geography.	History.	Drawing.	Singing.	Languages.	Mathematics.	General Science.	
1	E. W. Wickes	50	—	50	50	50	50	42	38	31	—	—	13	3	15	North Adelaide
2	W. A. Cawthorne	118	—	118	118	103	71	52	30	17	—	—	5	10	87	Pulteney-street
3	M. A. Cawthorne	11	27	38	38	37	24	10	10	7	—	—	—	—	—	Morphett-street
4	James Macgowan	25	—	25	25	25	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	North-terrace
5	Susan Macgowan	16	24	40	40	40	9	8	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto
6	Mary Fox	—	28	28	28	18	18	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	Pirie-street
7	Jacob Abbot	60	15	75	75	46	39	15	15	15	—	75	—	—	—	Gilbert-street
8	Elizabeth Whitby	8	30	38	38	38	36	33	33	24	3	9	—	—	—	Carrington-street
9	James Bath	101	—	101	101	96	67	38	38	21	—	—	1	—	—	North Adelaide
10	Caroline Poole	16	32	48	48	29	26	24	17	9	—	—	—	—	—	Gouger-street
11	David Cremin	56	—	56	56	27	18	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	Franklin-street
12	Ann Cremin	—	38	38	38	18	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto
13	J. C. Hansen	27	13	40	40	40	40	30	19	13	6	35	21	2	15	Freeman-street
14	Jemima Horwood	11	23	34	34	24	27	19	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	Hindley-street West
15	Emma Mitchell	10	33	43	43	26	21	10	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	Grenfell-street
16	Thomas Norris	87	16	103	103	79	79	79	79	79	79	—	—	—	—	Light-square
17	Eliza S. Foulger	54	49	103	103	85	81	76	76	27	—	—	—	—	—	Pirie-street
18	Elizbth. Bennetts	9	19	28	28	14	9	10	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	Angas-street
19	Ruth Bressy	14	30	44	44	26	13	9	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	Gilbert-street
20	Amelia Bridgeman	—	25	25	25	25	24	18	18	12	—	—	—	—	—	Pulteney-street
21	Ann E. Brown	12	39	51	51	42	37	22	21	21	—	12	—	—	—	Waterhouse-buildgs.
22	Ann Carlier	12	31	43	39	26	23	13	11	9	2	29	—	—	—	Rundle-street
23	Peter Fox	92	—	92	92	67	67	34	34	13	—	—	—	—	—	Pirie-street
24	Mary Taylor	2	23	25	25	21	16	13	13	7	8	—	7	—	—	Franklin-street
25	Margaret Cubbon	—	18	18	17	17	14	10	10	10	—	18	—	—	—	Christ Church School
26	Sarah A. Wilmott	56	—	56	56	19	13	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	Hindley-street
27	Ann R. Hughes	9	28	37	37	31	19	16	15	16	—	—	—	—	—	Hindley-street East
	Totals	856	541	1397	1392	1069	864	612	548	352	98	178	46	15	117	

FRANCIS S. DUTTON, Chairman.

Enclosure 6 G.

GENTLEMEN, Adelaide, October 11, 1852.

IT affords me considerable gratification that, notwithstanding the extraordinary and trying circumstances which have so seriously affected the colony throughout the present year, I am enabled to report in generally favourable terms, of the condition and progress of the schools visited by me within the quarter ended the 30th September last. It is, in fact, a matter of astonishment that so many of the most efficient teachers have held their ground with such limited means as they must have derived from their professional occupation, and such powerful temptations to try their fortune in the gold fields.

Out of forty-one schools visited, I have found that somewhat more than one-half appear to possess the elements of permanency and improvement; and I have thought it but due to the teachers of several of these school, to announce my intention of recommending them to the Board, at the close of the year, for increased stipends, feeling assured that I shall then be able to prove them worthy of such encouragement.

That the inconveniences attendant upon incommodious school-rooms, and an insufficient supply of proper school material, are still seriously felt, must be manifest to all. The teachers, however, evince a laudable anxiety for the arrival of the stock ordered from England by the Board, which cannot fail to remove one of these evils; and, in the mean time, many have used great exertions, and incurred considerable expense, in procuring temporary supplies.

Want of room and the ordinary inapplicability of the houses occupied as schools, cannot, unfortunately, be so easily remedied; there is, however, much readiness on the part of teachers to do all in their power towards carrying out any improvements suggested to them.

With regard to the school returns, I think it right to make a few remarks, for the purpose of preventing an exaggerated notion being formed of the general efficiency of the schools. It may be stated as a fact, almost without exception, that beyond reading, writing, and arithmetic, tuition in the other branches of education appearing in the columns of the monthly returns is of the most limited description. In grammar and geography even, the technology has not been acquired; in history, merely the information obtained by a few lessons committed to memory; while singing and drawing, where introduced, are, with a very few exceptions, of the rudest character.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The deficiency in these particulars has not been alluded with a view of throwing discredit upon the teachers; on the other hand, I can only repeat what has been stated in my former reports, that while the attendance of children is so irregular, and the portion of their youth devoted to education so small, it will be useless to expect proficiency in any branch of study, save in the three first above named.

In the list of schools accompanying this report, it is a circumstance worthy of notice, that I have not found it necessary to insert, as in former reports, a column showing the number of pupils present at my visits, as contrasted with the numbers furnished in the monthly returns. With due allowance for inclement weather, and other unfavourable circumstances affecting the attendance, I have found the descrepancy too trifling to require allusion.

I would beg, in conclusion, to express my firm conviction, that the new Educational Act is already exercising a very beneficial influence upon the juvenile portion of the community, notwithstanding the temporary necessity of holding some of its most important provisions in abeyance.

I have, &c.

WM. WYATT, Inspector of Schools.

To the Central Board of Education.

Enclosure 6 H.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Licensed Teachers whose Schools have been visited during the Quarter ended 30th September 1852.

Number.	Name of Teacher.	Locality of School.	Number of Visits.
1	Abbott, Jacob	Gilbert-street	2
2	Burgent, James	Kensington	2
3	Bath, James	North Adelaide	
4	Bennetts, Elizabeth	Angas-street	2
5	Bressey, Ruth	Gilbert-street	2
6	Bridgeman, Amelia	Pulteney-street	2
7	Browne, Ann E.	Weymouth-street	2
8	Brady, Mr.	Walkerville	1
9	Carlier, Ann	Rundle-street	3
10	Cate, Mary Ann	Newton	1
11	Cawthorne, W. A.	Pulteney-street	2
12	Cawthorne, Mary A.	Morphett-street	3
13	Congreve, Matilda J.	Finniss-street	1
14	Cremin, David	Franklin-street	2
15	Cremin, Ann	Franklin-street	2
16	Cubbon, Margaret	O'Connell-street	2
17	Curl, Agnes D.	Mount Barker	1
18	Dallison, Thomas	Port Adelaide	1
19	Forsyth, John	Nairne	1
20	Foulger, Eliza S.	Pirie-street	3
21	Fox, Peter	Pirie-street	2
22	Fox, Mary	Pirie-street	2
23	Hansen, J. C.	Freeman-street	3
24	Holdsworth, William	Norwood	2
25	Horwood, Jemima	Hindley-street	2
26	Hughes, Ann R.	Rundle-street	2
27	Jolly, Henriette	Walkerville	1
28	Jones, Mary G.	Kensington	2
29	Macgowan, James	Stephens-place	2
30	Macgowan, Susan	North-terrace	2
31	Mackie, David	Strathalbyn	1
32	Mitchell, Emma	Grenfell-street	3
33	Mugg, Thomas	Mitcham	1
34	Norris, Thomas	Light-square	3
35	Poole, Caroline	Gouger-street	2
36	Smith, Helen	Albert Town	1
37	Taylor, Mary	Franklin-street	2
38	Turnbull, Annie	Glen Osmond	1
39	Whitby, Elizabeth	Carrington-street	2
40	Wickes, E. W.	North Adelaide	2
41	Wilmott, Sarah A.	Grenfell-street	2

October 7, 1852.

WILLIAM WYATT, Inspector of Schools.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Enclosure 6 I.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

REPORT of the Central Board of Education for the Quarter ended December 31, 1852.

I. During the past quarter there were issued three new licences for the country districts, and two for the town ; but, on the other hand, eight licensed country schools, and two two town schools were closed, as follows:—

Sophia James, left the Burra in consequence of her father coming to reside in town.
John Burniston, Enfield, resigned on account of ill health.
Emily Brown, Salisbury, ditto ditto.
Henry Laing, Clare, ditto ditto.
Charles Taylor, Gumeracka, left the colony.
David Cremin, Adelaide, ditto.
Porter Helmore, Gawler Town, died.
Mary Taylor, Adelaide, temporary causes.
Mr. and Mrs. Houghton, left the Burra to take charge of a private school at Kapunda.
Thus there was on the whole a diminution of five licensed schools during the quarter.

2. Several applications for leave of absence to visit the gold-fields were made by teachers, which were invariably refused by the Board. It is to be hoped that this unsettled disposition will now speedily cease.

3. The Synoptical School Returns for the month of December, herewith forwarded, show the following results, compared with the returns for September :—

—	Quarter ended 30th Sept.	Quarter ended 31st Dec.	Decrease on quarter.	Increase on quarter.
Boys	1,957	1,832	125	—
Girls	1,420	1,451	—	31
Totals	3,377	3,283	94	—

4. Although this decrease in the attendance of children during December is partly to be accounted for by the above-named schools having ceased, and partly also from many of the boys being required to assist their parents during harvest, the Board cannot conceal from themselves that much apathy still exists on the subject, particularly in the country districts ; and they concur with the remark of the Inspector of Schoals, that " the public mind requires to be roused from the torpid indifference too generally manifested in the cause of education." The Board, on their part, will not cease to use all the means in their power to attain this desirable end, though it is manifest that their efforts will require the hearty co-operation of the public at large, to give full effect to the liberal provision made by the Legislature for the promotion of education.

5. The adjustment in the amount of stipends to be payable to the teachers has occupied the attention of the Board at frequent meetings. The minimum amount of 40*l.* a year was paid to all the teachers during the last eight months, until the inspector, from personal examination, was in a position to advise as to the increase certain schools might be fairly entitled to. The following is the scale which the Board finally adopted as payable to licensed teachers for last year.

1st. The sum of 10*l.* was granted to all licensed teachers, for the past year only.
2d An increase of 20*l.* to the stipend of those specially recommended by the Inspector of Schools.

And, as the funds at the disposal of the Board admitted of it, the Inspector was requested to make out a supplementary list, to whom,

3rd. An increase of 10*l.* to their stipend was made.

Thus, those teachers specially recommended, whose licences dated from 1st May, received for the period of eight months from 1st May, 56*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* ; the next class, 46*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* ; and the lowest class, 36*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* ; or at the rate per annum of 85*l.*, 70*l.*, and 55*l.*, respectively. Those whose licences were dated subsequent to the 1st May received a *pro rata* amount, according to the above scale, from the date on which their licences were granted.

6. The general report of the Inspector of Schools for the past eight months, during which the new Act has been in operation, as also the balance sheet showing the receipt and expenditure of the Board, are herewith enclosed.

FRANCIS S. DUTTON, Chairman.

Enclosure 6 J.

The CENTRAL BOARD of EDUCATION in Account Current with COLONIAL TREASURER.

1852.	*Dr.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Dec. 31.—To amount received from the Treasury since 1st May		3,892	16	8
Total		£ 3,892	16	8

1852.	*Cr.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Dec. 31.—By amount of stipends paid to teachers licensed under the provisions of Ordinance No. 20 of 1851, from the 1st of May to date		3,089	15	10
,,	Salary of Secretary	74	3	1
,,	Attendance fees to Members of Board	50	8	0
,,	Office expenditure — including rent, furniture, advertising, printing, binding, stationery, fuel, &c.	100	10	5
,,	Tuition of destitute children	0	15	0
,,	Balance in Bank of South Australia	573	0	4
,,	Balance in cash	3	15	0
Total		£ 3,892	16	8

Adelaide, 31st Dec. 1852.

FRANCIS S. DUTTON, Chairman.

Enclosure 6 K.

RETURN of the Children who have attended the Schools of Town Teachers at Adelaide during the Month of December 1852, in accordance with the Regulations of the Central Board of Education.

No.	Name.	No. of Boys.	No. of Girls.	Branches Taught. Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Geography.	History.	Drawing.	Singing.	Languages. Gk. L. F. G.	Mathematics	Gen. Science
1	E. W. Wickes	56	—	56	55	54	52	36	30	—	—	13	3	24
2	W. A. Cawthorne	131	—	131	131	108	50	24	16	8	—	5	10	82
3	M. A. G. Cawthorne	8	24	32	30	17	6	6	4	—	—	—	—	—
4	James Magowan	24	—	24	24	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Susan Magowan	18	28	46	46	14	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Mary Fox	—	38	38	25	25	11	11	7	—	—	—	—	—
7	Jacob Abbott	64	15	79	54	46	12	12	12	—	79	—	—	—
8	Elizabeth Whitby	12	41	53	53	49	48	46	30	3	8	—	—	—
9	James Bath	128	—	128	102	93	48	48	24	—	—	—	—	—
10	Caroline Poole	23	49	72	47	34	24	19	13	—	—	—	—	8
11	Ann Cremin	18	39	57	32	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	J. C. Hansen	29	13	42	42	40	24	17	16	11	34	14	2	14
13	Jemima Horwood	7	17	24	19	19	14	6	2	—	—	—	—	—
14	Emma Mitchell	11	33	34	21	17	9	8	7	—	34	—	—	—
15	Thomas Norris	75	23	98	69	69	69	69	69	69	—	—	—	—
16	Eliza S. Foulgar	57	53	109	99	99	99	99	52	—	—	—	—	99
17	Elizabeth Bennetts	10	18	28	10	6	7	7	7	—	—	—	—	—
18	Ruth Townley	19	34	53	24	18	11	9	8	—	—	—	—	—
19	Amelia Bridgeman	—	40	40	38	32	24	25	12	—	19	—	—	25
20	Ann E. Brown	5	31	36	23	25	15	13	13	—	10	—	—	—
21	Ann Carlier	18	28	42	29	28	10	3	3	1	40	—	—	—
22	Peter Fox	95	—	95	61	61	34	34	14	—	—	—	—	—
23	Margaret Cubbon	—	15	15	13	10	5	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	Sarah A. Wilmot	24	26	50	17	10	10	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	Ann R. Hughes	10	31	41	35	21	19	18	15	—	—	—	—	—
26	Matilda J. Congreve	7	15	22	10	10	8	8	8	—	—	—	—	—
27	Mary Bath	—	37	37	36	36	20	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Totals	849	648	1,482	1,145	970	635	559	362	92	224	32	15	252

Boys, 849; Girls, 648—Total, 1,497.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Enclosure 6 L.

RETURN of the Children who have attended the Schools of Country Teachers in South Australia during the Month of December 1852, in accordance with the Regulations of the Central Board of Education.

No.	Name.	No. of Boys.	No. of Girls.	Branches Taught.											Locality of School.
				Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Geography.	History.	Drawing.	Singing.	Languages. Gk. L. F. G.	Mathematics.	Gen. Science	
1	William Holdsworth	57	29	86	56	34	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Norwood.
2	John Forsyth -	30	35	65	32	24	36	22	14	—	—	—	—	22	Nairne.
3	William Mattinson	57	40	97	51	34	23	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bowden.
4	Alexander Moody	57	26	83	46	33	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Hindmarsh.
5	Ulrich Hubbe -	5	6	11	10	8	8	6	6	4	—	6	—	11	Bucksfelde.
6	Annie Turnbull -	20	15	35	20	19	8	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	Glen Osmond.
7	J. D. Willshire -	26	8	34	19	18	11	9	3	—	—	—	—	—	Sturt.
8	James Bassett -	29	16	43	34	34	5	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	Willunga.
9	Thomas Mugg -	32	10	42	23	8	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Mitcham.
10	Thomas O'Brien -	28	16	44	28	12	3	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	Dry Creek.
11	William Buchanan	17	9	26	14	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gawler Plains.
12	Helen Smith -	30	19	49	18	14	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Albert Town.
13	J. M. Holder -	10	16	26	16	16	16	16	4	—	16	—	—	16	Happy Valley.
14	G. E. Sawer -	15	8	23	18	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Glenelg.
15	William Hocking -	57	—	57	57	54	22	22	22	—	54	—	—	—	Kooringa.
16	Frederick Basedon	32	13	45	45	45	34	45	45	45	45	45	20	45	Tanunda.
17	Hannah Turner -	14	19	33	33	15	11	8	5	—	—	—	—	—	Little Para Plains.
18	W. R. Waters -	16	8	24	20	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Morphett Vale.
19	M. A. Cate - -	11	14	25	20	25	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	Newton.
20	David Mackie -	18	15	33	18	15	9	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	Strathalbyn.
21	Elizabeth Brady -	21	33	54	43	38	23	28	11	—	—	—	—	—	Walkerville.
22	L. S. Burton -	10	11	21	21	19	8	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	Saddleworth.
23	Charles J. Andrews	9	6	15	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Barrossa.
24	Adele Murch -	13	21	33	26	22	21	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	Bay-road.
25	Edward P. Nesbit	28	19	47	47	35	28	28	15	—	—	—	—	47	Angaston.
26	Mary G. Jones -	8	20	28	25	19	15	15	15	—	—	—	—	15	Kensington.
27	James Cowell -	24	18	42	38	26	14	7	6	—	34	—	—	—	Clarendon.
28	Ann Lawton -	16	41	56	18	18	13	10	11	—	56	—	—	—	Bowden.
29	Patrick Maitland -	24	17	41	12	12	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	Houghton.
30	Clarissa Kelly -	20	54	74	35	31	23	24	18	—	—	—	—	10	Hindmarsh.
31	William Quicke -	13	12	24	20	13	6	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	Aldinga
32	Augusta Shaw -	5	23	28	19	18	11	9	9	—	—	—	—	9	Willunga.
33	William Lillywhite	14	12	26	20	17	9	6	4	4	8	—	1	—	Little Para.
34	James Owen -	17	12	29	15	11	5	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	Logan Flats, Willun
35	Thomas Dallison -	40	11	51	48	20	5	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	Port Adelaide.
36	Henrietta Jolly -	46	49	95	73	73	33	33	22	—	—	—	—	—	Walkerville.
37	Augusta Winter -	4	8	12	9	6	11	11	4	—	—	—	—	5	Ardtonish School, Dry Creek.
38	Agnes D. Curl -	46	62	107	64	64	59	46	39	2	107	23	—	—	Mount Barker.
39	W. H. Humpage -	4	12	16	8	11	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Sources of Para.
40	Ellen Scrivenor -	7	11	18	11	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Willunga.
41	C. E. Needham -	27	14	41	18	16	10	13	—	—	—	6	—	—	Edwardstown.
42	Alfred R. Bell -	26	15	40	21	13	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Thebarton.
	Total - -	983	803	1759	1177	945	546	437	299	55	320	80	21	180	

Boys, 983; Girls, 803—Total, 1,786.

Enclosure 6 M.

GENTLEMEN, Adelaide, January 26, 1853.

I HAVE the honour to forward to you my report for the eight months commencing the 1st May, and ending the 31st December 1852; which, as it occupies the place of an annual report, necessarily includes, with other matter, a recapitulation in substance of that for the quarter ending the 30th September, ult.

As the result of my visits of inspection to the licensed schools of the province during the above period, I find myself in the gratifying position of being able to report as favourably as on the last occasion, which will be seen by the observations arranged under the following heads, namely :—

1st. The acquirements and efficiency of the teachers.

2d. The character and management of the schools, and their adequateness as to number.

3d. The general progress of the pupils ; and

4th. The nature of the school-houses, and the amount of accommodation they afford.

Such general remarks as do not exclusively belong to either of the above heads, will be introduced in the concluding portion of the report.

1st. The present body of teachers are rather superior in acquirements and efficiency to those formerly occupying the field. Among those who have kept at their posts, there is a larger proportion of the better qualified ; and their own efforts, combined with practice, have produced marked improvement in many more. Seeing that the private emoluments of the town teachers are, in the main, more secure as well as of higher amount than those of their country brethren, it is but just that somewhat more should be required of

the former than of the latter. With certain exceptions, however, and always allowing for the impediments which obtain peculiarly in the country, the district teachers, as a whole, will safely stand the test of comparison with those of Adelaide. The efficiency of a teacher is not always commensurate with his acquirements; and, indeed, the facility with which some of the less-informed masters and mistresses adapt their instruction to the capacity of children is frequently productive of more satisfactory results than are the ill-directed efforts of more highly educated persons. With a few most worthy exceptions, I have found, as might be expected, that those who have been especially trained to the profession of teaching are, practically, by far the most successful. The order and system, so essential to efficiency, are rarely met with in the case of even a well-educated person who gives up any other occupation to undertake the business of tuition, perhaps merely as a temporary resource, and not having undergone the requisite training.

2d. In the character and management of the several schools there is a very manifest difference; and the majority of them are conducted without regard to any particular system. In some of the largest, the monitorial plan is used; but, for the most part, under very unfavourable circumstances, from the children leaving school before they are well qualified to act as monitors. It is only in the large schools also that classification can at all be carried out; so that there is a great preponderance of individual teaching, which involves a serious loss of the children's time, with much additional labour to the master or mistress. Many of the teachers, indeed, would be incompetent to use any system without a certain amount of training.

The different parts of South Adelaide are by no means equally supplied with well-conducted schools, there being no licensed boys' school either in the south-eastern or north-western quarter, at all adequate to the wants of the population; while, in the north-eastern, there are two of the best boys' schools in the province, and one very efficient school in the south-western quarter. The girls' schools are more equally distributed; each quarter having one very good school at least. In North Adelaide there are two excellent boys' schools and one girls', in central situations; but the eastern end is without any school worthy of note. Not more than half of the remaining schools are of a character likely to maintain a permanent existence.

In the condition of the country schools there is some ground for congratulation, although the scarcity of teachers and the irregular attendance of the scholars still continue to diminish their usefulness. So far as these evils are at present remediable, I feel confident they will be checked by the increased aid so judiciously granted by the Board, by which the teachers will be rendered more independent of the too frequently precarious support obtained from other sources. There is, perhaps, no other class of persons whose scale of remuneration is so variable, especially in the country districts; and it is grievous to learn, that instead of the aid afforded by Government acting as a stimulus to liberality on the part of parents, it appears, in many cases, to have quite a contrary effect.

There is, without doubt, a deficiency in the required number of schools, more especially in some parts of the country; but, until teachers become more numerous, I know of no method of obviating this inconvenience, unless by the appointment of one teacher to two localities within a moderate distance of each other. This plan, which I suggested some time ago, might be carried out by granting the maximum stipend for the time to any master who would consent to such an arrangement. A person living and keeping a school open, in one locality, three days in the week, might easily take charge of another school, the three alternate days, five miles distant from his residence; thereby extending his sphere of usefulness over a space of at least ten miles by five, as children frequently walk more than two miles and a half to school. As it would be more convenient to parents to spare children three days in the week than five, such a plan might induce the sending of a greater number of children to be educated; and three days' regular attendance for the full time each day would be quite equal to the time now actually spent at school, taking the average of a year. Two of the most remarkable cases of deficiency are the Port and Kensington, in which good schools are most urgently needed.

3d. Much difficulty arises in estimating the progress of pupils from the diversity of ages at which they are first sent to school; and it is barely possible to institute a comparison between the attainments of pupils belonging to different schools, as the highest scholar in one may scarcely be on a par with the average of scholars in another. Generally, however, the advancement in the elementary branches is more or less satisfactory, and there are some very favourable instances of proficiency in arithmetic, more particularly; but it is in a small number only that any progress of consequence has been made in grammar, geography, history, or the remaining subjects embraced by the returns. Singing has, in three or four schools, been attended with such successful results, that it is much to be regretted it cannot be universally introduced. The prevalence of individual instruction, before noticed, is an insuperable bar to active progress, not only from the loss of time it occasions, but from the absence of that emulation incident to class teaching.

4th. With regard to the school-houses, and their amount of accommodation, some slight improvement has been effected within the last year. Seventeen schools are carried on in buildings especially erected for the purpose, most of which are well designed, sufficiently large, and fairly supplied with the necessary fittings, but more or less out of

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

repair. Eleven schools are held in places of worship, and these are generally very commodious, although a few of them, never having been finished, want floors and ceilings. The remaining schools are kept in private houses, a small number of which have been rendered tolerably convenient, while the majority have been appropriated without any alteration, and are usually too small, and badly ventilated.

According to my previously expressed intention, I prepared, at the close of last year, a list of teachers recommended for an increase of stipend; and subsequently, at the desire of the Board, drew up a secondary list for a lower rate of increase. In order to form as correct a judgment as possible of the merits of each case, the following elements were taken into consideration, namely,—the acquirements of the teachers, the general usefulness of the school, as evinced by the conduct and progress of the pupils, and the number of children in ordinary attendance. In such cases as were affected by the limited nature of the local population, the element of numerical attendance was necessarily left out of the question. I have little doubt that all those teachers included in the first list will continue to deserve the fullest amount of encouragement which can be bestowed upon them; and it will be a source of real satisfaction to me to be enabled to make considerable additions to that list at the end of the present year.

I cannot conclude this report without expressing much satisfaction with the manner in which my suggestions, voluntary or solicited, have been met by the teachers, and the confidence they have manifested by their frequent applications for advice. In my several interviews with them, I have studied to encourage a steady perseverance under temporary adverse circumstances; and this I have found especially needful in some of the country districts, where the slight degree of interest manifested by the surrounding population creates a most depressing feeling of isolation. In other localities such a cheering contrast is produced by the laudable efforts of benevolent individuals, or associations, that, with the view of promoting so desirable an object, I venture to recommend the circulation of a short address to all persons of influence, throughout the country, inviting their co-operation in arousing the public mind from the torpid indifference too generally manifested towards the subject of education.

I have, &c.

To the Central Board of Education. WM. WYATT, Inspector of Schools.

Enclosure 6 N.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Licensed Teachers whose Schools have been visited from the 1st of May to the 31st of December 1852, inclusive.

Number.	Name of Teacher.	Locality of School.	Number of Visits.
1	Abbott, Jacob	Gilbert-street	4
2	Andrews, Charles J.	Barossa	1
3	Baigent, James	Kensington	2
4	Basedon, Frederick	Tanunda	1
5	Bassett, James	Willunga	1
6	Bath, James	North Adelaide	3
7	Bath, Mrs.	North Adelaide	1
8	Beck, J.	Kapunda	1
9	Bell, Mr.	Thebarton	1
10	Bennetts, Elizabeth	Angas-street	5
11	Bridgeman, Amelia	Pulteney-street	6
12	Browne, Ann E.	Weymouth-street	3
13	Brady, Elizabeth	Walkerville	3
14	Buchanan, William	Gawler Plains	1
15	Bull, Mrs.	Grote-street	1
16	Burton, L. S.	Saddleworth	1
17	Carlier, Ann	Rundle-street	5
18	Cate, Mary Ann	Newton	2
19	Cawthorne, W. A.	Pulteney-street	4
20	Cawthorne, M. A.	Morphett-street	5
21	Congreve, Miss	North Adelaide	2
22	Cowell, James	Clarendon	1
23	Cremen, David	Franklin-street	2
24	Cremen, Ann	Franklin street	3
25	Cubbon, Margaret	North Adelaide	3
26	Curl, Agnes D.	Mount Barker	1
27	Dallison, Thomas	Port Adelaide	1
28	Forsyth, John	Nairne	1
29	Foulgar, Eliza S.	Flinders-street	5
30	Fox, Peter	Pirie-street	5
31	Fox, Mary	Pirie-street	5
32	Gibbs, Margaret	Harriet-street	1
33	Hansen, J. C.	Freeman-street	5

Enclosure No. 6 o.

Alphabetical List of Licensed Teachers whose Schools have been visited—*continued.*

Number.	Name of Teacher.	Locality of School.	Number of Visits.
34	Helmore, Porter	Gawler Town	1
35	Helmore, Mrs.	Gawler Town	1
36	Hocking, William	Kooringa	1
37	Hocking, Mary Ann	Kooringa	1
38	Holder, J. M.	Happy Valley	1
39	Holdsworth, William	Norwood	3
40	Horwood Jemima	Hindley-street	5
41	Hubbe, Ulrich	Bucksfelde	1
42	Hughes, Ann R.	Rundle-street	3
43	Humpage, Mr.	Golden-grove	1
44	Jolly, Henriette	Walkerville	2
45	Jones, Mary G.	Kensington	3
46	Kelly, Clarissa	Hindmarsh	1
47	Lawton, Ann	Bowden	1
48	Lillywhite, William	Little Para	1
49	Macgowan, James	Stephens-place	4
50	Macgowan, Susan	North-terrace	4
51	Maitland, Patrick	Kersbrook	1
52	Mackie, David	Strathalbyn	1
53	Mattinson, William	Bowden	1
54	Mitchell, Emma	Grenfell-street	6
55	Moody, Alexander	Hindmarsh	1
56	Mugg, Thomas	Mitcham	1
57	Murch, Adele	Bay-road	1
58	Nesbit, Edward P.	Angaston	1
59	Norris, Thomas	Light square	4
60	O'Brien, Thomas	Dry Creek	1
61	Owen, Adelaide	Walkerville	1
62	Owen, James	Logan's Flat	1
63	Poole, Caroline	Gouger-street	3
64	Quicke, William	Aldinga	1
65	Sawer, G. E.	Glenelg	1
66	Shaw, Augusta	Willunga	1
67	Smith, Helen	Albert Town	1
68	Taylor, Mary	Franklin-street	1
69	Townley (late Bressey) Ruth	Sturt-street	4
70	Turnbull, Annie	Glen Osmond	1
71	Turner, Hannah	Little Para Plains	1
72	Waters, W. R.	Morphett Vale	1
73	Whitby, Elizabeth	Carrington-street	3
74	Wickes, E. W.	North Adelaide	3
75	Willshire, J. D.	Sturt	1
76	Wilmot, Sarah A.	Grenfell-street	3
77	Winter, Augustus T.	Ardtornish	1

WILLIAM WYATT, Inspector of Schools.

Enclosure 7.

TABLE of Despatch and Arrival of Inland Mails at the General Post Office, Adelaide, and other Offices throughout the Colony of South Australia, for the Year 1853.

Postage, single rate.	Distance from Adelaide.	Post town.	Hours for closing mail at General Post Office.		Time of arrival at post town.		Time of departure for Adelaide.		Time of arrival at Adelaide.	Postmasters.
d.	Miles.				SUBURBAN.					
2	1½	Hindmarsh	Daily, at 8·15, 10·15, 11·45 a.m., 1·15, 2·45, 4·15 p.m.		Daily, at 8·42, 10·42 a.m., 12·12, 1·42, 3·12, 4·42 p.m.		Daily, at 8·38, 10·18, 11·38 a.m., 1·18, 2·38, 4·18 p.m.		Daily, at 9, 10·40 a.m., 12 noon, 1·40, 3, 4·40 p.m.	H. F. Quartly.
2	8¼	Port Adelaide	„ 8·15, 10·15, 11·45 a.m., 1·15, 2·45, 4·15 p.m.		„ 9·40, 11·40 a.m., 1·10, 2·40, 4·10, 5·40 p.m.		„ 7·50, 9·30, 10·50 a.m., 12·30, 1·50, 3·30 p.m.		„ 9, 10·40 a.m., 12 noon, 1·40, 3, 4·40 p.m.	C. A. Mather.
2	1¼	North Adelaide	„	1·15 p.m.	„	1·30 p.m.	„	1·0 p.m.	„	1·15 p.m.	Henry Watson.
2	8½	Brighton	„	4·0 p.m.	„	6·0 p.m.	„	8·0 a.m.	„	10·0 a.m.	Jane Maddiford.
2	6	Glenelg	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	John McDonald.
2	2½	Kensington	„	11·0 a.m.	„	12 noon.	„	„	„	11.0	Edward Howitt.
2	2	Unley	„	8·0 a.m.	„	9·0 a.m.	„	7·0 a.m.	„	8·0	George Styles.
2	4¼	Glen Osmond	„	2·30 p.m.	„	3·30 p.m.	„	10·0	„	10·35	T. W. Mitchell.
2	4	Edward's Town	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	10·45	J W. Adams.
2	4¾	Mitcham	Mond., Wed., and Sat.	4·0 p.m.	Mond., Wednes., and Satur.	5·0 p.m.	Mon., Wed., and Sat.	„	Mon., Wed., Sat.	11·0 a.m.	H. S. Fyffe.
2	2½	Walkerville	Tuesdays and Fridays	11·0 a.m.	Tuesdays and Fridays	12 noon.	Tuesdays and Fridays	„	Tuesdays and Fridays	„	James Pringle.
2	3	Payneham	„ „	„	„ „	„	„ „	„	„ „	„	Lavington Tite.
–	—	Enfield	Fridays	1·15 p.m.	Fridays	—	Fridays	—	Saturdays	1·15 a.m.	Wm. Godson.
					NORTHERN ROUTE.					
				* Summer months.		* Summer months.				
4	14	Little Para	Daily, at	2·30 p.m.	Daily, at	5·0 p.m.	Daily, at	7·56 a.m.	Daily, at	9·56 a.m.	Thomas Hay.
4	20	Gawler Plains	„	„	„	5·56	„	7·0	„	„	Wm. Buchanan.
4	27	Gawler	„	„	„	6·56	„	6·0	„	„	W. S. Stedman.
4	52	Kapunda	Mon., Tu., Wed., Th., Fr.	„	Tues., Wed., Th., Fri., Sat.	9·40 a.m.	Mon., Tues., Wed., Thur., Frid.	2·20 p.m.	Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri., Sat.	„	William Oldham.
4	102	Kooringa	„	„	„	6·0 p.m.	„	6·0 a.m.	„	„	T. W. Powell.
4	37	Lyndoch Valley	Mon., Wed., & Fr.	„	Tu., Th., and Sat.	7·10 a.m.	Mon., Wed., and Fri.	4·0 p.m.	Tues., Thurs., Sat.	„	Henry Schroeder.
4	45	Tanunda	„	„	„	8·25	„	2·45	„	„	M. H. Schutt.
4	51	Angaston	„	„	„	9·30	„	1·40	„	„	Horace Dean
4	67	Saddleworth	„	„	„	12·10 p.m.	„	11·20 a.m.	„	„	Eliza Burton.
4	70	Auburn	„	„	„	12·40	„	10·50	„	„	W.T. Bleechmore.
4	76	Watervale	„	„	„	1·40	„	9·50	„	„	James Badcock.
4	86	Clare	„	„	„	3·20	„	8·0	„	„	E. B. Gleeson.
4	134	Crystal Brook	Monday	„	Wednesday	4·0	Tuesday	8·0	Thursday	—	J. W. Bowman.

* Summer months:—January, February, March, April, September, October, November, December. Winter months:—May, June, July, August.

NORTH-EASTERN ROUTE.

4	9	Hope Valley	Fridays, at	2·30 p.m.	1·30 p.m.	Fridays, at	4·30 p.m.	3·30 p.m.	Thursdays, at	9·40 a.m.	Thursdays, at	11·10 p.m.	E. G. Day.
4	14	Houghton	"	"	"	"	5·20	4·20	"	8·50	"	"	Thos. Battersby.
4	21	Chain of Ponds	"	"	"	"	6·30	5·30	"	7·40	"	"	H. T. Bagshaw.
4	25	Gumeracka	"	"	"	"	7·10	6·10	"	7·0	"	"	William Slanger.

EASTERN ROUTE.

4	10	Crafer's	Daily, at	2·30 p.m.	1·30 p.m.	Daily, at	4·30 p.m.	3·30 p.m.	Daily, at	9·5 a.m.	Daily, at	10·35 a.m.	Henry James.
4	18	Hahndorf	"	"	"	"	6·0	5·0	"	7·35	"	"	J. G. Seelander.
4	22	Balhannah	Tues. and Fri.	"	"	Tues. and Fri.	6·40	5·40	Tuesdays and Fridays	4·40 p.m.	Wednes. and Satur.	"	James Thomson.
4	26	Inverbrackie	" "	"	"	" "	7·20	6·20	" "	4·0	" "	"	David Moffat.
4	24	Echunga	" "	"	"	" "	7·15	7·15	" "	5·0	" "	"	Richard Miley.
4	21	Mount Barker	Daily	"	"	Daily	6·35	5·35	Daily	6·30 a.m.	Daily	"	J. B. Shepherdson.
4	25	Nairne	Tues. and Fri.	"	"	Wed. and Sat.	6·40 a.m.	6·40 a.m.	Mon., 5·30 a.m., Wed.	5·10 p.m.	Mondays and Thursdays	"	Wm. Whitehead.
4	37	Staughton	" "	"	"	" "	8·50	8·50	Wednesd. and Saturd.	3·0	" "	"	Wm. Giles, jun.
4	29	Macclesfield	" "	"	"	" "	7·20	7·20	Tuesdays and Fridays	3·40	Wednes. and Satur.	"	James Hackett.
4	38	Strathalbyn	" "	"	"	" "	8·45	8·45	" "	2·15	" "	"	Frederick Horne.
4	69	Wellington	" "	"	"	" "	2·0 p.m.	2·0 p.m.	" "	9·0 a.m.	" "	"	W. A. Carter.

SOUTHERN ROUTE.

4	8	Sturt	Daily, at	2·30 p.m.	1·30 p.m.	Daily, at	4·20 p.m.	3·20 p.m.	Daily, at	9·25 a.m.	Daily, at	10·45 a.m.	Samuel Lewis.
4	12	O'Halloran Hill	"	"	"	"	5·0	4·0	"	8·45	"	"	Francis Pearce.
4	15	Morphett Vale	"	"	"	"	5·30	4·30	"	8.15	"	"	Edward Bradley.
4	19	Noarlunga	"	"	"	"	6·15	5·15	"	7·30	"	"	Alexander Birrell.
4	24	McLaren Vale	"	"	"	"	7·5	6·5	"	6·40	"	"	N. Browning.
4	28	Willunga	"	"	"	"	7·45	6·45	"	6·0	"	"	Henry Malpas.
4	62	Encounter Bay	Tues. and Fri.	"	"	Wed. and Sat.	1·30	1·30	Tuesdays and Fridays	11·0	Wednes. and Satur.	"	William Thring.
4	50	Currency Creek	Fridays	"	"	Saturdays	9·40 a.m.	9·40 a.m.	Tuesdays	1·0 p.m.	Wednesdays	"	R. W. Beddome.
4	60	Port Elliot	"	"	"	"	11·20	11·20	"	11·30 a.m.	"	"	Thos. Saunders.
4	50	Yankalilla	Tuesdays	"	"	Wednesdays	9·40	9·40	Fridays	2·40 p.m.	Saturdays	"	Agnes Smith.
4	-	Inman Valley	"	"	"	"	—	—	"	—	"	"	Ann Huffa.

ON THE COAST.

4	- -	Port Wakefield	As opportunity offers by sailing vessels	By sailing vessels as they arrive	As opportunity offers by sailing vessels	By sailing vessels as they arrive	C. P. Brewer.
4	200	Robe (Guichen Bay)					H. C. Hawson.
4	210	Port Lincoln					

NOTE.—Newspapers for despatch by any of the above mails must be posted before half-past twelve p.m., otherwise they will not be despatched until the following day. Letters intended to be registered must be posted an hour before the closing of the mails by which they are intended to go.

Receiving Houses for the receipt of letters only are opened at Exchange-corner—Postmaster, C. G. E. Platts; Hindley-street—Postmaster, J. W. Hugall; Rundle-street—Postmaster, C. Whitford. Letters posted at these offices will be forwarded to the General Post Office at the hours of 8 a.m., 11·30 a.m., 2 p.m., and 4 p.m.

Office Hours.—The General Post Office is open from 8 to half-past 8 in the morning for the receipt of pre-paid letters, and from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. for general business. The letter-carriers deliver letters within the limits of South Adelaide three times daily (Sundays excepted), starting from the General Post Office at 9 a.m., 12 noon, and 3 p.m. Letters intended for these deliveries must be posted 15 minutes before the hours named. There is also one delivery of letters daily (Sundays excepted) by a letter-carrier in North Adelaide, starting from the office at that place at 2 p.m.; and in Port Adelaide twice daily, at 10 a.m. and 1 p.m.

JOHN WATTS, Postmaster-General.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Enclosure 8.

TABLE of TITLES of the ACTS and ORDINANCES of SOUTH AUSTRALIA, from the Establishment of the Colony in 1836, to the close of the Session of 1852.

ACTS passed during the Administration of his Excellency Captain HINDMARSH, R.N., K.H., from 28th December 1836 to 14th July 1838.

Year in which passed.	No. of Act.	Title.	Remarks.
7th Wm. IV., 1837.	1	An Act for the Establishment of Courts of General or Quarter and Petty Sessions, in His Majesty's Province of South Australia. [2d January 1837.	Allowed. *Repealed by No. 6, 7 Vict.*
"	2	An Act for fixing the Qualification of Jurors. [2d January 1837.	Allowed. *Repealed by No. 12, 1843.*
"	3	An Act for the summary determination of all disputes between Masters and Servants. [4th January 1837.	Disallowed.
"	4	An Act for the granting of Licences, the regulating the sale of wine, beer, and Spritnous Liquors, for the prevention of drunkenness, and the promotion of good order in Public Houses [2d February 1837.	Disallowed.
"	5	An Act for the establishment of a Court to be called the supreme court of the Province of South Australia. [31st May 1837.	*Amended by No. 5, 1848; No. 12. 1849; No. 5, 1850.*
1st Victoria, 1837.	1	An Act for regulating the Constitution of Juries. [15th November 1837.	*Repealed by No. 12, 1843.*
"	2	An Act to establish Courts of resident magistrates, to confer on Justices of the Peace certain powers until such resident magistrates be appointed, to provide for the recovery of small debts and the punishment of certain offences within the Province of South Australia. [17th November 1837.	*Amended by No. 5, 1850.*
1st Victoria 1838.		An Act for the better preservation of the ports, harbours, havens, roadsteads, channels, navigable creeks, and rivers, in Her Majesty's Province of South Australia, and for the better regulation of shipping and their crews in the same. [22d February 1838.	
"	4	An Act to impose certain duties upon Wines, Spirits, and Tobacco, to provide for the Warehousing, and to prevent the clandestine Removal and Importation of the same. [25th April 1838.	*Repealed by No. 2, 6 Victoria.*
2d Victoria, 1838.	1	An Act to rectify a Clerical Error in the Act lately passed for imposing certain duties upon Wines, Spirits, and Tobacco. [11th July 1838.	*Repealed by No. 2, 6 Victoria.*

ACTS passed during the Administration of his Excellency Lieutenant-Colonel GAWLER, K.H., from* 17th October 1838 to 14th May 1841.

Year in which passed.	No. of Act.	Title.	Remarks.
2d Victoria, 1838.	1†	An Act to regulate the Retail of Liquors, and to preserve Good Order in Licensed Public Houses. [21st February 1839.	
"	2	An Act to supply Omissions and rectify a Clerical Error in the Act lately passed for regulating the Retail of Liquors, and for preserving Good Oraer in Licensed Public Houses. [15th April 1839	

* Governor Hindmarsh embarked for England on the 14th July 1838. No Acts were passed in the intermediate period between his departure and the arrival of Governor Gawler.

† The two first Acts of this year were both numbered 1

Year in which passed.	No. of Act.	Title.	Remarks.
3d Victoria, 1839.	3‡	An Act to impose certain Rates and Duties upon Wheat and other Grain, Flour, Meal, and Biscuit, exported from the Province of South Australia, and to prevent the clandestine exportation of the same. [7th September 1839.	
"	4	An Act for the Naturalization of certain persons natives of Germany. [11th September 1839.	
"	5	An Act to facilitate the apprehension in South Australia of Convicts escaping from the neighbouring Penal Settlements. [17th September 1839.	
"	6	An Act for raising and organising a Police Force for the province of South Australia. [11th October 1839.	Disallowed.
"	7	An Act to provide for the better Regulation of the General Post Office, and the Conveyance and Postage of Letters. [15th October 1839.	Disallowed.
"	8	An Act to prevent Entire Horses being suffered to stray or run at large. [17th November 1839.	
3d Victoria, 1840.	9	An Act for the Naturalization of certain persons Natives of Germany. [11th February 1840.	Disallowed.
"	10	An Act for declaring the Law in certain cases, and for amending an Act of Council passed in the first year of Her present Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act for regulating the Constitution of Juries," and for preventing the failure of Justice in cases of Summary Proceedings before Justices of the Peace. [21st February 1840.	Disallowed.
"	11	An An Act for the Regulation and Protection of the Whale Fisheries. [2nd March 1840.	Disallowed.
"	12	An Act declaring the Appointment of Charles Burton Newenham to the Office of Sheriff of this Province to have been regularly made, and to indemnify him for all acts done in execution of the said office. [21st March 1840.	Allowed.
"	13	An Act to make provision for the employment of Prisoners sentenced to Hard Labour upon Public Works within the Province of South Australia. [24th March 1840.	Disallowed.
"	14	An Act to regulate the Licensing of Auctioneers. [5th June 1840.	Allowed. *Repealed by No.* 9, 1843.
4th Victoria, 1840.	1	An Act authorizing and declaring the power of Magistrates of Port Lincoln and other districts to commit Prisoners to the Gaol of Adelaide. [23rd June 1840.	
"	2	An Act to amend an Act "For the Regulation and Protection of the Whale Fisheries." [26th June 1840.	Disallowed.
"	3	An Act to regulate the Ballasting of Vessels in Port Adelaide. [11th August 1840.	Disallowed.
"	4	An Act to constitute a Municipal Corporation for the City of Adelaide. [19th August 1840.	*Repealed by No.* 12, 1846.
"	5	An Act to regulate the slaughteriug and prevent the stealing of Cattle. [8th December 1840.	Allowed.
"	6	An Act for preventing the Extension of the infectious disease commonly called the Scab in Sheep or Lambs in the province of South Australia. [8th December 1840.	Allowed. *Repealed by No.* 3, 1844.
"	7	An Act to legalize a new Common Gaol for the province.* [16th December 1840.	*Repealed by No.* 4, 6 *Victoria.*
"	8	An Act for enabling the South Australian Company to sue and be sued in the name of some one of the Public Registered Officers of the said Company, resident in South Australia. [29th December 1840.	
4th Victoria, 1841.	8‡	An Act to authorize and regulate the Impounding of Cattle. 16th January 1841.	*Repealed by No.* 3, 1847.

Acts and Ordinances passed during the Administration of His Excellency George Grey, Esq., from 15th May 1841 to 24th October 1845.

Year in which passed.	No. of Act.	Title.	Remarks.
5th Victoria, 1841.	1	An Act for giving Relief to Imprisoned Insolvent Debtors, and to make provision for the Administration of the Estates of Insolvent Debtors, in South Australia. 22nd June 1841.	Allowed. *Amended by No.* 5, 1848.
"	2	An Act to regulate the Post Office Department in South Australia. [13th July 1841.	Allowed.
"	3	An Act for regulating the Police Force of the Province of South Australia. [13th July 1841.	Allowed. *Repealed by No.* 19, 1844.

* There were no Acts passed this year bearing numbers 1 and 2. The first Act passed was numbered as above.

‡ This Act was burned in the fire that occurred at old Government House in January 1841, and no copy of the Act remains in this colony.

‡ The two last Acts of this year were both numbered 8.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Year in which passed.	No. of Act.	Title.	Remarks.
5th Victoria, 1841.	4	An Act for making and maintaining the Great Eastern Road. [15th July 1841.	Allowed.
"	5	An Act for the general Appropriation of the Revenue for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-two. [17th August 1841.	
"	6	An Act for the Naturalization of certain persons natives of Germany. [24th August 1841.	Allowed.
"	7	An Act to authorize the levying of Fees on Land Grants. [14th September 1841.	Allowed.
"	8	An Act to provide for the Registration of Deeds, Wills, Judgments, Conveyances, and other Instruments. [19th October 1841.	Allowed.
"	9	An Act to amend and extend the provisions of an Act, intituled "An Act for preventing the extension of the Infectious Disease commonly called the Scab in Sheep or Lambs in the Province of South Australia." [26th October 1841.	Allowed. *Repealed by No.* 3, 1844.
"	10	An Act for the Summary Determination of Disputes between Masters and Servants. [15th November 1841.	Allowed. *Amended by No.* 9, 1847.
5th Victoria, 1842.	11	An Act for enabling the Governor to grant Letters of Denization in certain cases. [14th February 1842.	Disallowed.
"	12	An Act for regulating Marriages in the Province of South Australia. [22nd March 1842.	Allowed.
"	13	An Act for registering births, deaths, and Marriages in the Province of South Australia. [22nd March 1842.	Allowed,
"	14	An Act for adopting certain Acts of Parliament passed in the first year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, in the Administration of Justice in South Australia, in like manner as other Laws of England are applied therein. 22nd March 1842.	Allowed.
"	15	An Act to regulate the Appointment and the Duties of the Sheriff of the Province of South Australia. [22nd March 1842.	
"	16	An Act for adopting a certain Act of Parliament, intituled "An Act for the amendment of the Laws with respect to Wills," in the Administration of Justice in South Australia, in like Manner as other Laws of England are applied therein. [18th April 1842.	Allowed.
"	17	An Act to amend an Act (4th Victoria, No. 8.), intituled "An Act to authorize and regulate the impounding of Cattle." [23d May 1842.	*Repealed by No.* 3, 1847.
"	18	An Act to amend and extend "An Act for the better Preservation of the Ports, Harbours, Havens, Roadsteads, Channels, navigable Creeks and Rivers in Her Majesty's Province of South Australia, and for the better Regulation of Ships and their Crews in the same." [1st June 1842.	
"	19	An Act to regulate internal Distillation in the Province of South Australia. [15th June 1842.	Allowed. *Repealed by No.* 6. 1851.
"	20 Private Act.	An Act to facilitate Proceedings by and against "The South Australian Marine and Fire and Life Assurance Company." [14th February 1842.	Allowed. *Amended by No.* 14, 1848.
6th Victoria, 1842.	1	An Act to amend "An Act to constitute a Municipal Corporation for the City of Adelaide." [11th August 1842.	*Repealed by No.* 12. 1846.
"	2	An Act to amend the Laws for the Regulation of the Customs and Trade in South Australia. [12th August 1842.	*Repealed by No.* 16, 1846.
"	3	An Act for the general Appropriation of the Revenue for the Year One thousand eight hundred and forty-three. [27th August 1842.	
"	4	An Act for the Regulation of Gaols, Prisons, and Houses of Correction in South Australia. [5th October 1842.	Allowed.
"	5	An Act to regulate the keeping and Carriage of Gunpowder. [27th October 1842.	Allowed.
"	6	An Act for regulating summary Proceedings before Justices of the Peace. [2d November 1842.	Allowed.
"	7	An Act for the Regulation of the Sessions of the Peace in South Australia. [2d November 1842.	Disallowed.
"	8	An Act for protecting the Waste Lands of the Crown in South Australia from Encroachment, Intrusion, and Trespass. [24th November 1842.	*Repealed by No.* 11, 1846.
6th Victoria, 1843.	9	An Act to provide for Trial by Jury at the General Sessions of the Peace next ensuing. [3d January 1843.	
"	10	An Act to amend an Act, intituled "An Act to regulate the Post Office Department in South Australia." [24th January 1843.	Allowed.
"	11	An Act to provide for the Maintenance and Relief of deserted Wives and Children, and other destitute Persons, and to make the Property of Husbands and near Relatives to whose assistance they have a natural Claim, in certain Circumstances, available for their Support. [14th February 1843.	Allowed.
"	12	An Act to amend an Act for the Registration of Deeds, Wills, Judgments, Conveyances, and other Instruments. [16th February 1843.	Allowed.

Year in which passed.	No. of Act.	Title.	Remarks.
6th Victoria, 1843.	13	An Act for establishing Standard Weights and Measures in the Province of South Australia, and for the Prevention of the Use of such as are false and deficient. [18th February 1843.	Allowed. *Amended and in part repealed by No.* 7, 1845.
„	14	An Act to amend an Act to facilitate Proceedings by and against the South Australian Marine and Fire and Life Assurance Company. [18th February 1843.	Allowed.
„	15*	An Act further to provide for Trial by Jury at the General Sessions of the Peace. [18th February 1843.	Allowed.
6th & 7th Victoria, 1843.	1†	An Ordinance for avoiding unnecessary Repetitions in the Ordinances of the Governor and Legislative Council of South Australia. [13th October 1843.	Allowed.
„	2	An Ordinance to facilitate the Adoption of the Laws of England in the Administration of Justice in South Australia. [16th October 1843.	Allowed.
„	3	An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance, intituled " An Act to regulate the Appointment and the Duties of the Sheriff of the Province of South Australia." [16th October 1843.	Allowed.
„	4	An Ordinance appointing the Fees to be taken by Magistrates in South Australia. [18th October 1843.	Allowed.
„	5	An Ordinance to avoid trifling and frivolous Suits at Law. [20th October 1843.	Allowed.
„	6	An Ordinance for the Limitation of Actions and Suits relating to Real Property, and for simplifying the Remedies for trying the Rights thereto. [20th October 1843.	Allowed.
„	7	An Ordinance for the general Appropriation of the Revenue for the Year One thousand eight hundred and forty-four. [23d October 1843.	Allowed.
„	8	An Ordinance to facilitate the Recovery of Possession of Tenements, after due Determination of the Tenancy, within this Province and its Dependencies. [1st November 1843.	Allowed.
„	9	An Ordinance further to regulate Sales by Auction. [1st November 1843.	Allowed. *Amended by No.* 6, 1848
„	10	An Ordinance to regulate Appraisers. [1st November 1843.	Allowed.
„	11	An Ordinance to facilitate the Recovery of Debts in certain Cases. [2d November 1843.	Allowed.
„	12	An Ordinance to regulate Trials by Jury in South Australia. [3d November 1843.	Allowed.
„	13	An Ordinance for ascertaining the Number of Inhabitants of the Province of South Australia, in the Year One thousand eight hundred and forty-four. [3d November 1843.	Allowed.
„	14	An Ordinance to regulate the Profession of the Law in South Australia. [13th November 1843.	Disallowed.
„	15	An Ordinance to facilitate Conveyances of Real Estate. [14th November 1843.	Allowed.
„	16 Private Act.	An Ordinance to simplify Proceedings at Law or in Equity, by and against the South Australian Banking Company. [14th November 1843.	
7th & 8th Victoria, 1844.	1	An Ordinance to empower the Governor to remit Duties on Wines for the Consumption of Military Messes. [15th February 1844.	Allowed. *Repealed by No.* 16, 1846.
„	2	An Ordinance to authorise the levying of Fees on the slaughtering of Cattle in South Australia. [19th February 1844.	Allowed.
„	3	An Ordinance to prevent the Extension of the Scab in Sheep in South Australia. [21st February 1844.	Allowed. *Amended by No.* 9, 1846.
„	4	An Ordinance to regulate Roman Catholic Marriages in South Australia. [24th February 1844.	Allowed.
„	5	An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance of the Governor and Council of this Province, intituled " An Act for giving Relief to imprisoned Insolvent Debtors, and to make provision for the Administration of the Estates of Insolvent Debtors in South Australia." [28th February 1844.	Allowed.
„	6	An Ordinance to amend an Act or Ordinance, intituled " An Act for the Establishment of a Court, to be called the Supreme Court of the Province of South Australia." [28th February 1844.	*Amended by No.* 12, 1849. *Repealed by No.* 2, 1850.
„	7	An Ordinance to regulate the Whale Fishery Service in South Australia. [28th February 1844.	Allowed.
„	8	An Ordinance to allow the Aboriginal Inhabitants of South Australia, and the parts adjacent, to give Information and Evidence without the sanction of an Oath. [12th August 1844.	Allowed. *Repealed by No.* 3, 1848.
„	9	An Ordinance further to amend the Laws for the Regulation of the Customs and Trade in South Australia. [16th August 1844.	*Repealed by No.* 16, 1846.

* The Legislative Enactments up to this period were passed by a Council consisting of the Governor and four Official Members.

† The Ordinances from this date, 21st February 1851, were passed by a Legislative Council, consisting of the Governor, three Official, and four Non-official Members.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Year in which passed.	No. of Act.	Title.	Remarks.
7th & 8th Victoria, 1844.	10	An Ordinance to make provision for the safe Custody of, and Prevention of Offences by, Persons dangerously Insane; and for the Care and Maintenance of Persons of Unsound Mind. [15th August 1844.	Allowed. *Amended and in part repealed by No. 2, 1847.*
"	11	An Ordinance to provide for the Employment and Instruction of Aboriginal Prisoners. [19th August 1844.	Allowed.
"	12	An Ordinance to provide for the Protection, Maintenance, and up-bringing of Orphans, and other Destitute Children of the Aborigines. [28th August 1844.	Allowed.
"	13	An Ordinance for the general Appropriation of the Revenue for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-five. 31st August 1844.	Allowed.
"	14	An Ordinance to alter certain Duties of Customs. [31st August 1844.	Allowed. *Repealed by No. 16, 1846.*
"	15	An Ordinance to repeal part of an Ordinance of the Governor and Legislative Council of this Province, passed on the third day of November 1843, intituled "An Ordinance to regulate Trials by Jury in South Australia." [2d September 1844.	Allowed.
"	16	An Ordinance for the more effectual appropriation of Fines and Penalties in South Australia, under certain Statutes in force in England applicable to the Province. [2d September 1844.	Allowed.
"	17	An Ordinance to define the Qualifications of Medical Practitioners in this Province for certain purposes. [3d September 1844.	Allowed. *Repealed in part by No. 1, 1846.*
"	18	An Ordinance to amend "An Act for making and maintaining the Great Eastern Road." [7th September 1844.	Allowed. *Repealed by No. 14, 1849.*
"	19	An Ordinance for regulating the Police in South Australia. 7th September 1844.	Allowed. *Repealed in part by No. 8, 1847.*
9th Victoria, 1845.	1	An Ordinance to assimilate the Law of this Province to the Law of England, relative to the Punishment for Malicious Injuries to Property heretofore punishable with Death; and relative to the Punishment for Rape, and carnally knowing and abusing any Girl under Ten Years of Age. [1st July 1845.	Allowed.
"	2	An Ordinance for adopting certain Acts passed in the Imperial Parliament, which was held in the Sixth and Seventh Years of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, in the Administration of Justice in South Australia, in like manner as other Laws of England are applied therein. [1st July 1845.	Disallowed. *Vide No. 17, 1846.*
"	3	An Ordinance to provide for the payment of the Salary of the Governor of South Australia out of the Revenue of the Customs of the said Province. [3d July 1845.	*Repealed by No. 1, 1847.*
"	4	An Ordinance to abolish all Harbor Rates and Port Dues and Charges, and certain *ad valorem* Duties; and to substitute for the same, certain Fixed Duties of Customs. [3d July 1845.	Allowed. *Repealed by No. 16, 1846.*
"	5	An Ordinance for the General Appropriation of the Revenue for the Year One thousand eight hundred and forty-six. [8th July 1845.	Allowed.
"	6	An Ordinance to regulate the Profession of the Law in South Australia. [8th July 1845.	Allowed.
"	7	An Ordinance to amend "An Act for establishing Standard Weights and Measures in the Province of South Australia, and for the prevention of the use of such as are false and deficient." [9th July 1845.	Allowed.
"	8	An Ordinance for adopting a certain Act of Parliament, intituled "An Act to abolish the Punishment of Death in cases of Forgery," in the Administration of Justice in South Australia, in like Manner as other Laws of England are applied therein. [9th July 1845.	Allowed.
"	9	An Ordinance for adopting, in South Australia, certain Parts of an Act made and passed in the Imperial Parliament which was held in the First and Second Years of the Reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for abolishing Arrest on Mesne Process in Civil Actions, except in certain Cases; for extending the Remedies of Creditors against the Property of Debtors; and for amending the Laws for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in England." [10th July 1845.	Allowed.
"	10	An Ordinance to regulate the Sale of Bread in South Australia. [16th July 1845.	Allowed.
"	11	An Ordinance for further amending an Ordinance of the Governor and Council of this Province, intituled "An Act for giving Relief to Imprisoned Insolvent Debtors, and to make Provision for the Administration of the Estates of Insolvent Debtors in South Australia." [18th July 1845.	Allowed.
"	12	An Ordinance for the Naturalization of certain Persons, Natives of Germany. [18th July 1845.	

Year in which passed.	No. of Act.	Title.	Remarks.
9th Victoria, 1845.	13	An Ordinance for ascertaining the Number of Inhabitants of the Province of South Australia, in the Year One thousand eight hundred and forty-six. [22d July 1845.	Allowed.
„	14	An Ordinance to provide for the Performance of certain Matters in the Supreme Court during the occasional Absence of the Judge at a Distance from Adelaide. [25th July 1845.	Allowed.
„	15	An Ordinance to render effectual Conveyances by Married Women; and to declare the Effect of certain Deeds in relation to Dower. [25th July 1845.	Allowed.
„	16	An Ordinance to regulate the Use of Weighbridges and Steel Yard. [25th July 1845.	Allowed.
„	17	An Ordinance to protect the Growth of Indigenous Gum, by authorising the Levy of an Export Duty on Bark. [25th July 1845.	Allowed.

ORDINANCES passed during the Administration of His Excellency Major ROBE, from 25th October 1845 to 2d August 1848.

Year in which passed.	No. of Act.	Title.	Remarks.
10th Victoria, 1846.	1	An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance, intituled "An Ordinance to define the Qualifications of Medical Practitioners in this Province for certain Purposes." [3d July 1846.	Allowed.
„	2	An Ordinance further to regulate the Keeping and Carriage of Gunpowder. [8th July 1846.	Allowed.
„	3	An Ordinance to regulate Fees on Instruments passing under the Public Seal of the Province, and certain other Instruments. [8th July 1846.	Allowed.
„	4	An Ordinance to provide for the Payment of Allowances to Witnesses in Criminal Cases. [17th July 1846.	*Amended by No.* 11, 1851.
„	5	An Ordinance to amend "An Ordinance to allow the Aboriginal Inhabitants of South Australia, and the Parts adjacent, to give Information and Evidence without the Sanction of an Oath" [23d July 1846.	Allowed. *Repealed by No.* 3, 1848.
„	6	An Ordinance to regulate, for a limited Time, the Exportation of Gunpowder and Warlike Stores from the Province of South Australia. [23d July 1846.	Allowed.
„	7	An Ordinance to amend the Laws relating to Aliens. [28th July 1846.	Allowed.
„	8	An Ordinance further to regulate the Post Office Department in South Australia. [31st July 1846.	Allowed.
„	9	An Ordinance to amend "An Ordinance to prevent the Extension of the Scab in Sheep in South Australia." [20th August 1846.	
„	10	An Ordinance to encourage the Fencing of Land. [25th August 1846.	
„	11	An Ordinance to regulate the Occupation of Crown Lands in South Australia. [28th August 1846.	*Repealed by No.* 10, 1848.
„	12	An Ordinance to repeal an Ordinance, intituled "An Act to constitute a Municipal Corporation for the City of Adelaide," and to provide for the Liquidation of certain Debts incurred by the late Corporation. [1st September 1846.	Allowed.
„	13	An Ordinance for the further Appropriation of the Revenue for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-six. [2d September 1846.	Allowed.
„	14	An Ordinance for the General Appropriation of the Revenue for the Year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven. [2d September 1846.	Allowed.
„	15	An Ordinance to authorise the levying of an Assessment in aid of the expense of Repairing the Streets within the City of Adelaide. [30th September 1846.	Allowed. *Amended by No.* 12, 1847, *and No.* 13, 1849.
„	16	An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the Laws of the Customs in South Australia. [9th October 1846.	*Amended by No.* 11, 1848, *and No.* 8, 1849.
„	17	An Ordinance for adopting certain Acts passed in the Imperial Parliament which was held in the Sixth and Seventh Year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, in the Administration of Justice in South Australia, in like manner as other Laws of England are applied therein.* [13th October 1846.	Allowed.
10th & 11th Vict., 1847.	1	An Ordinance to repeal the Ordinance No. 3 of 1845, and to provide for the payment of the Salary of the Governor of South Australia out of the General Revenues of the province. [6th February 1847.	Allowed. *Repealed by No.* 7, 1848.

* This Ordinance is only a re-enactment of No. 3 of 1845, which was not confirmed, owing to various errors in the transcription of the English Acts.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Year in which passed.	No. of Act.	Title.	Remarks.
10th & 11th Vict. 1847.	2	An Ordinance further to provide for the care and maintenance of Persons of unsound Mind. [20th February 1847.	Allowed.
"	3	An Ordinance to amend the Laws relating to the Impounding of Cattle. [23d February 1847.	Allowed.
"	4	An Ordinance for the naturalization of certain Persons natives of Germany. [25th March 1847.	Allowed.
"	5	An Ordinance to consolidate in one Ordinance certain provisions usually inserted in Acts with respect to the Constitution of Companies incorporated for carrying on undertakings of a public nature. [26th March 1847.	Allowed.
"	6	An Ordinance to consolidate in one Ordinance certain provisions usually inserted in Acts authorising the taking of Lands for Undertakings of a public nature. [26th March 1847.	Allowed.
"	7	An Ordinance to consolidate in one Ordinance certain Provisions usually inserted in Acts authorising the making of railways. [26th March 1847.	Allowed.
"	8	An Ordinance for the establishment and regulation of Markets. [1st May 1847.	Allowed.
"	9	An Ordinance to amend the Laws relating to Masters and Servants. [23d July 1847.	Allowed. *Repealed in part by No.* 8, 1848, *and No.* 5, 1849.
"	10	An Ordinance to promote the building of Churches and Chapels for Christian Worship, and to provide for the maintenance of Ministers of the Christian Religion. [3d August 1847.	Allowed.
"	11	An Ordinance for the encouragement of Public Education. [17th August 1847.	Allowed. *Repealed by No.* 20, 1851.
"	12	An Ordinance to amend and continue an Ordinance No. 15 of 1846, authorising the levying of an Assessment in aid of the expense of repairing the Streets within the City of Adelaide. [24th August 1847.	Allowed. *Amended by No.* 13, 1849.
"	13	An Ordinance to provide for the maintenance of a Steam Tug and Pilotage, and other Conveniences, when required by Shipping. [4th September 1847.	Allowed.
,	14	An Ordinance for the further appropriation of the Revenue for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and for the general appropriation of the Revenue for the Year one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight. [4th September 1847.	Allowed.
"	15	An Ordinance to establish a Savings Bank in South Australia, to provide for the management thereof, and for the security of Deposits therein. [22d September 1847.	Allowed. *Amended by No.* 13, 1848.
	16	An Ordinance to facilitate the recovery of Assessments under the Crown Lands Ordinance, No. 11 of 1846. [23d September 1847.	Allowed. *Repealed by No.* 10, 848.
"	17 Private Act.	An Ordinance to secure to Charles Mounsey Penny and William Owen, during the Term of Ten Years, within the Province of South Australia, the exclusive right to use a certain new and improved process of smelting Copper and Lead Ores. [18th November 1847.	Allowed.
"	18	An Ordinance to remove doubts respecting the Jurisdiction of Resident Magistrates in certain cases. [22d November 1847.	Allowed. *Repealed by No.* 5, 1860.
"	19	An Ordinance to impose Penalties on Persons injuring or endangering the Property of others, by wilful or negligent burning of Stubble and other Produce. [30th November 1847.	Allowed.
11th and 12th Vict. 1848.	1 Private Act.	An Ordinance to secure to Andrew John Murray, during the Term of Ten Years, within the Province of South Australia, the exclusive right to manufacture and use a certain new and improved windlass. [20th June 1848.	Allowed.
"	2	An Ordinance for the further appropriation of the Revenue for the Year one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, and for the general appropriation of the Revenue for the Year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine. [20th June 1848.	Allowed.
"	3	An Ordinance to facilitate the admission of the Unsworn Testimony of the Aboriginal Inhabitants of South Australia and the parts adjacent. [21st June 1848.	Allowed *Amended by No.* 4, 1849.
"	4	An Ordinance to establish a Ferry at Wellington on the River Murray. [21st July 1841.	Allowed.
"	5	An Ordinance to make the validity of the General Rules and Orders of the Supreme Court of South Australia, already made or hereafter to be made, dependent upon the ratification of them by some subsequent Ordinance of the Governor and Legislative Council of South Australia. [25th July 1848.	Allowed. *Amended by No.* 10, 1849, *and No.* 2, 1850.
"	6	An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance (1st November 1843, No. 9), " Further to regulate Sales by Auction." [2nd August 1848.	Allowed.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Acts and Ordinances passed during the Administration of His Excellency Sir Henry Edward Fox Young, from 3d August 1848 to 2d January 1852.

Year in which passed.	No. of Act.	Title.	Remarks.
11th & 12th Vict. 1848.	7	An Ordinance to make further Provision respecting the Salary of the Governor of South Australia. [15th August 1848.	Allowed.
„	8	An Ordinance to provide by Apprenticeship for the protection, guardianship, and advancement in life of Emigrant Orphan Children, and of other Poor Children maintained at the Public Expense. [10th November 1848.	Allowed.
„	9	An Ordinance to remove Doubts as to the applicability to this Province of certain Statutes and parts of Statutes respecting the Limitation of Actions. [15th November 1848.	Allowed.
„	10	An Ordinance to regulate the Occupation of Crown Lands in South Australia. [17th November 1848.	Allowed.
„	11	An Ordinance to amend the Laws of the Customs in South Australia. [23rd November 1848.	Allowed. *Amended by No.* 8, 1849, *and No.* 4, 1851.
„	12	An Ordinance for the better preservation and management of the Estates of Deceased Persons in certain cases. [23rd November 1848.	Allowed.
„	13	An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance (No. 15, of 1847) "To establish a Savings Bank in South Australia, to provide for the management thereof, and for the security of Deposits therein." [30th November 1848.	Allowed.
12th & 13th Vict. 1849.	1 Private Act.	An Ordinance to incorporate the Governors of the Church of England Collegiate School of St. Peter's, Adelaide. [18th July 1849.	Allowed.
„	2	An Ordinance for the Removal of Defects in the administration of Criminal Justice. [25th July 1849.	Allowed.
	3	An Ordinance for the further amendment of the administration of the Criminal Law. [25th July 1849.	Allowed.
	4	An Ordinance to amend No. 3, of 1848, "To facilitate the admission of the Unsworn Testimony of the Aboriginal Inhabitants of South Australia and the parts adjacent." [25th July 1849.	Allowed.
„	5	An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance, No. 9, of 1847, "To amend the Laws relating to Masters and Servants." [1st August 1849.	Allowed.
„	6	An Ordinance for the further appropriation of the Revenue for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, and for the general appropriation of the Revenue for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty. [3rd August 1849.	Allowed.
„	7	An Ordinance to quiet Titles to Lands granted by the Crown, under reservation of a Royalty on Metallic Ores. [14th August 1849.	Allowed.
„	8	An Ordinance further to amend the Laws of the Customs in South Australia. [14th August 1849.	Allowed. *Amended by No.* 4, 1851
„	9	An Ordinance to protect Justices of the Peace from vexatious Actions for acts done by them in execution of their office. [14th August 1849.	
„	10	An Ordinance to extend the time for the confirmation of the General Rules and Orders of the Supreme Court. [23rd August 1849.	Allowed. *Amended by No.* 2, 1850
„	11	An Ordinance to constitute a Municipal Corporation for the City of Adelaide. [24th August 1849.	Allowed. *Amended by No.* 13, 1849, *and No.* 9, 1851.
„	12	An Ordinance further to amend "An Act for the Establishment of a Court, to be called the Supreme Court of the Province of South Australia." [18th September 1849.	Allowed.
„	13	An Ordinance further to amend and continue the Ordinances authorizing the levying of an Assessment within the City of Adelaide, until Municipal Institutions shall be established. [19th September 1849.	Allowed.
„	14	An Ordinance for the making and improving of Roads in South Australia. [10th October 1849.	Allowed. *Amended by No.* 15, 1850, *and No.* 13, 1851.
„	15	An Ordinance to facilitate the performance of the Duties of Justices of the Peace out of Sessions, with respect to persons charged with Indictable Offences. [10th October 1849.	Allowed.
13th & 14th Vict. 1850.	1 Private Act.	An Ordinance for making a Railway from the City to the Port of Adelaide, with Branches providing Railway Accommodation Northward of the present Place of Shipment, and to the North Arm, to be called the "Adelaide City and Port Railway." [19th February 1850.	*Amended by No.* 1, 1851.
„	2	An Ordinance for the confirmation of the General Rules and Orders of the Supreme Court of South Australia, and to amend the Laws relating to such General Rules and Orders. [27th February 1850.	Allowed
„	3	An Ordinance to provide for the prevention of the spread of Epidemic and contagious Diseases on the arrival of Merchant Vessels. [5th March 1850.	Allowed

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Year in which passed.	No. of Act.	Title.	Remarks.
13th & 14th Vict. 1850.	4 Private Act.	An Ordinance to guarantee to the Adelaide City and Port Railway Company, during a limited time, certain divisible profits. [5th March 1850.	*Repealed by No.* 1, 1851.
"	5	An Ordinance for the Recovery of Small Debts, and Trial and Punishment of Minor Offences in South Australia. [12th March 1850.	Allowed. *Amended by No.* 14, 1850, *and No.* 7, 1851.
"	6	An Ordinance to facilitate the performance of the duties of Justices of the Peace out of Sessions, with respect to summary convictions and Orders. [12th March 1850.	Allowed.
"	7	An Ordinance to regulate the Office of Coroner in South Australia. [19th March 1850.	Allowed.
"	8	An Ordinance for ascertaining the number of Inhabitants of the Province of South Australia in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one. [11th June 1850.	Allowed.
"	9	An Ordinance for the further appropriation of the Revenue for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and for the general appropriation of the Revenue for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one. [19th June 1850.	
"	10 Private Act.	An Ordinance to secure to William Bennett Hays, during the term of ten years, within the Province of of South Australia, the exclusive right to an improved method of manufacturing Charcoal, for making available most of the other component parts of Wood, and for applying the gaseous products of such Wood. [17th July 1850.	Allowed.
	11 Private Act.	An Ordinance for facilitating and simplifying proceedceedings by and against a certain Joint Stock Company, called the Union Bank of Australia, and for other purposes therein mentioned. [23d July 1850.	
"	12	An Ordinance to establish and regulate Benefit Building Societies. [24th July 1850.	
"	13 Private Act.	An Ordinance to establish the South Australian Widows' Fund, and General Annuity Endowment Society, and to provide for the management and security of the Funds thereof. [24th July 1850.	
"	14	An Ordinance to amend the Laws of the Province of South Australia relative to Larceny, and other Offences connected therewith. [6th August 1850.	Allowed.
"	15	An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance of Tenth October, One thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, No. 14, " For the making and improving of Roads in South Australia." [30th December 1850.	
14th & 15th Vict., 1851.	1	An Ordinance to establish the Legislative Council of South Australia and to provide for the Election of Members to serve in the same [21st February 1851.	Allowed.
15th Victoria, 1851.	1*	An Act to authorise the appointment of Undertakers for the construction of the Adelaide City and Port Railway. [1st October 1851.	Assented to.
"	2	An Act to continue the powers and authorities of the City Commissioners. [2d October 1851.	Assented to.
"	3	An Act to increase the Salaries of the Judges of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of the Province of South Australia. [9th October 1851.	Assented to.
"	4	An Act to amend the Laws of the Customs in South Australia. [17th October 1851.	Reserved.
	5	An Act to incorporate the Trinity House of Port Adelaide, South Australia. [23d October 1851.	Assented to.
"	6	An Act to regulate Internal Distillation in the Province of South Australia. [30th October 1850.	Assented to.
"	7	An Act to amend an Ordinance for the Recovery of Small Debts, and Trial and Punishment of minor Offences in South Australia. [31st October 1851.	Assented to.
	8	An Act for the better apprehension of Offenders who shall have escaped to parts within the Province of South Australia, from any other of the Australian Colonies. [20th November 1851.	Assented to.
"	9	An Act to postpone for Six Months the first Elections or appointments of Officers and other Persons under the Ordinance " To constitute a Municipal Corporation for the City of Adelaide." [26th November 1851.	Assented to.
"	10	An Act for facilitating and simplifying proceedings by and against a certain Joint Stock Company, called the " South Australian Mining Association," and for other purposes therein mentioned. [3d December 1851.	Assented to.
"	11	An Act to alter the Fees payable to Witnesses in Criminal Cases. [11th December 1851.	Assented to.
"	12	An Act to secure to the Honourable Charles Sturt a Pension for Life of Six Hundred Pounds. [18th December 1851.	Assented to.

* The Acts from this date, 3d October 1851, were passed by a Lagislative Council, consisting of four Official, four Non-Official, and sixteen elected Members.

Year in which passed.	No. of Act.	Title.	Remarks
15th Victoria, 1851.	13	An Act to amend an Ordinance No. 14 of 1849, for the making and improving of Roads in South Australia. [18th December 1851.	Assented to.
"	14	An Act to give Relief to Persons having Claims against the Local Government of South Australia, by authorising them to try the Validity of such Claims in a Court of Law or Equity. [19th December 1851.	Reserved.
"	15	An Act for preventing the further Spread of the Scotch Thistle. [19th December 1851.	Assented to.
"	16	An Act for regulating the Trade or Business of Pawnbrokers in South Australia. [23d December 1851.	Assented to.
"	17	An Act to give a preferable Lien on Wool, from Season to Season, and to make Mortgages of Sheep Cattle, and Horses valid, without delivery to the Mortgagee. [24th December 1851.	Assented to.
"	18	An Act to provide for the Commutation of Sentences of Transportation; and to substitute Imprisonment, with hard Labour, as a Punishment, in lieu of Transportation; and for the Employment of Prisoners sentenced to hard Labour. [29th December 1851.	Assented to.
"	19	An Act for the further Appropriation of the Revenue for the Year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and for the General Appropriation of the Revenue for the Year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-two. [29th December 1851.	Assented to.
"	20	An Act to promote Education in South Australia, by Aids towards the Erection of Schools, and the Payment of Stipends to Teachers. [29th December 1851.	Assented to.

Acts of 1852.

No. 1.—To provide for the Assaying of Uncoined Gold, and to make Bank Notes, under certain conditions, a Legal Tender. [Assented to 28th January 1852.]

No. 2.—To amend the Law of Evidence. [Assented to 11th November 1852.]

No. 3.—To provide for the separate appointment of a Commissioner of Police, and for the more effectual government of the Police Force. [Assented to 11th October 1852.]

No. 4.—To adopt a certain Act of Parliament, entitled "An Act for further improving the Administration of Criminal Justice." [Assented to 11th October 1852.]

No. 5.—For abating the Nuisance and Damage to Property occasioned by the great number of Dogs which are loose in the Province of South Australia. [Assented to 11th October 1852.]

No. 6.—Further to amend the Laws relating to Masters and Servants. [Assented to 2nd November 1852.]

No. 7.—Further to amend "An Ordinance to establish a Savings Bank in South Australia, to provide for the management thereof, and for the security of Deposits therein." [Assented to 2nd November 1852.]

No. 8.—To extend the Provisions of the "Passengers' Act, 1849." [Assented to 2nd November 1852.]

No. 9.—To regulate the Salaries of certain Clerks and Subordinate Officers of the Crown in South Australia, and to establish Rules for a progressive increase of the same for length of service. [Assented to 2nd November 1852.]

No. 10.—To provide for the Trial of Offenders without the intervention of Grand Juries. [Assented to 11th November 1852.]

No. 11.—For the further appropriation of the Revenue for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and for the general appropriation of the Revenue for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three. [Assented to 2nd December 1852.]

No. 12.—To provide for the raising of a Sum of Sixty Thousand Pounds, under the authority of the Undertakers for the City and Port Railway, and for other Purposes therein named. [Assented to 16th November 1852.]

No. 13.—To prevent the introduction into the Colony of South Australia of Convicted Felons, and other persons sentenced to Transportation for offences against the Laws.

No. 14.—To repeal part of an Act, No. 1 of One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-two, "To provide for the Assaying of Uncoined Gold and to make Bank Notes, under certain conditions, a Legal Tender," and to provide that Stamped Gold shall be a Legal Tender. [Assented to 23rd November 1852.]

No. 15.—To provide for the appointment of Constables in the Country Districts of South Australia. [Assented to 25th November 1852.]

No. 16.—To appoint District Councils and to define the powers thereof. [Assented to 25th November 1852.]

No. 17.—For the Making and Improving of Roads in South Australia. [Assented to 25th November 1852.]

No. 18.—To amend the Law of Marriage in the Province of South Australia. [Assented to 2nd December 1852.]

No. 19.—To amend an Act to provide for the Registration of Deeds, Wills, Conveyances, and other Instruments. [Assented to 2nd December 1852.]

No. 20.—To enable the Sheriff to appoint a Deputy to perform the Duties of his Office, and to abolish the Poundage now payable on taking the body in execution. [Assented to 2nd December 1852.]

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

No. 21.—To prevent the extension of the Scab in Sheep in South Australia, and to make provision for the destruction of Sheep infected with that disorder.
[Assented to 2nd December 1852.]

No. 22.—To Regulate Friendly Societies. [Assented to 2nd December 1852.]

No. 23.—To alter and amend the Ordinance, No. 11 of One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-nine, "To constitute a Municipal Corporation for the City of Adelaide."
[Assented to 2nd December 1852.]

No. 24.—For the more convenient engagement and discharge of Seamen at Port Adelaide.
[Assented to 2nd December 1852.]

No. 25.—To amend the Law of Real Property. [Assented to 2nd December 1852.]

Private Acts.

To vest certain portions of Section numbered 2112, in the Provincial Survey of the Public Lands of the Province of South Australia, marked with the letter B, in Trustees to be therein named, so as to enable them to make a good Title to Purchasers thereof, and for other Purposes connected therewith. [Assented to 25th November 1852.]

To quiet the Titles to certain Lands and Hereditaments in the Province of South Australia, heretofore sold and disposed of by the Trustees of the South Australian Company.
[Assented to 2nd December 1852.]

Summary of preceding Table.

Years in which Acts were passed.	No. of Acts passed in each Year.	Acts allowed by Her Majesty.	Acts disallowed by Her Majesty.	Acts not expressly confirmed or disallowed.
7th William IV.	5	2 No. 1 and No. 2	2 No. 3 and No. 4	1 No. 5.
1st Victoria.	4	-	-	4 { No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4.
2d Victoria.	3	-	-	3 { No. 1, No. 1, and No. 2.
3d Victoria.	12	2 No. 12 and No. 14	6 { No. 6, No. 7, No. 9, No. 10, No. 11, and No. 13	4 { No. 3, No. 4, No. 5, and No. 8.
4th Victoria.	9	2 No. 5 and No. 6	2 No. 2 and No. 3	5 { No. 1, No. 4, No. 7, No. 8, and (Private Act) No. 8.*
5th Victoria.	20	15 { No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, No. 6, No. 7, No. 8, No. 9, No. 10, No. 12, No. 13, No. 14, No. 16, No. 19, and No. 20 (Private Act)	1 No. 11	4 { No. 5, No. 15, No. 17, and No. 18.
6th Victoria.	15	9 { No. 4, No. 5, No. 6, No. 10, No. 11, No. 12, No. 13, No. 14, and No. 15	1 No. 7	5 { No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 8, No. 9.
6th & 7th Victoria, 1843.	16	14 { No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, No. 5, No. 6, No. 7, No. 8, No. 9, No. 10, No. 11, No. 12, No. 13, and No. 15	1 No. 14	1 { No. 16 (Private Act).
1844.	19	17 { No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, No. 5, No. 7, No. 8, No. 10, No. 11, No. 12, No. 13, No. 14, No. 15, No. 16, No. 17, No. 18, and No. 19	-	2 No. 6, No. 9.
1845.	17	15 { No. 1, No. 4, No. 5, No. 6, No. 7, No. 8, No. 9, No. 10, No. 11, No. 12, No. 13, No. 14, No. 15, No. 16, No. 17	1 No. 2	1 No. 3.
1846.	17	12 { No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 5, No. 6, No. 7, No. 8, No. 12, No. 13, No. 14, No. 15, No. 17	-	5 { No. 4, No. 9, No. 10, No. 11, No. 16.
1847.	19	17 { No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, No 5, No. 6, No. 7, No. 8, No. 9, No. 10, No. 11, No. 12, No. 14, No. 15, No. 17, No. 18, No. 19	-	2 No. 13, No. 16.
1848.	13	13 { No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, No. 5, No. 6, No. 7, No. 8, No. 9, No. 10, No. 11, No. 12, No. 13	——	——
1849.	15	14 { No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, No. 5, No. 6, No. 7, No. 8, No. 10, No. 11, No. 12, No. 13, No. 14, No. 15	-	1 No. 9.
1850.	15	8 { No. 2, No. 3, No. 5, No. 6, No. 7, No. 8, No. 10, No. 14	-	7 { No. 1, No. 4, No. 9, No. 11, No. 12, No. 13, No. 15.
Total - -	199	140	14	45

Council Chamber, Adelaide, July 12, 1852.

F. C. SINGLETON, Clerk of Council.

* The two last Acts of the Year were both numbered 8.

TABLE of ACTS OF PARLIAMENT adopted in SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

(*Vide Ordinance of 3d Vict., No. 10, and 6th & 7th Vict., No. 2.*)

Number of Act.	Title.	Remarks.
6 Geo. 4. c. 16. -	An Act to amend the Law relating to Bankruptcy.	Adopted by 7 & 8 Vict., No. 5, 1844.
7 Geo. 4. c. 57. -	An Act to amend and consolidate the Laws relating to Insolvent Debtors in England.	Adopted by 5 Vict., No. 1.
1 & 2 Wm. 4. c. 56.	An Act to establish a Court of Bankruptcy.	Ditto.
1 Vict. c. 23. - -	An Act to abolish the Punishment of the Pillory.	Adopted by 5 Vict., No. 14.
1 Vict. c. 26. - -	An Act for the Amendment of the Law with respect to Wills.	Adopted by 5 Vict., No. 16.
1 Vict. c. 28. - -	An Act to amend an Act of the Third and Fourth Years of His late Majesty, for the Limitation of Actions and Suits relating to Real Property, and for simplifying the Remedies for trying the right thereto.	Adopted by 6 & 7 Vict., No. 6, 1843.
1 Vict. c. 84. - -	An Act to abolish the Punishment of Death in cases of Forgery.	Adopted by No. 8, 1846.
1 Vict. c. 85. - -	An Act to amend the Laws relating to offences against the Person.	Adopted by 5 Vict., No. 14.
1 Vict. c. 86. - -	An Act to amend the Laws relating to Burglary and stealing in Dwelling Houses.	Ditto.
1 Vict. c. 87. - -	An Act to amend the Laws relating to Robbery and stealing from the Person.	Ditto.
1 Vict, c. 88. - -	An Act to amend certain Acts relating to the Crime of Piracy.	Ditto.
1 Vict. c. 89. - -	An Act to amend the Laws relating to burning or destroying Buildings and Ships.	Ditto.
1 Vict. c. 90. - -	An Act to amend the Law relative to Offences punishable by Transportation for Life.	Ditto.
1 Vict. c. 91. - -	An Act for abolishing the Punishment of Death in certain Cases.	Ditto.
1 & 2 Vict. c. 110. -	An Act for abolishing Arrest on Mesne Process in Civil Actions, except in certain Cases; for extending the Remedies of Creditors against the Property of Debtors; and for amending the Laws for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors.	Adopted in part by No. 9 of 1845.
3 & 4 Vict. c. 24. -	An Act to repeal Part of an Act of the Forty-second Year of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, intituled "An Act to avoid trifling and frivolous Suits in Law in Her Majesty's Courts in Westminster," and of an Act of the Twenty-second and Twenty-third Years of the Reign of King Charles the Second, intituled "An Act for laying Impositions on Proceedings at Law, and to make further Provisions in lieu thereof."	Adopted by 6 & 7 Vict., No. 5, 1843.
4 & 5 Vict. 56. -	An Act for taking away the Punishment of Death in certain Cases, and substituting other punishments in lieu thereof.	Adopted by No. 1. of 1845.
6 & 7 Vict. c. 10. -	An Act for removing doubts as to the punishment which may be awarded under the provisions of an Act of the 4th and 5th years of Her present Majesty "For taking away the punishment of Death in certain cases" for certain offences therein specified.	Adopted by No. 1, of 1845.
6 & 7 Vict. c. 85. -	An Act for improving the Law of Evidence.	Adopted by No. 17 of 1846.
6 & 7 Vict. c. 96. -	An Act to amend the Law respecting Defamatory Words and Libel.	Ditto.
7 & 8 Vict. c. 66. -	An Act to amend the Laws relating to Aliens.	Adopted by No. 7, 1846.
21 James I. c. 16. -	An Act for limitation of Actions, and for avoiding Suits at Law.	Adopted by No. 9, 1848.
4 Anne, c. 16.	An Act for the amendment of the Law, and the better advancement of Justice.	Ditto.
3 & 4 Wm. IV. c. 27. -	An Act for the limitation of Actions and Suits relating to Real Property, and for simplifying the remedies for trying the rights thereto.	Ditto.
3 & 4 Wm. IV. c. 42. -	An Act for the further amendment of the Law and better advancement of Justice.	Ditto.

IMPERIAL STATUTES passed specially for the Australian Colonies.

Number of Act.	Title.	Remarks.
4 & 5 Wm. IV. c. 95. -	An Act to empower His Majesty to erect South Australia into a British Province or Provinces, and to provide for the colonization and government thereof.	Imperial Act. Repealed by 5th and 6th Victoria, c. 61.
1 & 2 Vict. c. 60. -	An Act to amend an Act of the 4th and 5th years of His late Majesty, empowering His Majesty to erect South Australia into a British Province or Provinces.	Ditto.
5 & 6 Vict. c. 36. -	An Act for regulating the sale of Waste Land belonging to the Crown in the Australian Colonies.	
5 & 6 Vict. c. 61. -	An Act to provide for the better government of South Australia.	
5 & 6 Vict. c. 76. -	An Act for the government of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land.	Adopted in part by No. 1, 1851.
7 & 8 Vict. c. 74. -	An Act to explain and amend an Act for the government of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land.	Ditto.
13 & 14 Vict. c. 59. -	An Act for the better government of Her Majesty's Australian Colonies.	Ditto.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Enclosure 9.

RULES and REGULATIONS for Her Majesty's Gaol at Adelaide, 1853.

Sheriff.

No. 1.—The sheriff of the province is the principal officer of the gaol; he is therefore to be obeyed as such by the governor of the gaol, and the other officers of that establishment.

No. 2.—He is to prepare all returns called for, to observe all forms prescribed, and orders which may be issued, and all regulations established by any competent authority.

No. 3.—He is to be the medium of all communications from the prisoners to the Colonial Government.

No. 4.—He is to pay all attention to any communications or suggestions from the bench of magistrates, through their chairman, or from the visiting justices, upon subjects connected with the gaol establishment.

The Governor of the Gaol.

No. 1.—He is to reside in the gaol. He is not to be concerned in any trade or occupation whatever, or to be engaged in any contract for the gaol supplies.

No. 2.—He is to take all orders from the sheriff, and to be the means of communicating from him to the officers under him, and to the prisoners in the gaol.

No. 3.—He is to be accountable for the strict observance of the prison rules and regulations by the prisoners, and the officers employed in the prison; for the performance of all orders made by the sheriff, and for the proper care and safe custody of all the property within the gaol.

No. 4.—He is permitted to intercept any letter or communication from a prisoner when he shall deem it expedient so to do, for the purpose of defeating or guarding against plans of escape, or of preserving order in the gaol; such letter or communication not however to be opened but with the consent of the Sheriff.

No. 5.—He is at all times to be ready to attend to complaints made by prisoners concerning imposition, ill-treatment, or other alleged grievance, and to lay the same before the sheriff, unless the case be of such a nature as to admit of or require immediate redress, or obviously frivolous or unfounded.

No. 6.—He is not to receive any fee, present, or gratuity, or emolument, directly or indirectly, from any of the prisoners or persons connected with them.

No. 7.—He is, in addition to, and separate from, his Gaol Returns, to keep a register of debtors; to include the name, date of committal, amount of debt, name of suitor, and how disposed of.

No. 8.—He alone is to discharge debtors out of custody, under the authority, or hand and seal of the sheriff. He is not to depute any of the officers under him to execute this duty.

No. 9.—He is to support his authority with firmness, tempered with kindness, and without favour, partiality, or personal resentment. He is also to enforce in the conduct of the inferior officers of the gaol humanity and good temper towards the prisoners.

No. 10.—He is to visit once in each day every prisoner in solitary confinement.

No. 11.—He is not to suffer any of the male officers of the gaol to enter the female wards on any pretence whatever, except with himself or with the matron.

No. 12.—He is to use his utmost vigilance to prevent any tradesman or others who shall supply articles used in the gaol from practising any fraud or imposition whatsoever.

No. 13.—He is to keep a strict inventory of all the furniture and other articles or property within the gaol belonging thereto.

No. 14.—He is to attend Divine Service in the gaol chapel with the prisoners as often as he conveniently can, but he is to take care that at least one of the turnkeys are always in attendance.

No. 15.—He is to attend particularly to the classification of all prisoners, male and female, and to carry out effectually the orders he may from time to time receive on this important point.

No. 16.—He is to enforce the carrying out of the sentences of hard labour passed upon prisoners, and he is to adopt such regulations among the inferior officers and wardsmen as may ensure a regular system of equalized work on the tread-wheel, or other hard labour, amongst all prisoners under sentence of hard labour, excepting such as the colonial surgeon may certify as being unfit from their state of health to be subject to the punishment of the tread-wheel or other hard labour.

No. 17.—He is not to allow of any communication between the prisoners and visitors, unless in the presence of an officer of the gaol.

No. 18.—In case of misconduct on the part of any prisoner (debtors excepted), he is authorized to remove such refractory prisoners from the yard in which they may then be confined, and place them in solitary confinement, and on the solitary diet, and to report the same to the visiting justice without delay.

No. 19.—He is to attend very particularly to the general health of all the prisoners under his charge, and should any aboriginal native prisoners appear to suffer from ill-health, he is in such case to inform the protector of the aborigines without delay.

No. 20.—He is to pay over all sums of monies received on account of fines, fees, prison-labour proceeds, maintenance of prisoners, or forfeitures, to the sheriff, making an entry thereof in the cash book, and taking the receipt of the sheriff for the same.

Matron of Her Majesty's Gaol.

No. 1.—She is, if necessary, to search all female prisoners who may be brought to gaol previous to their being placed in the yard allotted to them.

No. 2.—She is to visit the female prisoners in confinement as often as may be deemed necessary, and should any female prisoner be in solitary confinement, she is to see such prisoner twice in each twenty-four hours.

No. 3.—On the visit of the colonial surgeon to the gaol, the matron is to attend him when he visits the female wards, and take such orders from him as he may think proper to give respecting prisoners.

No. 4.—Should there be any quarrel or misbehaviour amongst the female prisoners, she is to take a turnkey with her into the yard, and immediately investigate the cause of such disturbance, and report the same to the governor of the gaol.

No. 5.—She is to be particular in enforcing the performance of any hard labour which may be allotted to the female prisoners.

No. 6.—She is to see that the female wards are kept in a clean and proper state, and that the female prisoners keep their persons in a cleanly condition.

Turnkeys.

No. 1. They are to reside within the gaol. They are not to be concerned in any rade or occupation whatsoever, or to be engaged in any contract for the gaol supplies.

No. 2.—They are not to receive any fee, present, or gratuity, directly or indirectly, from any of the prisoners or persons connected with them.

No. 3.—They are at all times to conduct themselves with firmness, good temper, and gentleness to those under their charge.

No. 4.—They are implicitly to obey all orders given to them by the governor of the gaol respecting the internal discipline of the establishment, the working of the tread-wheel, and superintendence of prisoners at hard labour, the attendance on Divine Service, and all other points in which they may be instructed.

No. 5.—In case of the temporary absence of the governor of the gaol, the head turnkey is to consider himself in charge of the establishment, and to act accordingly, excepting in the case of the discharge of debtors, which is to be done by the sheriff or by the governor of the gaol alone.

Chaplain.

No. 1.—A journal is to be kept, in which the chaplain is required to enter the time of his attendance on the performance of his duties, the number of prisoners and others who were present, with any observations which may occur to him connected with the same.

Colonial Surgeon.

No. 1.—He is to visit the gaol at least three times in each week, and at all times on receiving notice of the illness of any prisoner. On each visit he is to see all the prisoners who may be in solitary confinement; and in any case in which he shall have reason to think that the mind or body of any prisoner is impaired by the system of discipline, diet, or general treatment, he is to give notice to the governor of the gaol, and to enter the same in his journal; which notice and entry of same is to be sufficient authority to the governor of the gaol to suspend the supposed cause of disease until the case can be reported to the proper authorities.

Visitors.

No. 1.—It is desirable that the gaol shall be visited, at the least, once a week, by one or more magistrates of the province, and that their remarks and suggestions should be entered in the Magistrates' Journal, kept for that purpose, for the information of the sheriff.

No. 2.—That on every visit of magistrates, the governor of the gaol, or head-turnkey, shall, if required, accompany them round the different wards, to offer any explanation which may be called for; and should they discover any abuse or abuses therein, they are to make an entry of the same in the Magistrates' Journal; and, if they deem it necessary, to report the same to the colonial secretary, through the sheriff.

No. 3.—Every visitor who shall produce an order from the sheriff, is to be permitted to visit the different parts of the gaol, Sundays excepted.

No. 4.—Visitors to prisoners committed for trial are to be allowed on one day in each week only, viz., Friday from 12 to 1 o'clock in the forenoon, and from 3 to 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day. The manner in which the intercourse is to take place, is to be regulated by the sheriff, and the governor of the gaol.

No. 5.—All legal advisers, or persons necessary to assist the prisoners in preparing for their defence, are to be admitted every day from 10 to 12 in the forenoon, and from 2 to 4 in the afternoon.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

No. 6.—No solicitor or agent is, however, allowed to visit the prisoners indiscriminately in order to seek employment. When a prisoner requires such aid, he is to acquaint the governor of the gaol, who is to send for such agent as the prisoner may name.

No. 7.—Visitors shall not, on any account, be permitted to see prisoners under sentence, unless by an order from the sheriff, in writing.

No. 8—Visitors to debtors are to be admitted to the debtors' rooms every day (excepting during the performance of Divine Service) from 9 to 5 o'clock, at which hour all visitors must leave the gaol.

Wardsmen.

No. 1.—One or more prisoners are to be selected from each class to perform the duties of wardsmen.

No. 2. They are to attend to all orders which may be given them; more particularly respecting the distribution and serving out of fuel, water, and rations, to the different yards and cells.

No. 3.—They are to pay particular attention to the airing of the cells and bed-clothing of the prisoners.

Miscellaneous.

No. 1.—Every prisoner when brought to gaol shall be searched by the gate-turnkey, who shall take charge of all monies or other property found on the prisoner, and hand the same to the governor of the gaol, who shall enter the same in a book kept for that purpose, and give the prisoner a receipt for the money or articles.

No. 2.—Every prisoner committed to the gaol under sentence of hard labour to be at once classed amongst those who are employed on the tread-wheel or at other hard labour, and to take his place accordingly, unless the colonial surgeon should certify that the prisoner's health is likely to suffer from such species of punishment.

No. 3.—No private property belonging to any officer in the gaol is to be kept in any part of the prison, excepting in the apartments of the owner thereof.

No. 4.—No gambling, swearing, indecent language, or noise, to be suffered within the gaol; and no spirituous liquors to be allowed to enter the prison yards.

No. 5.—All convicted prisoners to have their hair cut; and, if under sentence of hard labour for any period exceeding three months, to wear the prison dress.

No. 6.—Debtors and all other prisoners shall be required to attend Divine Service on Sundays, unless prevented by illness or other reasonable cause.

No. 7.—If any debtor shall refuse to obey the orders of the governor, or any other officer of the gaol, in the execution of his or their duty, or the rules laid down for the governor of the gaol, or shall be guilty of profane cursing and swearing, or of disrespectful behaviour towards the officers of the gaol, or quarrel with, or game with, or defraud a fellow prisoner, or attempt to escape, such debtor shall be punished by confinement to his or her cell or room for any time not exceeding three days, at the discretion of the governor of the gaol, who shall enter the same in his journal.

Prisoners condemned to Death..

Every prisoner condemned to death shall be confined in some safe place within the prison, apart from all other prisoners, and shall be allowed such a dietary as the visiting justices may direct; and exercise in the open air for a reasonable time every day. He may be visited by his friends, relations, and legal advisers, at his own request, by an order in writing from any visiting justice. No other person shall have access to such prisoner, except the governor or other officers of the prison, the chaplain and surgeon; or, if such convict shall be of a religious persuasion differing from that of the Established Church, a minister of that persuasion attending at his own request.

If any person shall, however, make it appear to a visiting justice that he has important business to transact with the convict, such visiting justice may grant permission in writing to such person to have a conference with the convict in the presence of the Governor.

No person except the proper authorities, the prison officers, and the police on duty, shall be admitted into the interior of the prison on the day of an execution, nor on occasion of a condemned sermon, nor during the performance of Divine Service, after the sentence of death has been pronounced; providing that this rule shall not be interpreted to exclude a minister of a religious persuasion differing from that of the Established Church from attending, at his own request, a convict of such persuasion.

Inquests.

Where it shall be found necessary to have an inquest held at the gaol on the body of any individual who may have died within the precincts thereof, no prisoners are allowed to sit on the jury empannelled for such inquest, with the exception of debtors who may be in confinement at the time of holding such inquest.

(Signed) GEORGE CRAWFORD, Judge.

H. E. F. Young, Lieut.-Governor.

Certified to be a true copy,

(L.S.) CHAS. B. BURNHAM, Sheriff.

NEW ZEALAND.

(No. 98.) No. 36.

No. 36.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Sir GEORGE GREY, K.C.B., to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

Government House, Wellington,
August 15, 1853.

(Received December 27, 1853.)

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to enclose the Blue Books for the provinces of New Ulster and New Munster for the year 1851. The length of time which has elapsed since the completion of the year 1851, (the period to which these documents relate,) and the lengthened and frequent reports I have furnished of the state of the colony during that year render it unnecessary for me to make any lengthened report upon the subject on the present occasion.

No. 1 New Ulster. Returns of Imports and Exports and Population.

No. 2. New Munster. Returns of Imports and Exports and Population.

2. I much regret that such great and unusual delay should generally take place in the transmission of the Blue Books from this colony, but I beg to observe that it is made up of nine principal European settlements, each of which has subordinate locations dependent upon it, with which it has generally but little communication, and that in the same manner the communications between the principal settlements are rare and difficult, and generally only exist by coasting vessels, proceeding from one point of the islands to another; under which circumstances it becomes exceedingly difficult to obtain many of the returns necessary for the compilation of the Blue Books, or to have errors corrected in these returns, when they are discovered. I fear, therefore, that for the next two or three years a considerable delay in the transmission of the annual Blue Books must necessarily take place, although every effort shall be made to have them prepared and transmitted as soon after the assigned date as is practicable.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. GREY.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 1.

PROVINCE OF NEW ULSTER.

IMPORTS, 1850 and 1851.

	Total Imports in 1851.			Total Imports in previous Year.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain	49,358	14	1	41,499	10	5
British Colonies:						
West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-
North America	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elsewhere	67,983	2	10	59,789	17	2
United States of America	3,604	17	0	7,321	16	1½
Foreign States	1,786	5	6	182	13	0
Total	122,732	19	5	108,793	16	8½

SHIPS INWARDS.	No.	Tons,	No.	Tons.
Great Britain	8	4,048	12	5,191
British Colonies	66	12,880	62	15,076
United States	52	17,549	38	11,387
Foreign States	15	3,098	9	1,419
Total	141	37,575	121	33,073
	2,480 Men.		2,048 Men.	

NEW ULSTER—*continued.*

EXPORTS, 1850 and 1851.

	Total Exports in 1851.			Total Exports in previous Year.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain	6,846	0	0	3,176	0	0
British Colonies:						
West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-
North America	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elsewhere	32,601	15	2	38,431	4	8
United States of America	6,722	11	0	23,283	16	2
Foreign States	1,536	8	0	3,132	12	0
Total	47,706	14	2	68,023	12	10

SHIPS OUTWARDS.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Great Britain	4	2,302	3	847
British Colonies	59	11,589	55	11,840
United States	51	15,740	54	16,105
Foreign States	18	4,735	12	3,301
Total	132	34,366	124	32,093
	2,265 Men.		2,069 Men	

NEW ULSTER.

RETURN of the Population, and of the Marriages, Births, and Deaths for 1851.

County, District, or Parish.	Whites.		Coloured Population.		Persons employed in			Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Agriculture.	Manufactures.	Commerce.			
Districts of—										
Auckland	4,921	3,919	Not known.		316	8	116	329	95	91
Russell	241	161			18	1	7	9	—	2
Mongonui	120	68			16	—	1	5	—	1
New Plymouth	845	687			111	2	4	63	16	13
	6,127	4,835			461	11	128	406	111	107
Total	10,962									

This Return is compiled from the Census, which was taken on the 1st November 1851, in accordance with the provisions of the Ordinance, Session 11, No. 8; but as many persons have described themselves in the Census Schedules as "settlers," "proprietors," "gentlemen," &c., without specifying their particular occupations, and also, as agricultural labourers are not distinguished in those schedules from other labourers, it is believed that the figures below represent the true numbers engaged in agricultural pursuits:—

Auckland	635
Russell	18
Mongonui	16
New Plymouth	250
	919 persons engaged in agriculture.

No. 2.

PROVINCE OF NEW MUNSTER.

Imports, 1850 and 1851.

	Total Imports in 1851.	Total Imports in previous Year.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Great Britain	97,461 18 6	60,753 3 5
British Colonies:		
West Indies	- - -	- - -
North America	- - -	- - -
Elsewhere	128,374 18 6	61,417 19 0
United States of America	951 3 6	2,187 16 6
Foreign States	19 0 0	7,052 0 0
Total	226,807 0 6	131,410 18 11

Ships inwards.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Great Britain	21	11,769	10	5,998
British Colonies	85	16,535	53	9,635
United States	5	1,506	-	-
Foreign States	1	471	4	1,041
Total	112	30,281	67	16,674
	1,668 Men.		973 Men.	

Exports, 1850 and 1851.

	Total Exports in 1851.	Total Exports in previous Year.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Great Britain	23,289 0 1	22,621 6 1
British Colonies:		
West Indies	- - -	- - -
North America	- - -	- - -
Elsewhere	12,852 7 6	16,043 2 5
United States of America	- - -	373 0 0
Foreign States	311 10 0	8,354 10 3
Total	36,452 17 7	47,391 18 9

Ships outwards.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Great Britain	4	1,900	2	672
British Colonies	80	18,747	48	11,364
United States	1	315	2	245
Foreign States	19	9,406	18	4,175
Total	104	30,368	70	16,456
	1,505 Men.		945 Men.	

NEW ZEALAND.

NEW MUNSTER.

RETURN of the Population, and of the Marriages, Births, and Deaths, 1850 and 1851.

County, District, or Parish.	Area in Square Miles.	WHITES.		TOTAL.	Aliens and resident Strangers, not included in preceding Columns.	Population to the Square Mile.	Persons employed in			Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.
		Males.	Females.				Agriculture.	Manufactures.	Commerce.			
Wellington -	692	3,135	2,587	5,722	Nil.	26	553	335	477	195	33	31
Wanganui - -	—	350	196	546	—	—	111	6	11	20	2	4
Nelson - -	—	2,317	1,970	4,287	—	—	551	267	258	147	38	26
Adaroa - -	—	285	156	441	—	—	36	3	2	6	—	4
Otago - -	625	994	746	1,740	—	3½	834	296	137	85	17	6
Port Victoria -	—	1,680	1,152	2,852	—	—	Not stated.			110	27	80
Ahuriri - -	—	108	18	126	—	—	—	—	—	Not stated.		
Total 1851	—	8,869	6,825	15,694	—	—	2,085	907	885	563	117	151
Total 1850	—	6,693	5,343	12,036	—	—	2,578	1,082	569	522	78	103

ST. HELENA.

ST. HELENA.

No. 37.

No. 37.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor T. GORE BROWNE, C.B., to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 12.)

St. Helena, March 23, 1853.
(Received May 30, 1853.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to forward the Blue Book for the year 1852.

2. Diminished receipts under the head of customs and licences have followed necessarily upon the changes recently made, while the reductions and altered charges have not had time to take complete effect.

3. A portion of the deficiency under the head of reimbursements arises from a great decrease in the number of soldiers committed to gaol, and the whole is made up by a corresponding reduction in expenditure.

4. The alterations above alluded to came into operation on the 13th of September 1852, and consist of an increase of 6*d.* per gallon on wine, the abolition of all other duties except those on spirits, and the imposition of a small charge on packages landed at the wharf.

5. The retail price of wine has not been increased in consequence of the additional duty, and the receipts from the charge for wharfage have exceeded my expectation, though its operation has been confined to the most unfavourable season of the year.

6. These changes have given entire satisfaction to all classes of the inhabitants, and I have every reason to believe they will equal if they do not exceed the amount at which they were estimated.

ST. HELENA.

7. The merchants continue to make loud complaints of the tonnage duty (1*d.* per ton) charged on merchant ships anchoring at this port. The duty was imposed at the recommendation of my predecessor, Sir P. Ross, after consultation with the principal ship agent in the island.

8. The proceeds are applied to the building and maintenance of a gaol and hospital, into which sailors are received without charge. The receipts in 1852 amounted to 1,720*l.*, and the expense of maintaining the hospital and gaol to 1,720*l.* 1*s.* 0½*d.*

9. The table in the margin shows that the number of ships calling at this port has not decreased since the tax was raised to its present amount on the 7th of May 1850, but the merchants allege that there has been an enormous increase in the number of ships trading to the eastward, without any corresponding increase in those touching at this port.

Period.	No. of Vessels.
1840	860
1849	855
1850	937
1851	888
1852	896

10. In answer to my inquiries, I have learned from many masters of ships that the low rate of payment for freight in India and China, the high price of supplies at St. Helena (unavoidable in the case of fresh provisions) and the advantage of obtaining letters by the steamers at Ascension, where there are no port charges, act as inducements to prevent their calling at this port.

11. I have entered into this detail because the prosperity of the island and the existence of a large portion of its inhabitants depends on the arrival of ships. A deficiency in their number, or an additional impulse to the desire for emigration, which has begun to manifest itself, would diminish the revenue to a greater extent than could be estimated.

12. An increase in the number of shops in James Town during the past year, and a reduction in prices consequent on competition, are proofs of an improving trade, while several plantations of cotton and coffee, additional care and an improved system on many farms, are satisfactory evidences of the prosperity of the interior of the island.

Mr. Chambers' Report.

13. I have great pleasure in observing very marked improvements in all the schools under the care or superintendence of the Rev. J. Chambers, whose report I annex. About 620 children attend the schools established by Government and private institutions; this number though less in proportion to the population than is desirable, is an increase upon past years.

14. On the condition of the poor, and the recent desire for emigration, I had the honour to report to Sir J. Pakington at length in my Despatch, No. 40, dated the 13th of September 1852, and its enclosure of the same date.

15. The absence of African emigrants at Rupert Valley renders any report on that subject unneccessary.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) T. G. Browne.

Particular Report for the year 1852, by the Rev. J. Chambers, Inspector General of Schools in the Island of St. Helena.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit to you, in addition to the general report furnished by me at Christmas last, some more particular statements and remarks than fell within its scope, as the result of my inspection of the Government schools during the year 1852. I need not here repeat the statistical details which I have recorded in that portion of the Blue Book for 1853 which is assigned to education. They include an account of the number of pupils in the different schools in this island, whether supported by Government or otherwise maintained, and of their several expenses. Those details, taken in connexion with my general report, make it unnecessary for me to do more here than to prefix to a brief account of each of the schools some practical recommendations as to the best means of rendering the public education provided by Government a more effective instrument of good.

The enlargement of the routine of subjects taught in the Government schools has already produced much advantage to the pupils. I do not mean only, or so much, in giving them more knowledge, as in developing, training, and strengthening their powers of thought—in a word, educating their minds. I think that

ST. HELENA.

to the present list should still be added, in the course of another year at furthest, two more subjects, viz., drawing from models, and a complete series of object lessons; these to be considered as forming a part of the ordinary routine in all the schools. Every new means of arousing the attention and awakening the interest of the pupils is another chance of doing the work which is to be done, even though a comparatively trifling progress be made in actual acquirement. The result of the experience of last year fully proves this were such confirmation necessary. Before, whilst the pupils in the several schools were strictly limited to learning reading, writing, and church catechism, I am convinced that they were as a body positively inferior in intellectual power, and had their faculties less developed than the boys who run wild in the streets or over the hills of St. Helena. The average mental results of so very limited an education, leaving out of question the value of a certain art acquired in reading, writing, &c., seem inferior to those which come from no education at all, save that of the external circumstances of ordinary life. The statistics of crime in England, having regard to the effect of educational influences, tend in a remarkable degree to prove that the *moral* results of so narrow a mental training are equally trifling and unsatisfactory. I therefore strongly recommend that the routine be gradually extended still further in several directions, of which I have indicated two important ones.

I strongly recommend, that in the event of future vacancies occurring, regularly trained masters be procured from one of the normal schools in England. I also strongly recommend that the first so qualified master who may be obtained be allowed a small extra stipend, temporarily, for acting under the Inspector as a training master to the other schools, spending two or more hours in each weekly, till they be got into thorough working order, and the use of a good system of teaching have been firmly established.

The greatest cause for dissatisfaction in all the schools arises from the unadvanced state of the junior classes; this need not be attributed to the fault of the master, but rather to the absence of all assistance in their management and teaching. I recommend most earnestly, as the only practical step, that provision be made for five pupil teachers on the following scale: They may become candidates at twelve years of age; they should pass one year of trial, and if on examination accepted by the Inspector should receive five pounds each for their first year of service, six pounds for the second, and eight pounds for the third, being bound of course by a formal indenture for the whole three years. Small as this stipend may appear, I have reason to know that it would secure for years the services of some of the most intelligent elder boys in the several under schools. Two of these pupil teachers should be assigned to the head school, two to Mr. Thompson's school, and one to Mr. Frey's school. The schools can never be really well worked till this is done.

For this and other purposes I should hope that the people would not ultimately be found so unwilling to accede to a voluntary rate for education as might at first be imagined.

It would be very desirable to induce the Benevolent Society to again place their schools and education fund under the general direction and superintendence of the Government. This is recognized and strongly felt by many intelligent members of that association, whilst others, I believe, object to it on theoretical grounds. Were this done, means would exist for maintaining a superior and uniform system of education throughout the island.

Did the means exist, I should think it important to entirely separate the boys from the girls in all the under schools. As subsidiary to the day schools, it is evident that the establishment of night schools for adults and young persons engaged during the day forms an essential feature in any idea of a complete national education. The one which at present exists under the care of Mr. Thompson has been, and still is, of striking benefit, especially to the liberated Africans; they highly prize and eagerly avail themselves of the advantages which it offers.

I must here put upon record my firm conviction that in this small, peculiar, and distant place the success of the Government system of education will always to a very great extent depend upon the status of the head school, and the character and attainments of its master. Any blow aimed at the effectiveness of this school must injure all the other schools. On the standard which it may be able

to maintain will depend the tone of the other schools. Nor is it at all likely that the Government will ever be able to secure the services of a competent person as inspector of schools, except by uniting that office with the head mastership of the head school.

I am also bound to record my conviction (though the present financial position of the island will I fear render such statement of no immediate use) that the present grant of 500*l.* per annum is very insufficient for the purpose of public education here.

I may then, to resume, venture to point out as the most important immediate objects, the establishment of an order of paid pupil teachers, the procuring as opportunity may offer of regularly trained masters from England, the maintenance of the head school in at least its present measure of efficiency, and the obtaining from one or other source of further funds for educating the people.

I subjoin a brief series of notes on the separate schools supported by Government.

I have, &c.

Hon. George Edwards,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

(Signed) JAMES CHAMBERS.

Head School.

Upper Division.—The pupils instructed in Latin, French, English, algebra, mathematics, and arithmetic, with occasional lectures on natural philosophy. The school is in a promising condition, and has just got into a state from which much future progress and usefulness must necessarily result. The supply of books and apparatus is sufficient. The master is a graduate of Oxford and in holy orders.

Lower Division.—This school has certainly made progress under the care of its present master; he is attentive and diligent. I prefer a stricter discipline as to gestures and other details than he maintains; but, upon the whole, the prospects of the school may certainly be set down as encouraging and creditable to the master. Books, apparatus, &c., only moderate at present, but this will soon be remedied. Vocal music is taught in the school on a good modern plan.

Under School.

This is a boys' and girls' school united. It is conducted by a master and assistant, paid by himself, and a mistress who gives instruction in needle-work. I am highly satisfied with the recent progress of this school; the boys seem quick, ready, and interested, whenever I inspect and examine them. The discipline, too, is good, strict, and orderly, but not harsh. I approve of the manners and gestures of the boys, both in and out of school. I think it a hard case that in so large a school no allowance should be made for assistance. Books, furniture, &c., good, but require some additions. This is a very important school, and its prospects encouraging. I think highly of the principles, zeal, and diligence of the master.

Country School.

The average amount of intelligence in this school is certainly below that to be found in the other schools. I am inclined to think that this may depend in some measure on the difference between town and country boys in general. The master is attentive, regular, and evidently anxious to use all the power within his means to work the school. I should prefer a severer discipline than has been hitherto carried out. Books, apparatus, &c., tolerable. I must say that a certain, though moderate amount of general improvement can be distinctly traced on comparing it with its condition a year ago.

MAURITIUS.

MAURITIUS.

No. 38.

No. 38.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor HIGGINSON, C.B., to the Duke of NEWCASTLE.
(No. 88.)

Mauritius, May 9, 1853.
(Received July 26, 1853.)

MY LORD DUKE,

IN obedience to standing instructions, I beg leave to transmit herewith the Blue Book for the year 1852, together with the annual report required from myself on the general condition and prospects of the colony.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. M. HIGGINSON.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

Revenue and Expenditure.

1. The decrease of the revenue of 1852, as compared with that of 1851, amounts to 9,535*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*, being respectively 321,389*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.* and 311,854*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*, whilst the expenditure for the same period is increased from 246,932*l.* 17*s.* 2¼*d.* to 283,053*l.* 0*s.* 3¼*d.*, making a difference of 36,120*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*, entirely arising from augmented expenditure on account of immigration.

2. The diminution in the revenue is attributable to the reduction of the export duty on sugar, and also to the diminished importation of dutiable goods, in consequence of a large stock lying on hand from the previous year; the diminution in these two items alone aggregating 30,306*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*; but deducting from this amount the increase on the sale of colonial spirits in consequence of the duty thereon being raised from 3*s.* to 5*s.* per gallon, amounting to 22,672*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*, there will remain a real deficiency of only 7,634*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*, whilst the difference of revenue between the two years is returned at 9,535*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*, the detail of which will be found in the notes appended to the statement submitted. On the whole, the total revenue for the year exceeds the expenditure by 28,801*l.* 4*s.* 10¼*d.*, which may be considered a satisfactory result of the fiscal measures that have been adopted.

Enc. No. 1.

Customs Revenue, 1852, p. 288.

3. It may here be remarked that Ordinance No. 2. of 1851, for the revision of the tariff of customs and the abolition of all differential duties, which came into operation in the early part of the year, has not disappointed the views and expectations that led to its enactment. Detailed information in respect to the working and results of this law will be found in the valuable report annexed, prepared with great care by the Treasurer and Paymaster-General.

Operation of the New Tariff.

Imports and Exports.

4. There is a decrease in the estimated value of both imports and exports, compared with that of 1851, in the former amounting to 17,769*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*, chiefly arising from the same cause which diminished the collection of import duties during the same period, in the latter to the trifling sum of 12,537*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*, which is more than covered by the export of specie of 1851 exceeding that of 1852 by 43,245*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* The total value of imports and exports stands respectively at 1,052,351*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.* and 1,100,546*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*, leaving a balance in favour of the latter of 48,195*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*

5. In British shipping, inwards and outwards, an increase of 53,242 tons has been returned whilst the falling off in foreign shipping amounts to 9,461 tons, showing an excess on the whole in 1852 of 43,781 tons over 1851. It is to be obseved, that in 1851 the increase was in favour of foreign shipping, the number of British ships having fallen off in consequence, it was supposed, of the modification of the navigation laws.

An unusual scarcity of shipping latterly in our harbour has raised freights to about 3*l.* 2s. 6*d.*; but it may be presumed that the cost of transport will fall again to its ordinary level with the removal of the cause which has temporarily enhanced it.

Population.

6. I have so recently had occasion, in forwarding the census taken in November 1851, to report upon this branch of our social economy, that it seems only necessary for me to refer to that communication for detailed information upon this subject.

7. The total births during the year exceed the deaths by 184, whilst among the immigrants the excess of deaths is 751. The mortality amongst this portion of the population is considerably in excess of previous years, attributable, I believe, to an intermittent fever which for some time prevailed chiefly amongst the natives of Bombay, many of whom arrived in the colony in a sickly and emaciated condition. Notwithstanding the existence of small pox in the neighbouring island of Réunion during the greater part of the year, and which unhappily still continues, although of a less virulent type, by the precautionary and stringent measures adopted by the Board of Health, and most carefully and successfully enforced by the chief medical officer, this island has hitherto, under the blessing of Providence, escaped the visitation of the devastating and noxious malady.

Ecclesiastical.

8. The church establishments remain unchanged, and as the requirements on which their strength was based have gradually increased without a corresponding recruital of means, the present number of colonial clergy are not considered equal to the efficient and punctual discharge of the additional duties that they are called upon to perform.

9. The remedy contemplated for this deficiency, as regards the Protestant Church, is the formation of Mauritius into a separate see, and the nomination of a bishop, as has recently been intimated by the late Secretary of State, and also by the appointment of two or three additional chaplains.

10. An application made by the Roman Catholic bishop for the appointment of three additional priests has likewise been favourably received. The increased expenditure on account of these arrangements to be incurred by the colony will not be considerable, and will, I conceive, be amply compensated by the wider field of moral and religious instruction that will be opened by the projected measures.

Education.

11. This department of administration continues to occupy my solicitude, and it would be a source of infinite satisfaction if it were in my power to take a more hopeful and encouraging view of our educational prospects, but owing to the variety of language, creed, and race which prevails in the colony, the obstacles opposed to the diffusion of knowledge amongst the masses of the community are grave and complicated, thereby aggravating the difficulties which are everywhere experienced in organising a comprehensive and uniform system of popular education. The fact that almost the whole of the labouring population is comprised of Indian immigrants, who are not permanently located in the colony, constitutes an additional impediment of an unusually formidable character, which no means have yet been devised to effectually overcome. The importance of this question can hardly be over-rated, and my present inability to solve it causes me much concern.

The Council of Government, desirous of furthering my views, has made a grant of 96*l.* to be applied to the establishment of an experimental school for the instruction of Indian children in the English language, and the Council is not indisposed to enlarge this grant should the trial now being made prove successful, of which, however, I do not feel very sanguine.

12. I do not mean to imply from the above observations that any unfavourable change has taken place in the progress of education within the year, but that it does not keep pace with the necessities of an increasing and ignorant

MAURITIUS.

Encl. No. 2.

Royal College and Government Schools, pp. 288-298.

population. The annexed report from the rector of the Royal College on the proceedings of that institution during the year, bears testimony to the gradual but steady advancement towards the object of its foundation, and to the retention of the estimation and confidence of the public. The annual report of the Superintendent of Government schools, to which I beg permission to refer, will afford more detailed information in regard to their operations for the period under review. This report returns an aggregate of attendance of 1853 pupils; the number of schools throughout the island being 18, gives an average of about 102 to each. The attendance exceeds that of the previous year by 124, and meritorious efforts are represented to be made by the teachers generally, by combating obstacles of various kinds in maintaining the efficiency of the schools under their management. The want of proper accommodation, to which attention is particularly drawn by the report, is in course of being remedied, as it has been determined to appropriate a certain sum annually to the construction of suitable schoolhouses and masters' residencies, instead of remaining dependent for accommodation on such premises as may chance to be available in the localities in which it is required.

Legislation.

13. The proceedings continue to be governed by the same spirit of justice and liberality which have characterised the legislation of previous years. Amongst the various ordinances that have been passed, the most important are those for amending and revising the laws for the relief of the poor in the country districts, for amending the laws relating to immigration, and promoting the industry of immigrants, and for amending and consolidating the laws on criminal procedure. The ordinances passed in 1850 for the establishment of district courts, and for providing for other reforms in the administration of justice, have likewise been revised and consolidated. The working of these ordinances since they came into operation in the beginning of last year will be separately reported on; but in the meantime it is satisfactory to me to be enabled to state that the valuable and substantial advantages to the community anticipated from the new system of judicature introduced by these laws are in steady course of fulfilment.

Grants of Land.

14. By regulations which have been recently adopted and approved by Her Majesty's Government, the objectionable practice of gratuitously bestowing upon individuals portions of the territorial property of the Crown has been abolished, and free grants of land are now made only for religious, charitable, or other public purposes.

15. The revenue arising from the sale and leasing of Crown lands, though still small, has been considerably augmented; and so soon as the surveys in progress and in contemplation, for the purpose of correctly ascertaining the extent and limits of these lands, have terminated, I do not doubt that the fiscal results of the new regulations will prove satisfactory, whilst their effect in the repression of squatting and its attendant evils cannot fail to be salutary and beneficial.

16. A guardian, subject to the supervision and authority of the Surveyor-General, has also been appointed, charged with the special duty of preserving the public lands, and of preventing depredations thereupon, which it is feared have been in times past too often committed undetected and unpunished.

Public Works.

17. The erection of court-houses and gaols, commenced during 1851-52, in the rural districts, have been for the most part completed. No other new works have been undertaken during the year. The main public highways continue to be maintained in an effective state under the contract system, at the entire charge of the general government; but some of the branch roads still require considerable repairs, which are in many cases injuriously delayed in consequence of reluctance on the part of the inhabitants of the localities through which they pass to contribute towards the expense of their maintenance. I am in hopes, however, that when the ordinance for the establishment of district councils comes into operation, by which the power of raising funds by local assessment will be conferred on those bodies, to be applied to the construction and repairs of roads, they will be more effectively maintained.

18. The only new high road yet opened is that which passes from Moka, through the Quartier Militaire and Camp de Masque to Flacq, and will be soon completed. But the remaking of some old lines of communication, which have been for many years abandoned or neglected, and the formation of other new ones, have been determined on, with a view to the settlement and bringing under cultivation of lands still lying waste and unreclaimed, principally from their inaccessibility and comparative isolation. And I am myself of opinion that a portion of our available revenue cannot be more advantageously applied than to multiplying the facilities of communication and transport throughout the island.

Gaols, Prisoners, and Crime.

19. The completion of the goals in the rural districts has had the salutary effect of diminishing the number of prisoners confined in that of Port Louis, which was previously the only prison in the island, and was consequently at times much overcrowded. The new code of regulations, approved by Her Majesty's Government, for the gaol of Port Louis, has been, with some slight modification, introduced into those of the rural districts; and I hope that the efforts being made to establish such a system of discipline and labour as that contemplated by the penal laws may, with the assistance of the local committees, to whose charge the prisons are more immediately intrusted, not prove unavailing. The prisoners are employed chiefly in repairing roads, or on other public works in the vicinity of the prisons, which is in my opinion the best method available of applying their labour. It does, however, afford greater facilities for the escape of prisoners, who, when at work, are not shackled, or subjected to other bodily restraints. The attention of the prison authorities has been called to this evil, which has of late become more prevalent, with a view to the application of some effective remedy.

20. The difficulty experienced in instituting an accurate comparison of crime is augmented by the recent change of system in the administration of criminal justice and the formation of district courts; but the cases that have come under the cognizance of the police have been more numerous in 1852 than in the previous year; and there has also been a slight increase in the more heinous offences brought before the Supreme Court, to be accounted for, in some degree, perhaps, by the accession to the Indian immigrant population which has taken place.

21. A general conviction prevails, in which I participate, of the inefficiency of the detective branch of the police force for the tracing and discovering of the perpetrators of crime, arising partly from a numerical deficiency, and partly from the defective material of which it is composed. This question is now occupying the serious attention of the Government, and it will hereafter become my duty to submit for consideration the remedial measures that may be determined on.

Agriculture and Manufacture.

22. There is a large and progressive increase in the application of guano to those soils on which this manure is found suitable, followed by highly remunerative results, not only by greatly augmenting the yield, but in fertilizing lands heretofore considered barren and unproductive. By means of this valuable agent, and by the clearing and breaking up of virgin lands, the planting of cane is represented to be on the increase in every district of the island. In the process of husbandry this appears to be the only feature calling for notice.

23. In regard to manufacture, new and improved processes of various kinds continue in demand, and are pursued with more or less success, the old, and, as it is called here, "malartic" system, gradually giving way to more skilful and profitable ones. But, as I have before had occasion to bring under consideration, the provision of the existing Imperial customs law by which a differential or higher rate of duty is imposed upon sugar according to the class at which it is rated, proves very discouraging to those who are making efforts to produce sugar of a superior quality, as it not unfrequently happens that the difference in price obtained for the better article is no more than equivalent to the excess of duty leviable upon it.

MAURITIUS.

Immigration.

24. The ports of Calcutta Madras, and Bombay, have been open during the year, securing the colony against the embarrassment and loss that would follow any check or obstruction to an adequate and continuous supply of labour. The complement of labourers required for the service of 1852 was 9,000 men, which were supplied without difficulty; as well as part of the arrears of former years, amounting to 3,318, aggregating in all 12,318.

25. It is satisfactory to observe, that the encouragement liberally offered by the Legislature for the introduction of females has led to a considerable increase in the percentage of immigrants of that sex. The annexed return from the Protector of Immigrants exhibits the number of departures from the island during the same period.

Encl. No. 3. Immigrants returned to India, p. 298.

26. It is very difficult to ascertain with any degree of accuracy the extent to which the natives of India are adopting Mauritius as their home, and settling permanently in the country. Notwithstanding the many advantages so superior to those attainable by them in India which the colony offers to the natives of that continent, and the inducements held out to them to become denizens of the soil, I fear that their strong but natural predilection for their own country will be found a formidable impediment to the accomplishment of this most desirable object. There seems reason, however, to expect that in the natural course of events there will be a slow but gradual accession to the number of permanent settlers, which may form the nucleus of a resident labouring population, a consummation in my opinion alone wanting to place the industrial prosperity of the island beyond the risk of future retrogression. In the meantime, under the existing salutary and wholesome system of immigration, and with the co-operation of the Government of India, now cordially given to us, I see no reason to apprehend any future difficulties in keeping our labour market freely and adequately supplied from that extensive and populous continent.

27. Our attempts to introduce labourers from Madagascar, the east coast of Africa, and the Comoro Islands, have not, as I predicted, proved successful; but as the Indian cooly is here preferred to any other race of immigrants, so long as they can be procured in sufficient numbers we are independent of other sources of supply.

General Remarks.

28. I have entered so fully in previous reports into the general condition and progress of the colony, that on the present occasion there remains little for me to add, beyond the highly gratifying assurance that the favourable views which I have previously expressed, and the predictions which I have from time to time ventured to make of returning prosperity, are being surely and steadily realized. To my mind there is no shadow of a doubt upon this point; but if such be still entertained by others, I would only say to them "look around," where, in every quarter, will be found unmistakeable indications to corroborate my allegation. Such is now the planter's self-reliance, and his confidence in the valuable resources for which this, amongst all the sugar-growing possessions of the Crown, is particularly distinguished, the soil, climate, and vicinity to an abundant supply of labour, uniting, with energy and skill in the direction of them, the most essential elements of competition, that the boon of protection is no longer considered of primary importance to the advancement of agriculture, which has now become independent of this or other artificial aid But what planters do ask for, and conceive they have an equitable right to obtain, is that all qualities of their staple product shall be admitted to the home market at a uniform rate of duty; and that the advantage given to the foreign producer, by refining in bond, shall no longer be withheld from them; and neither of these concessions would appear to militate against the principle of unrestricted freedom of trade.

29. Agriculturists here, as in the mother country, are obliged to accept the new conditions attached to this branch of industry by the now settled commercial policy of the nation; and compensation for the loss of protection has been sought and found in greater economy of labour, in the larger application of science and skill to cultivation and manufacture, and in the removal of previous restrictions on trade and shipping, enabling Mauritius to reap the full benefit of her peculiarly favourable geographical position. Towards the same

object, that of attracting the shipping of all nations to our port, the charges on which have been reduced; and a new and more powerful steam tug has been commissioned for the service of our port; and lighthouses are also being erected on our coasts.

30. The concurrent advantages above adverted to directly and materially contribute to cheapen production, the cost of which, however, naturally varies with the varying conditions of different localities, in regard to soil, climate, accessibility, and other contingencies; but I believe that I am not far from the mark in saying that at the present time the growth and manufacture of sugar ought not to exceed an average of 10*s*. per hundredweight. On some estates the planters themselves assert it can be made for 8*s*. Latterly, too, the island has been blessed with most propitious seasons; the crop of last year reached 75,000 tons, whilst that now in the ground will probably not fall short of 85,000 or perhaps 90,000.

31. What competition, then, has Mauritius to fear? What rival to dread? None that I know of; and such is, I am glad to say, the growing conviction amongst us. Here, at least, the triumph of free over compulsory labour may be pronounced assured, and with it the long-contested problem at length solved; a significant and gratifying fact of no mean import, and one to which every friend of freedom and humanity may point with feelings of pride and exultation.

32. It has been my fate to watch the arduous and distressing struggle in both hemispheres, and my privilege to witness the bold front and manly bearing with which my fellow countrymen faced and overcame, but at the cost of great sacrifice and suffering, the manifold and appalling difficulties that too often menaced them with ruin.

33. In the success of agriculture all other interests more or less participate. Our commerce has been gradually recovering from the rude shocks it sustained some years back, and is, I believe, conducted on a sounder and safer footing; money is becoming less scarce, though the interest is still high; but reviving confidence will soon attract capital commensurate to legitimate demands for it. The public resources continue buoyant, the annual revenue exceeding the expenditure, whilst taxation, previously comparatively light, has been further diminished.

34. Public tranquillity remains undisturbed; and on the whole I may safely assert, that from no part of Her Majesty's wide spread possessions is the language of complaint or dissatisfaction less frequently heard, which may be accepted as an accurate criterion of the feeling of security, confidence, and contentment that pervades the community.

35. Such is the flattering but unexaggerated picture which I am happily enabled to draw of the general condition and prospects of the colony intrusted to my care, and which, under Divine favour, may be chiefly ascribable to the untiring exertions of the colonists themselves, encouraged and supported by that confiding and paternal policy which Her Majesty's subjects in every dependency of the Crown claim from the powerful nation under whose flag it is their boast to live. To the credit (if any there be) that may reflect on the local administration I only allude to seize the opportunity of bearing ready and ample testimony to the valuable co-operation I receive from every member of it, whether official or in-official, to the general amenability to law and order of all classes of the people, and to the usually zealous and efficient manner in which effect is given to measures of the Government by those public servants who are charged with the duty of carrying its orders into execution.

I have, &c.

Réduit, 9th May 1853. (Signed) J. M. HIGGINSON.

MAURITIUS.

Enclosure No. 1.

MEMORANDUM for his Excellency the Governor.—27 February 1853.

CUSTOMS REVENUE, 1852.

Operation of the New Tariff.

I LOSE no time in submitting to your Excellency the result of a careful investigation into the operation of the recent changes in the customs tariffs, which I have been able to make with the assistance of the collector of customs.

2. Upon the total value of all articles imported in the last three years, exclusive of specie, it appeared that the proportion of duties received last year fell considerably short of that of the two previous years.

3. But having separated the value of articles paying duty from that of articles entered free of duty, a very different consequence results from this correction.

4. The following figures exhibit the three classes of imports.

1. Goods free of duty.

1850	£ 391,224
1851	438,388
1852	457,671

2. Goods paying duty.

1850	£ 492,628
1851	460,924
1852	347,974

3. Specie.

1850	£ 177,348
1851	178,957
1852	246,705

5. Thus it appears that while the importation of goods free of duty has increased 19,293*l.* and that of specie by 67,748*l.*, the importation of goods paying duty has decreased by 112,950*l.*

6. The duties received in the three years have been,—

1850	£ 72,629
1851	79,004
1852	61,024
Decrease in 1852	£17,980

7. The proportion of duties received to the value of goods paying duty imported in each year was,—

1850	14·7 per cent.
1851	17·1 do.
1852	17·5 do.

8. Hence the whole of the decrease of duties in 1852 arises from the decreased importation of good paying duty, of which I am able to specify some of the principal, and the amount lost on each ; viz.

Cotton goods	£ 2,627
Haberdashery	351
Hardware	339
Spirits and cordials	3,023
Tobacco	1,549
Wine	786
	£ 8,675

or nearly half of the decrease.

9. The change in the tariff appears to have operated so as to have increased the receipts about 1,100*l.* unless there has been an increased importation of certain goods bearing a heavier rate of duty.

10. The result is thus shown to be satisfactory. The new tariff has not worked to the disadvantage of the revenue ; the market, glutted with goods at the beginning of the year, has been relieved, and we may expect an increase of importations, and consequently of duties, during the present year.

(Signed) RAWSON W. RAWSON.

Enclosure No. 2.

ROYAL COLLEGE, 1852.

THE retrospect of operations at the Royal College during the last year does not afford any very striking events to form the subject of a report. The object and labours of such an institution are necessarily of too quiet and unobtrusive a character, and act with too silent and almost imperceptible an influence to furnish lively incidents or details. Yet every one will allow that the grand object which the college is intended to promote, the

cause of sound and liberal education, is one of the most vital importance, embracing as it does, more or less directly, questions of the highest interest to the youth of the colony, affecting their position as members of families, as citizens, and as responsible beings.

It is not my design, however, in the present report to offer any theories or general statements on the principles of education, but to confine my observations to such practical details as are immediately connected with the college and of a certain degree of importance.

Among the difficulties to be encountered in the way of education, one of the greatest I have found during the past year to arise is the classification of the pupils. When boys are classed, for instance, according to their proficiency in one branch of study, say classics, they will generally be found to be very ill-classified in French, arithmetic, or mathematics. It is not unusual to find boys reading the same classical author together, but some of whom are studying Euclid and algebra while the others are only in reduction and the compound rules of arithmetic. What is the consequence? If such boys are compelled to go together in arithmetic because they are classed in classics, either the more advanced boys must be kept back and their time wasted, or, as is more commonly the case, the lower boys are made to scramble over the intervening portions of the arithmetic, and never get thoroughly grounded.

This difficulty, I am aware, is to be met with, to a greater or less extent, in all schools, but I believe it will be found to be of a more intense character in this colony, owing to the following circumstances:—1st. A want of uniformity in the systems of teaching in the different schools, and, secondly, the facility afforded of placing pupils at the college at all times throughout the course of the year. As a remedy for this difficulty, or at least as a palliative, I would suggest that a programme of the course of studies pursued at the college (not, of course, including those of the junior department,) should be made known to the public; that no pupil be admitted without undergoing an examination in each of the different branches of instruction; that those entrance examinations should take place only four times in each year, viz. in January, March, June, and September.

The following is a programme of the course of studies which I think might be adopted for the present, although in course of time a higher standard of studies might be obtained.

Course of Studies in the Senior Department of the Royal College:—

1st year.—Latin—6th class; Cornelius Nepos, Phædrus, prosody.
Greek—Grammar.
Arithmetic—2d class; to the end of discount.
French—3d class, French grammar.
English—4th class; translation of French into English, grammar, exercises, history, and geography.

2d Year.—Latin—5th class; Ovid, Cæsar, prosody.
Greek—Delectus and exercises.
Arithmetic—The whole.
French—2d class; French grammar.
English—3d class; translation of French into English, exercises, elocution, history and geography.

3d Year.—Latin—4th class; Virgil's Æneid, Quintus Curtius, versification.
Greek—Xenophon's Anabasis, exercises, &c.
Mathematics—4th class; geometry, two books; algebra to the end of simple equations.
French—1st class; French grammar.
English—2d class; translations, readings in British prose authors, Robertson, Goldsmith, Addison, &c., modern history.

4th Year.—Latin—3d class; Horace (Odes), Sallust; versification.
Greek—Lucian's Dialogues, Homer's Iliad, 1st Book,
Mathematics—Geometry, six books; trigonometry, plane; algebra.
French—Rhetoric.
English—2d class; continuation of the work of the 3d year, narrations.

5th Year.—Latin—2d class; Horace (Epistles), Livy or Terence, versification.
Greek—Homer, Herodotus, 9th Book, exercises, &c.
Mathematics—2d class; solid geometry, trigonometry, spherical application of algebra to geometry.
French—literature.
English—1st class; analysis of writings of British poets, Milton, Shakspeare, &c.; essays, moral and historical.

6th Year.—Latin—1st class; Juvenal, Cicero, Tacitus, Latin essays.
Greek—Euripides, 1st Play, and Demosthenes' De Corona.
Mathematics—1st class; elements of differential calculus.
French—literature, essays.
English—1st class; continuation of the studies of the 5th year, with history and essays; *logic* and *metaphysics*.

MAURITIUS.

As the majority of pupils are destined for commercial or agricultural pursuits, it might be made optional for pupils to attend, during the last three years, classes of *book keeping, chemistry, practical geometry,* &c., instead of Latin and Greek.

In the report of last year allusion was made to a suggestion of his Excellency the Governor, as to opening some of the Government scholarships to competition; this measure has been decided upon, under the following regulations, approved by the Education Committee and sanctioned by his Excellency the Governor:—

1. Nine of the thirty Government scholarships to be opened to public competition; viz.:—

Two as boarders,
Two as half boarders,
Five as day scholars.

2. Three of the above scholarships to be awarded each year.

In January 1853:—
One boarder,
One half boarder,
One day scholar.

In January 1854:—
One boarder,
One half boarder,
One day scholar.

In January 1855:—
Three day scholars,

and in subsequent years as vacancies may occur.

3. The examination to be held each year in January, on the Monday after the re-opening of the classes.

4. If the examination prove satisfactory, the best answerers to be nominated in order of merit,—1st. As boarder. 2d. As half boarder. 3d. As day scholar.

5. Candidates to be not more than fourteen years of age; and if presenting themselves from private schools, to produce certificates of good conduct from their respective teachers.

6. The examination to consist of the following subjects:

1. English, French, Latin } Grammar.
2. Translations from French into English, and vice versâ.
3. Arithmetic, to the end of vulgar fractions.
4. English reading.

7. If at the time of the examination there should not be the requisite vacancies in the list of the Government pupils, his Excellency the Governor to be requested to authorize the names of the successful candidates being borne on the list non-paying day pupils until an opportunity offers of placing them in their respective scholarships.

8. The examiners to be at liberty to withhold any, or all, of the nominations in the case of too few candidates, or of insufficient answering.

9. In case of equal answering between candidates, the age, general conduct, and character of the applicants, together with the pecuniary circumstances of their parents, to be taken into consideration by the examiners in deciding the nomination.

10. The nominations to be subject to the approval of his Excellency the Governor.

11. The tenure of the scholarships to be dependent on good conduct and attention to college duties.

12. Notice of the examinations to be given to the public through the medium of the Government Gazette, before the end of each year.

13. Candidates to forward their names, with certificates of age to the rector, at least two days before the day of examination.

On reference to the subjoined tabular statement of the income and expenditure of the college during 1852, it will be seen that the monthly average number of pupils in attendance throughout the year was 276, being about the same number as that of the preceding year (275). The income 3,054*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* against an expenditure of 3,610*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*

The discipline of the classes was well maintained; no flagrant cases of misconduct or disorder having occurred throughout the session.

The public examinations were held in the first week of December, and proved under all circumstances satisfactory. Much progress was evinced in English, both in speaking and in writing. The compositions of the upper classes, in particular, were considered to be creditable to both professors and pupils.

The gold medal for proficiency in the English language, in the senior classes, was adjudged to Victor Bazire.

The silver medal for the junior English classes, to Noemus Lacomfourgue.

The prize of superiority was gained by Fulcher Brunet.

The four best pupils of the year presented to the Governor, at the distribution of prizes, were Fulcher Brunet, Victor Bazire, Jules Dupont, and Eugène Bazire.

His Excellency was pleased to accord to Fulcher Brunet the privilege of being sent to England to pursue professional studies at the expense of Government.

(Signed) JOSEPH DEAS, B.A.,
Ex. Sch. Trin. Coll. Dublin, Rector.

Royal College, Mauritius,
April 1853.

INCOME and EXPENDITURE of the ROYAL COLLEGE during 1852.

——	Income.	Number of Pupils.	Expenditure. Salaries.	Expenditure. Official Contingencies.	Expenditure. Serv. Excl.	Remarks.
1852:	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
January - - -	174 3 4	244	281 1 4	—	—	The income is stated as returned to the internal revenues department. The expenses of students in England, and of government boarders and half boarders, being government charities, are not included in expenditure; every other expense is taken into account.
February - -	231 6 4	270	278 15 6	- - -	2 8 0	
March - - -	223 15 4	272	271 9 4	3 14 6	1 4 0	
April - - -	226 10 0	270	275 13 4	- - -	11 4 0	
May - - -	218 14 0	270	277 17 4	- - -	1 4 0	
June - - -	215 3 8	278	291 9 4	2 0 0	1 4 0	
July - - -	223 9 4	294	298 13 4	- - -	1 4 0	
August - - -	226 14 0	286	293 17 4	- - -	1 4 0	
September - -	223 5 4	286	293 17 4	5 12 10	1 4 0	
October - - -	221 3 4	286	296 5 4	- - -	2 8 0	
November - -	222 14 4	280	296 5 4	- - -	1 4 0	
December - - -	215 13 4	278	296 5 4	13 6 0	109 18 8	
Government pupils -	432 0 0	—	—	—	—	
Total income -	3,054 12 4	Average 276	3,451 10 2	24 13 4	134 6 8	
Total expenditure -		-	-	-	3,610 10 2	

COMPARISON of THREE YEARS.

——	1850.	1851.	1852.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Income - - -	2,345 16 8	3,144 16 8	3,054 12 4
Expenditure - -	3,820 6 9	3,449 18 1	3,610 10 2
Monthly average of pupils	204	275	276

REPORT on the GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS for the Year 1852.

IN submitting to his Excellency the Governor their 10th Report on the establishment of the government schools in the colony, the Education Committee deem it expedient to state, ab limine, that its chief purport will be found materially to differ from those that have preceded. Two motives have prompted that deviation: a desire of avoiding a useless and tedious repetition, as it is obvious that, having had to enlarge for nine consecutive years, and exclusively so, on the nature and working out of a system of the most elementary tuition, they could not, on the tenth year, say anything that had not already been rehearsed in every possible variety of form. Next, a sense of simplest duty prompting them to give a prominent and almost exclusive relief to a fact which, beyond the limited range of the government schools, has never been mentioned, if mentioned at all, but for the purpose of denying its existence.

They would allude to the rapid and steady success which has attended the establishment of those schools, enhanced as that success has been, and still is, by the difficulty of the task and the severity of the sacrifices, those of a financial nature the least of these, wherewith it has been purchased.

MAURITIUS.

They will now proceed to offer some comments on the following tabular returns of the schools situated in—

The DISTRICT of PORT LOUIS.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
I.—WESTERN SCHOOL.			
Head master, J. Graves.			
1st infant department:			
Mistress, Mrs. Jeffreys, with one assistant	32	22	201
2d juvenile department:			
Mr. Graves and Mrs. Allen	113	34	
II.—EASTERN SCHOOL.			
Head master, Mr. E. Fagg.			
1st infant department:			
Mistress, Mrs. Fagg	80	12	224
Two paid monitors			
2d juvenile department:			
Two paid monitors	74	58	
III.—CENTRAL SCHOOL.			
Head master, Mr. T. J. Jenkins	113	40	153
Mistress, Mrs. Jenkins			
One paid monitor			
IV.—WESTERN SUBURB.			
Head master, Mr. Anderson	102	60	162
Mistress, Mrs. Anderson			
V.—EASTERN SUBURB SCHOOL.			
Head master, Mr. Julius Elie	112	68	180
Mistress, Miss A. Elie			
VI.—GRAND RIVER.			
Head master, Mr. S. Thornton	55	25	80
Mistress, Mrs. Thornton			
Evening school:			
Master, Mr. G. de Caila	45	- -	45
Vocal music:			
Mistress, Mrs. Tuckwell.			
Grand total	681	319	1,045

The attendance of the six schools in Port Louis, stated as above to have been last year of 681 boys and 319 girls, total 1,000, presents the gratifying result of an increase of 99 pupils over the numbers of the preceding year.

This result, it is submitted, although not sufficient, if isolated, to afford an accurate criterion of the popularity of those schools, yet, when coupled with the fact of being the effect of consecutive progression, must be allowed to speak thus far for the estimation in which they are held in their respective spheres of influence.

It will also appear to yield a true exponent of the labour and fatigue which, for the simple task, not of the instruction, but of the mere superintendence of this host of pupils, must all times devolve on the small body of its teachers.

For it may be gathered from the same returns—

1st. That out of six schools, three of which are inconveniently situated, two number from 201 to 224; three from 153 to 180; and the last 80 scholars.

2d. That the machinery applied to the tuition of such numbers of pupils of every degree of age and advance does not exceed six male and eight female teachers, two assistants, and five salaried monitors.

3d. That two schools, one of 180, the other of 80 scholars, have neither assistants nor monitors, the teachers being altogether left to their own single-handed exertions.

The opinion which the simple facts mentioned above have forced upon the Committee and the Superintendent, and which should find favour with the judgment of the most biassed, is, that singly and collectively the Government teachers are entitled to every meed of praise for having, though every other commendation were denied them, accom-

plished the feat of gathering and keeping together, within the precincts of six schools only, as many as 1,000 scholars; an amount giving an average for each school of 134 children of both sexes!

But the accompanying table, exhibiting the comparative ranks of each, as classified by its amount of attendance, will give rise to further remarks:—

1848.		1849.		1850.		1851.		1852.	
Fagg	166	Jenkins	215	Elie	200	Graves	199	Fagg	224
Anderson	161	Anderson	157	Graves	164	Elie	179	Graves	201
Jenkins	160	Fagg	156	Jenkins	152	Fagg	175	Elie	180
Graves	84	Elie	138	Fagg	152	Jenkins	163	Anderson	162
Elie	61	Graves	134	Anderson	128	Anderson	115	Jenkins	153
Thornton	60	Thornton	77	Thornton	74	Thornton	99	Thornton	80
Total	692	Total	877	Total	870	Total	930	Total	1,000

From this table it is evident that, for five consecutive years, except in two instances—in one of which it proved stationary, in the other but slightly retrogressive—the total of attendance has been, if not of rapid, yet regular increase, and that the excess of registration in the year 1852, over the same in 1848, is of no fewer than 308 pupils.

It is equally worthy of notice that the same schools, under the same teacher, and without scarce any assignable cause, have not, in point of numbers, maintained the same rank in each succeeding year; most of them oscillating, in this respect, from a higher to a lower, or again from a lower to a higher place.

This anomaly, it is suggested, should be allowed to qualify any hasty surmise as to the cause or the consequence of a sudden fall in the numbers of any school. The case of Mr. Jenkins may be cited as an apposite instance. That veteran teacher, of some thirty years service, whose powers of energy—a solitary case in men of his calling—seem by no means impaired, had under his control in 1849 no fewer than 215 scholars; these were last year reduced to 153 only; a loss, it is hoped, which the next few months may be able to repair.

The superintendent is likewise bound to state, as a simple act of justice amply deserved by those excellent instructors Messrs. Thornton and Anderson, with regard to the latter, that the sudden decrease of attendance shown by the returns of 1851 was entirely owing to the physical and mental exhaustion which compelled him for a while to leave the colony; but that the loss has amply been made up by the acquisition, last year, of thirty-eight new pupils. Nor should it be omitted that, until a few months since, he has been denied the privilege which other teachers had been enjoying with no better title—the assistance of a salaried monitor.

With reference to Mr. Thornton, who, after wear and tear of fifteen years labour, now too visibly apparent on his shattered constitution, has hitherto vainly applied for the same favour, the superintendent insists that an average of from seventy to ninety scholars—short as it may fall of the numbers returned by the other schools—is the sum total of possible attendance which the best energies of any teacher in the full enjoyment of youth and health can ever obtain from the very limited district of Grand River. But one more remark may be wanted here to account for the anomaly of two out of the last four years presenting a loss, in the evening school, of eighty and fifty-four pupils respectively. In order that no wrong conclusion may be drawn from the occurrence, it is proper to observe that so far from the energies of that talented professor, Mr. De Caila, having experienced any subsidency, it is not his least praise that their elasticity is best evidenced by increasing exertion, and the decrease alluded to is referable to his absence from the colony in 1849, and to a trial made lately of levying on each student of his a monthly fee of 2*s*. But fifty of them having declined complying with the regulations, were in consequence obliged to quit the school. It is much to be regretted that that hasty measure should have had the immediate effect of altering one of the best features of an institution surely not intended for the benefit of the higher classes, but exclusively so for the apprentice, mechanic, or artisan. Since December last, Mr. De Caila has admitted upwards of 100 scholars, but most of these belonging either to the Royal College, or to private schools.

The foregoing statements and remarks will serve as an introduction to a few statistical extracts, calculated, by offering the fairest means of comparison, either to qualify or to counteract some misconceptions unhappily prevalent as to the prosperity of the Government schools in this colony.

Those extracts have been furnished, first, by the "Education Reports exhibiting the Past and Present State of Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions," transmitted with the "Blue Book for the year 1851"; secondly, by the voluminous collections of "Reports on Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of the Bengal Presidency,"

Par. 3.—In Nova Scotia, with its immense preponderance of an homogeneous British population, viz., of 151,639 out of 221,273, and with the powerful influence of scores of Protestant clergymen and dissenting ministers of every denomination,—notwithstanding

Education Reports exhibiting the past and present, &c.

MAURITIUS

all those and such elements of success, 1,100 schools yield just twenty-eight pupils for the share of each, and no more.

Page 32 and 48.—Jamaica and Honduras.—Of the former nothing can be elicited from the Blue Book beyond the mere statement "that there is a general sense of the advantages of education, but no support of it, except to a very limited extent;" and of the latter it is since stated that "an apparent indifference exists on the subject, which is discouraging."

Page 53.—In Bahamas "twenty-one schools, under the care of thirty-seven teachers, besides stipendiary pupil teachers, paid monitors, and assistant teachers," return 1,857 scholars, a number less by forty-eight than our own colonial schools exhibit; the proportion, moreover, of the fees collected by the latter, as compared with the return of the former, being as six to one.

Page 69.—In Barbados, "though the Legislation shows every disposition to promote sound education for the people, the desire to learn is not, in the lowest class, commensurate with the facilities afforded." Notwithstanding, the Lieutenant-Governor most judiciously observes, that "the efforts for providing instruction to the poorest are efforts in the right way, and deserve to be commended."

Page 86.—The Governor of Grenada admits "that a general system of education, accompanied with moral and religious training, must form the basis of any future improvement;" but he adds, that "in Grenada, as in the mother country, there are many obstacles to be overcome. The parents not having received the benefit of education, are not able to impress on the minds of their children a due appreciation of its advantages, nor prepared to make any sacrifice to obtain it."

Page 97.—The same Governor is "surprised and disappointed to find that in St. Vincent the number of attendance has fallen from 1,945 to 1,635."

He apprehends, that "extremely small as the fees are, the levying of them has had a deterring effect on the parents." *

Page 123 and 139.—Results not materially differing from those are stated of Antigua and the Virgin Islands.

Page 145.—In British Guiana, ninety-five schools which had experienced a continuous increase since 1848, returned a mean term of attendance of sixty-six pupils only, a return, be it added, which, in the absence of a system of uniform inspection, supplies no voucher of its correctness.

One more statistical extract may not be irrelevant here, in order to prove, that whilst the Government schools in this colony may claim an easy precedence over similar institutions in the West Indies, they may assert a more decided superiority, in the same respect, over the extensive establishment of the "vernacular schools in the lower provinces of the Bengal Presidency."

Report on the vernacular schools in the lower provinces of the Bengal presidency.

Page 381 and 341 and passim.—"The result of the third year of the vernacular schools was considered unsatisfactory by the Deputy Governor," who, among other reasons of dissatisfaction, must have been most strangely surprised to find that seventy-three schools had, at the end of the year 1848, no better show of popularity to boast of than an attendance of but twenty-three pupils for each.

But this appears to be the proper place for introducing a subject which is closely connected with the preceding, viz., the sacrifice both of health and life which appears to have been, and threatens to be still for years, the purchase price of the efficiency of the colonial Government schools.

In a memorial lately submitted to his Excellency, the Superintendent was alluding to the too evident fact, that since the year 1839 fifteen teachers, nine European and six Creole, were dead; the life of two others was then despaired of, whilst no fewer than twelve had been obliged to quit the service, or were absent on leave, or so disabled as to require the services of assistants; a total amount of thirty-one!

Nor should the significant remark be passed over, that so great a wreck both of health or life cannot be assigned to any of those epidemics so prevalent in the colony, but is the simple and obvious result of the prostration or the exhaustion of the vital powers brought on by all and each of the following causes:

1. The self-imposed, yet as a condition of success the necessary, task which for years has devolved on the teachers in town, and is still binding on those of the country, of adding to the fatigue of from five or six to seven hours of tuition the harassing drudgery of recruiting pupils, reclaiming truants, or collecting or recovering the reluctant school fee.

---

* "The practice in the government schools of this colony, of levying a monthly fee on each pupil, has operated favourably on the general steadiness of attendance. The superintendent, however, feels himself borne out in the assertion, that it has already had, and will daily more have, the effect of interfering with their original purpose of institution, viz., of offering a ready and easy means of improvement to the children of the lowest classes. It is obvious, for instance, that the necessity of paying a fee is, for parents having an average, say, of three children, and of monthly earnings of from 16*s.* to 20*s.*, a virtual prohibition to avail themselves of the bounty of government."

2. The extreme difficulty of conveying even no more than elementary knowledge to the children of the lowest classes in the colony. Of this none but such as have been doomed to the ordeal can form an adequate conception. For, not to allude to the utter want of due superintendence on the part of the parents, or to the very limited amount of any kind of home-spun ideas brought by the child to school, the mere labour of initiating to the study of two languages, French and English, to them equally unknown, scores of such novices, of every gradation of age and ignorance,—this task alone, it is submitted, were sufficient to try to the utmost the energies and the ingenuity of the sturdiest and most intelligent instructor, if it were not enhanced as it is by tuition in other branches: history, geography, arithmetic, vocal music, and practical geometry.

3. The want, firstly, of proper school apparatus,* secondly, of elementary books either in French or English, has been most seriously felt in the schools by both pupils and masters. For years, little of either requisite was found in any, save what was got up at hap-hazard on the spot, or was handed over at the time of the transfer of the Mico schools to the local Government. In 1849 a supply was at last procured from home. But though large and costly, yet by its exclusive adaptation to classes purely English it proved wretchedly deficient for those where French and English must be taught by a constant process of comparison. In order to supply this deficiency the teachers have hitherto been compelled to resort to a mode of instruction chiefly oral and improvised, and the effect of this additional daily exertion is now but too apparent in the health of nearly all of them.

4. The want of an adequate number of competent assistants or montiors. On this head it may not be amiss to premise that the services of a monitor might be procured at a monthly rate of from 8*s.* and 10*s.* to 20*s.*, and those of an assistant of from 2*l.* to 3*l.* at most. Thus much, then, for the trifling expense to be entailed on the Government in securing a body of auxiliaries which, over and above its immediate purpose of use, offers the only chance of filling up the gaps likely to occur in the ranks of the head teachers. Some years ago, however, the reverse of a truly economical course was adopted; several teachers were denied either assistants or monitors when these were most needed; others were suddenly deprived of those they had taken the pain of forming; whilst in three schools in town which were allowed the boon it either came too late, or was inadequate for an average of from 140 to 215 pupils.

5thly and lastly. The utter want of such schoolhouses and lodgings as might by their locality, size, adaptations of comfort, cleansing, and ventilating appliances, have contributed to ease the labour of tuition, preserve the health, or prolong the life of many a conscientious teacher.

Notwithstanding, however, the enormous annual expenditure of 1,000*l.* for house rent alone, there exists now scarcely one schoolhouse, either in the town or the country districts, possessed of any of the above-mentioned indispensable requisites.†

Facts, however, must be allowed to speak for themselves.

The hovel in which Mr. Fagg and sixty pupils were doomed to spend upwards of seven years was just of twelve feet in height and breadth and of eighteen feet in length.

The squalid noxious hole which was for five years occupied by Mr. Jenkins' seventy pupils was divided into four rooms, two of which were reserved for the school and two for his family; these were seven and a half feet in height, and none of the four rooms exceeded a length and breadth of twelve feet

The school situated in Jamappes Street, with an average of from 150 to 200 pupils, has been held for twelve years in nothing better than a common loft or garret.

In the Eastern Suburb ‡ 180 scholars are now, and but lately 200 scholars were, confined in two rooms, one of which is of twelve feet in height, length, and breadth, the other is of thirty feet in length, but no more than seven feet in height. Lastly, any person happening to visit the country schools of Rochebois, § Pointe aux Piment, Plains Magnere, Grand Bay, Mapou, Souillac, Trou D'Eau Douce, and Plains Wilhems, might be

---

* One would look in vain in the stores of the Government schools for any elementary French horn-books, or so much as an A B C. The stock of elementary English books is well nigh exhausted; of grammars, dictionaries, vocabularies, spelling books, in either languages, there is not enough to supply two schools; of books of reference for teachers and monitors, nil. Pupils are not allowed to take home any books, except paid for, &c. With such a dearth of professional tools it is no wonder that the schoolmasters should complain of their being compelled to yield the "usual tale of bricks, though they receive no straw."

† It was from an anxious solicitude for the welfare both of the teachers and of their schools, and, likewise, with a due regard to well understood economy, that his Excellency the Governor was pleased, two years since, to direct that schoolhouses should be built in the town first, and then in the country districts; but, owing to unavoidable hindrances, the measure has been postponed, and simply decent school buildings are still a desideratum.

‡ The prejudicial effect likely to attend this confinement of air is now but too truly exemplified by the state of health of Miss Elie, now compelled to relinquish the duties of her school, with little prospect of resuming them again.

§ Mr. C. Leal is obliged to cram seventy-eight pupils within a space of class-room which was barely sufficient for the accommodation of the thirty scholars of his immediate predecessor.

MAURITIUS.

excused if, at the first glance, the query suggested itself to him "How few cubic feet are strictly sufficient for the mere purpose of respiration ?"*

The conclusion to be drawn from all what precedes is therefore obvious, that the wonder is not how so many teachers have been removed either by death or otherwise, but rather how the sacrifice has not much exceeded the amount stated.

SCHOOLS in the COUNTRY DISTRICTS.

(Tabular Returns.)

TABLE of Attendance in the Country District Schools.

Situations of Schools.	Names of Teachers, &c., and Assistants.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
I.—Terre Rouge -	Master, Mr. T. Jones - - -	56	24	80
II.—Pieter Booth -	„ Mr. Rohan - - -	32	11	43
	Mistress, Mrs. Michaud.			
III.—N. Pamplemousses -	Master and mistress, Mr. and Mrs. Courtois	80	35	115
	Assistant, Mr. C. O'Leary.			
IV.—Grand Bay -	Master and mistress, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Benoit - - - -	30	14	44
	Monitor, A. Geraud.			
V.—Mapou - -	Master and mistress, Mr. and Mrs. Brasse -	46	15	61
	Assistant, Mr. E. Bon.			
VI.—Poudre d'or -	Master and mistress, Mr. and Mrs. Standley	39	24	63
VII.—Mahebourg -	Master, Mr. W. Gray ; absent on leave -	110	35	145
	Master (acting), Mr. Geo. Clark.			
	Mistress, Mrs. Clark.			
	Two monitors.			
VIII.—Rochebois - -	Master and mistress, Mr. and Mrs. J. Houet	60	45	105
IX.—Souillac - -	Master, Mr. Jas. Brown - - - -	41	7	48
X.—Plaines Wilhems -	Master and mistress, Mr. and Mrs. C. Dinnematin - - - -	38	7	45
XI.—Trou d'eau douce -	Master and mistress, Mr. and Mrs. Leal -	30	12	42
XII.—Pointe au Piment -	Master, Mr. F. Joly - - -	20	12	32
	Mistress, E. Marjolin.			
	Total - -	582	241	823
Powder mills - -	Master, Mr. J. Dodero - - -	17	—	17
Savanne Jacotet - -	„ Mr. J. S. De Cruz - - -	16	4	20
	Grand total - -	615	245	860

This table exhibits some noticeable details.

The direction of twelve schools scattered here and there on the surface of the country districts was under the management of twelve teachers and ten mistresses, two assistants, and no more than three salaried pupils monitors.

The same schools yielding a total attendance of 823 pupil, viz., 582 boys and 245 girls.

The increase since the preceding year was of but twenty-five scholars, but being small, as it is the result of consecutive advance, is hailed as a pledge of still further progress.

Nor should it be omitted that a total of 823 scholars leaves for each school an average of sixty-eight.

This fact is urged as conclusive as to the numerical superiority of the colonial schools over those, either of the West Indies or the lower provinces of the Lower Bengal, where a mean term of presence of from forty to fifty pupils is even a rare exception, and where it is acknowledged that the efficient direction of but fifty children requires all the energies of one teacher with an assistant.

Yet it might be surmised that when the town establishment, with its splendid show of 1,000 scholars for six schools only, will be set side by side with the modest figures of 853 for as many as twelve schools, the comparison may lead to an unfavourable conclusion as to the real efficiency of the latter.

The surmise will prove to have been premature when the balance is struck between the advantage possessed by the one and the disadvantages militating against the other.

In town the schools are surrounded by a dense population of the lowest classes, out of which the teachers may, within a short walk of a few minutes, find more ready means of replenishing their schools.

* The query did some years since suggest itself to the hon. the treasurer and paymaster-general when on a visit in company with the then colonial secretary to the school in the Eastern Suburb School. What means that gentleman found to resolve it to his own satisfaction the superintendent has not hitherto been informed.

But none of the country districts, Grand Port excepted, offers any such facility. In those the population is so widely scattered over a large surface as to make the recruiting operations of the teacher and the attendance of the pupils a task of considerable fatigue, not to say that the alternate succession of tropical rain and heat makes it one of additional difficulty, if not of danger, and that owing to the want of choice many schools are placed in the least populated part of their districts.

But besides a physical, many a moral, element of success is still denied to the country, which may be considered a powerful promoter of the welfare of the town schools. In these the necessity of education in general, if not its intrinsic advantages, is daily more forcing itself on the consciences of the poorest classes.

In the country, though not universally denied, the want of it is still very partially felt; few opportunities offering to make it tangible to the improvident pauper, or to the clod-bound cares of the labourer.

In Port Louis business, whether judicial or official, the demands of commerce, the occupation of the retail or workshop, a multitude of colleges or schools, but, above all, the constant intercourse with the Englishman of every rank or profession, bid fair to render an acquaintance with the English idiom not an object of convenience alone, but of imperious necessity, if ere long it does not prove the very condition of a competent livelihood.

But few, if any, of those incentives will be found recommending or favouring the country school where so much time is spent in learning a language—English, as to the cultivation of which by their children most parents show, at best, a total indifference, and which, if at all acquired at school, is never spoken at home, and scarcely deemed useful out of doors for any purpose of daily pursuit or of social intercourse.

Now if those fair topics of comparison be allowed to have their due weight, and if the important fact be also taken into account that the expenditure required for the support of but six schools in town is, save a comparatively trifling amount, double what is necessary for the maintenance of as many as twelve schools in the country, the slight inferiority of these, in point of mere numbers, will appear to be of a scarcely appreciable nature, whilst the following brief survey will suffice to exhibit many an unmistakable token of their equal efficiency.

Seven schools, under the respective direction of Messrs. Clark, Courtois, Houet, Jones, Standley, Brasse, and Brown, offer in the same order an attendance of 145, 115, 105, 80, 63, 61, and 48 scholars, viz., a total of 617, with a mean term of 89 for each school.

Of Mr. Clark it may be enough to say, after what has already been consigned in the last return, that all what could be expected from an union of professional talents,—exact, ready, yet multifarious information, and great tact and felicity in imparting it, with a long experience derived from a previous management of schools of a far higher range of tuition,—has been brought to bear with untiring energy on the improvement of his 145 pupils; the want of class-room and of assistants standing alone in the way of a much larger attendance.

Next to his should be mentioned the names of—

Mr. Houet, who had the merit, two years ago, of gathering at Rochebois upwards of 104 scholars. His health, however, being seriously affected, he was obliged to repair to the Seychelles, and leave his school in the hands of Mr. F. Joly, whose higher praise it was to resign it in a state of greater efficiency.

Of Mr. T. Jones, whose unwearied attention to primary instruction, both in French and English, and to every detail of order and discipline, as well as the devoted, though still unsalaried, co-operation of Mrs. Jones and daughters, have made his school one of the most promising in the whole establishment.

Of Mr. J. B. Courtois, for the last twenty-five years, viz., long before the emancipation, has been an instance of what a teacher, when devoted to his calling, is capable to effect with no more than a moderate amount of other qualifications. His school ranks second in the country for its steadiness and numbers of attendance.

Of Mr. S. Standley. After the successive rise and fall of many schools, that teacher was the first who, seven years ago, succeeded in obtaining at Poudre d'Or the confidence of the parents and an adequate number of pupils. Things went on so when, in 1851, the erection of schools where French alone is taught, and no fees required, began to interfere with the numbers of his own. In December last, however, the lists were exhibiting no fewer than sixty-three pupils. But it is apprehended that in the new premises to which he and his school have lately been removed the obvious want of room will preclude the possibility of much improved attendance.

The school of Mr. T. Brown at Souillac has had to pass through the same ordeal. Some years of well-deserved popularity followed, with others of ill-merited neglect, both arising from identical causes. But these, it appears, are beginning to yield to the returning good sense of the parents, and the still unabated zeal of the schoolmaster. The new premises, however, lately allotted to him are also evidently too small for a presence of sixty-one scholars.

The small and unfrequented spot of Roc-en-Roc, Mapou, offers the cheering sight of a teacher, though possessed of slender attainments, yet struggling, not without success, to keep in excellent order a school of sixty-one pupils.

MAURITIUS.

The anomaly of the remaining five schools, showing a total attendance not exceeding 206, and a mean presence of only forty pupils, will cease, it is hoped, to excite surprise in the presence of the following statement:

Two of those were in December last of most recent growth, Messrs. Leal and Joly having as late as November entered on their respective duties; yet the one was, two months after, already petitioning for his removal to premises capable to contain 100 scholars; and the other, under the roof of his straw-built school, has now an attendance of fifty, with a fair prospect of speedy increase.

The teachers of the next two schools have been labouring under the obvious disadvantage:—Mr. Dinnematin of having his comparative noviciate unfavourably contrasted with his predecessor's experience of fifteen years, seconded as it was with all the surrounding influence of deservedly partial relations, friends, and neighbours. Mr. Rohan of being appointed to a locality, at the very base of Pieterbooth, where no exertion of the late Mr. Michaud, much less, therefore, any of his own, can supply his school with an attendance commensurate with its expenditure. Its removal to a more auspicious spot appears to the superintendent to be a measure of obvious necessity.

But no apology, it is hoped, will be deemed necessary to justify the decrease of but four scholars borne on the returns of Mr. J. B. Benoit, the patriarch schoolmaster at Grand Bay. When called by the senior chaplain to the superintendence of its school, viz., when the population of the district had attained its highest amount, the schoolhouse and the sheds around it were overflowing with pupils, but not long after an attendance not exceeding fifty at most is all that can possibly be obtained from its diminished numbers. Only may his health, so seriously tried by unremitted labours, permit him to preside long over the little flock of fathers, mothers, sons, and daughters who have each in turn reaped the benefit of his fatherly tuition.

Of the other two schools under the respective direction of Messrs. Dodero and Mr. De Cruz no mention need be made, except that the one is under the private management of a teacher, who receives a monthly allowance of 2*l.* from the local Government; whilst the other has proved, what should have been anticipated, an abortive experiment to teach English alone to children of Indian immigrants, and that through no other vehicle than Hindostanee.

(Signed) J. M. De Joux,
Secretary to the Education Committee

Enclosure No. 3.

Statement of Immigrants Returned to India during the Year 1852.

	Adults.		Children.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Calcutta - - - -	2,445	318	38	26
Madras - - - -	320	31	3	5
Bombay - - - - -	128	12	—	—
	2,893	361	41	31

(Signed) T. J. Hugon,
Protector of Immigrants.

Immigration Office, 10th May 1853.

CEYLON.

No. 39.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir G. W. ANDERSON K.C.B. to the DUKE of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 44.—Miscellaneous.)

Pavilion, Kandy, April 25 1853.

(Received, June 4, 1853.)

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to transmit the Blue Book for the year 1852, and to make the following report accompanying it.

2. The following statement shows a slight excess in the expenditure over revenue in the year.

Abstract of Revenue and Expenditure for 1852, *compared with that of* 1851.

Revenue of 1852 compared with the expenditure of the same year :—

	£	s.	d.
Revenue	411,806	4	8¾
Expenditure	412,871	8	4
Excess of expenditure over revenue	1,065	3	7¼

Revenue of 1852 compared with revenue of 1851 :—

	£	s.	d.
Revenue of 1852	411,806	4	8¾
Revenue of 1851	429,700	17	7¾
Decrease in 1852	17,894	12	11

The decrease is under the following heads :—

	£	s.	d.
Arrears of revenue	10,663	1	2½
Rents, exclusive of lands	93	9	6½
Stamps	1,659	3	9¾
Taxes	1,074	6	11½
Postage	140	6	5¼
Fines and forfeitures	516	4	0¼
Ration stoppages	1,168	15	10
Reimbursements in aid of expenses incurred by Government	1,369	5	3½
Government vessels	38	11	3½
Miscellaneous receipts	9,909	13	5¼
Interest	25	10	7
Pearl fishery	431	3	8¼
Special receipts	12	9	11½
Receipts by the agent in London	12	18	8
	27,115	0	8¾

Deduct increase under the following heads :—

	£	s.	d.			
Customs	1,544	12	1¼			
Port and harbour dues	222	15	3			
Land sales	326	15	4			
Land revenue	1,383	17	10½			
Licences	1,676	10	3¼			
Sale of Government property	4,065	16	11¾			
				9,220	7	9¾
Net decrease				£17,894	12	11

CEYLON.

Expenditure of 1852 compared with expenditure of 1851:—

	£	s.	d.
Expenditure of 1852	412,871	8	4
Expenditure of 1851	409,123	14	9¾
Increase in 1852	3,747	13	6¼

The increase is under the following heads:—

	£	s.	d.
Charitable allowances	71	3	6¼
Education	33	17	0
Rent	217	8	0½
Works and buildings	8,318	18	11¾
Miscellaneous	913	18	3¼
Government vessels	391	5	10¼
Refund of duties	0	17	11
	9,947	9	7

Deduct decrease under the following heads:—

	£	s.	d.			
Establishments	2,005	12	3			
Pensions and retired allowances	47	0	11¾			
Revenue services	722	14	6			
Administration of justice	46	15	6¾			
Hospitals	555	12	7			
Police and gaols	5	8	10¾			
Transport	630	1	5¼			
Conveyance of mails	23	15	6			
Roads, streets, and bridges	82	14	8			
Interest	954	19	10¾			
Colonial commissariat	231	16	10¼			
Colonial pay and allowances	893	2	11¼			
				6,199	16	0¾
Net increase				£3,747	13	6¼

3. This excess of expenditure is mainly to be attributed to the outlay for the Queen's House, and to some other increases which are explained in the statement in the Blue Book, page 35, and also to some expenditure of former years brought to account in 1852.

4. The revenue of 1852 as compared with that of 1851 has also fallen off.

	£	s.	d.
In 1851 it was	429,700	17	7¾
In 1852 it was	411,806	4	8¾
Decrease in 1852	£17,894	12	11¾

5. This decrease is principally owing to large arrears of revenue having been recovered in 1851, which left a much smaller amount of arrears to be recovered in 1852. In other respects, the different permanent sources of revenue have rather increased.

6. The statement of cash in hand in the Treasury and the several cutcherries on the 1st January 1853 is favourable.

	£	s.	d.			
Amount in coined money	44,846	3	6			
Ditto in notes	66,748	7	6			
				111,594	11	0
Deduct—						
Amount of deposits	45,178	11	10¼			
Ditto of notes in circulation	20,752	0	0			
				65,930	11	10¼
Leaving a balance in favour of Government, 1st January 1853				£45,663	19	1¾

The last return up to 1st March 1853 was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Amount in coined money, 1st March 1853 -	69,932	7	3¾
Ditto in notes, ditto - - - -	69,838	7	6
	139,770	14	9¾

Deduct—	£	s.	d.			
Amount of deposits, 1st March 1853	48,667	9	0½			
Ditto of notes in circulation, ditto	17,777	0	0			
				66,444	9	0½
Balance in favour of Government, 1st March 1853 - - - - -				£73,326	5	9¼

7. This shows an unusually large amount of coined money in the Treasury, the amount of notes in circulation being only 17,777*l.*

8. I trust, therefore, it will be deemed that the Treasury has been brought into a healthy state.

9. It has been shown by the experience of the last two years that the Government does not require to issue notes for its own convenience.

10. In my opinion, therefore, the policy of the Government should be, not to re-circulate its notes; and this I do not consider will become necessary, even for public convenience, if the plan of the notes of the Oriental Bank Corporation being received at the different treasuries is adopted where they have branches to cash the notes.

Roads.

11. The sum expended in the completion and repair of the roads of the colony is large. In last year it amounted to 54,472*l.* 12*s.* 9½*d.*, of which 36,520*l.* 15*s.* 0¾*d.* was paid from the Treasury, and 17,951*l.* 17*s.* 8¾*d.* from the working of the Road Ordinance.

12. It is difficult to reduce this large expenditure on the present system. I have endeavoured to have the work done by contract, but great difficulties are made to this. One cause is the necessity that would follow of disbanding the Pioneer Establishment which have now obtained a perfect knowledge of road making, so very essential in the mountainous nature of the country, and the improbability that the roads over such parts could ever be made effectively and scientifically by contract, at all events for a length of time. There are also other objections to disbanding the Pioneer Corps.

13. I am desirous, however, and press the point, of having such parts of the roads made and repaired by contract as can be so safely done. This would be a beginning.

14. It is also difficult to meet the wishes and views of all parties, and therefore the more necessary it is, in my estimation, to complete a road once begun before another is undertaken.

15. The deviation from this which I am disposed to allow is when in a road of a few miles the parties more particularly interested in having it made come forward, and offer to bear half the cost, and then to let it be done by contract. The cost to be borne by Government will not be very great, and we may be sure that the road is really required.

Public Works.

16. In public buildings the expenditure during the year has been 10,911*l.* 13*s.* 8¾*d.*

17. I am sorry to report that the public buildings generally are not in a favourable state. The expenditure so nearly comes up to the revenue, that it is difficult to propose even an adequate expenditure for what, in respect to buildings, often seems absolutely necessary for their repair. Several of the minor gaols, for instance, call for repair and alteration, for the health of the prisoners; and where the absolute necessity for this is pointed out I have always considered that it must be done; but in other buildings the hesitation is

CEYLON.

greater, and perhaps injury by delay is done. It is certain that the limited revenue of the colony is a great bar to improvement.

18. I believe great benefit to the people and to the revenue would result if a more liberal expenditure could be afforded in the repair of tanks and in works of irrigation. Where parties in communities come forward proposing to assist in works of this nature which really seem to promise advantage I am always disposed to encourage it and to propose it to the Council, but am often stopped by the fear of want of means, and am obliged to deny what I often feel satisfied would bring about good in the end.

19. Various plans for the improvement of the Galle Harbour have been proposed. I believe if it is to continue to be used as an extensive resort for large steamers attention must be given to the subject, but from what I saw when visiting the harbour myself I apprehend that anything really effective can only be accomplished at a large expense, and quite beyond the resources of the colony.

20. At Galle also a greater space near the fort will be required for storing coals, and by and by something must be done in this respect. At present an arrangement has been made which allows of certain accommodation under the walls of the fort, but if the steam navigation continues to increase as of late, some alterations in the appropriation of what is called military reserves must be provided.

21. A new wharf is being constructed; this was absolutely required from the greatly increased resort of shipping to the port, and in particular to admit of the more speedy coaling of the mail steamers, which was urgently called for.

22. The repair of the military buildings and the keeping up of the fortifications are costly, and more money is required for these purposes than the colony can possibly afford, and if these fortifications continue to be thus repaired it will become a grave question how the expenditure is to be met.

Imports and Exports.

23. The returns from the customs show an improvement in the following branches of imports and exports.

Value of Goods.

	£	s.	d.
Imports 1851 - -	993,482	0	0
1852 -	1,000,474	0	0
Increase -	£ 6,992	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Exports 1851 - -	938,637	0	0
1852 - -	948,400	0	0
Increase -	£ 9,763	0	0

Rice and Paddy.

	£	s.	d.
1851 - - -	463,617	6	9
1852 - - -	466,450	10	0
Increase -	£ 2,833	3	3

Revenue derived from Imports and Exports.

	£	s.	d.
1851 - - -	120,461	4	5
1852 - - -	121,354	8	9
Increase -	£ 893	4	4

24. There has been a diminution in the import of specie, and also in the export of cinnamon.

Specie from India.

	£	s.	d.
1851 - - -	1,003,967	17	4
1852 - -	635,495	4	0
Decrease -	£ 368,472	13	0

Cinnamon (Revenue from).

	£	s.	d.
1851 - - -	8,474	17	0
1852 - -	7,127	15	6
Decrease -	£ 1,347	1	6

Cinnamon (Export of).

	lbs.
1851 - - -	508,491
1852 - - -	427,666½
Decrease -	lbs. 80,824½

Coffee.

	Cwts.
1851 - - -	349,957
1852 - - -	372,379
Increase -	Cwts. 22,422

25. The falling off on the export of cinnamon is of course owing to the approaching exemption of that article from all export duty. I am not certain that this relief from duty will prove so advantageous as was insisted on to the growers of the true bark. An immense quantity of that which is inferior and spurious will be exported, and this increased quantity will in all probability be to the detriment of the true dealer. However, it was thought very differently at the time.

26. The general opinion appears to be, that the trade of the island is improving, that there is a greater demand for and sale of goods imported, and that what are deemed the staple articles of produce are on the increase.

27. It is certain that coffee cultivation is improving. It remains to be seen how the late decision in respect to chicory will affect the produce. Coffee is now grown cheaper than it was. Its cultivation and its management is better understood, and the effect of this is beginning to be fully felt.

Sale of Crown Lands.

28. I regret to report that the sale of Crown lands has almost ceased as a present source of revenue. I do not believe that this has arisen so much from a cessation in the demand for the purchase, especially in many cases of small allotments, as from the difficulties in the way of getting the lands surveyed, and in having deeds of sale made out.

29. The Surveyor-General, a man of great science, has certain principles upon which he acts, but with which it is found by the the different Government agents that it is almost impracticable to comply, if not altogether so, and thus the whole affair is nearly brought to a stand-still, as well to the detriment of he people as of the Government.

30. If the colony could afford it, I believe the best remedy would be to have surveyors from India, accustomed to the surveys carried on in the different presidencies of that country. At present it must be confessed that the colony is put to considerable expense, and little results from it.

CEYLON.

Judicial (Law).

31. During the last sessions of the Legislative Council, several very important Ordinances were passed which have received the sanction of Her Majesty. Most of these laws have an important bearing upon the interests of the community.

32. The several Ordinances for the improvement of the judicial administration will tend greatly to facilitate the dispensation of justice generally, and especially to those preferring small claims, particularly in regard to actions connected with lands, all which suits were previously required to be instituted in the District Courts, and which may now be adjudicated in the Court of Requests, without the forms, delay, and expenses attending litigation in the higher Courts. So far I have every reason to believe the change has worked in the beneficial manner anticipated.

33. There yet remains a very important reform, which is now under consideration of a Committee of the Legislative Council, to simplify the rules of practice, the pleadings in the District Courts, and also to lessen considerably the expenses in those Courts.

34. The Judges send to Government any new rules of Court they may think advisable, and these require to be passed into an Ordinance by the Legislative Council. The doubts and discussions that follow in the Council on so important subjects necessarily take up considerable time; hence the delay; but I have no doubt that an Ordinance of the nature indicated will be passed in the next sessions.

35. The Ordinance passed in the last session, abrogating the law for compulsory division of property, is quite in unison with the popular feeling, and is considered a very important and valuable concession to that feeling.

36. The change was required to put an end to constant doubts and litigation as to the possession of property, which, though often small, was most valuable in the eyes of the possessors.

37. An important Ordinance for the alteration in the law relating to bankruptcy has been, for the last year, under the consideration of the Judges and of the Chamber of Commerce. The object in view is to assimilate it to the later laws passed in England, and thereby to stop much of the fraudulent practice that is complained of here.

Enclosure No. 1.

Education.

Report of the Central School Commission, pp. 306, 323.

38. In respect to education I beg to refer to the accompanying printed report of the Central School Commission.

39 It will be observed that the reduction in the rate of fees has contributed to an increase of scholars at the Academy, the principal school at Colombo.

40. This measure was a subject of much discussion in the Executive Council. The result, I think, established the wisdom of the course taken.

41. Education is very fairly extending in the colony, as well by the instrumentality of the Government schools as by that of the different religious bodies engaging zealously in the work; and I observe that scarcely a native is employed in the Government service who does not speak the English language fluently, and in all higher grades a knowledge is shown proving that education has been well attended to.

42. It is remarkable too that in the Courts of Law we have men as proctors and pleaders who would bear some comparison with the bar of England, and this the result of the teaching on the island alone.

43. Female education extends, and if persevered in earnestly will unquestionably bring about a vast change in the domestic manners and habits of the people, and all for unquestioned good.

Ecclesiastical.

44. I am glad to report that in the Ecclesiastical Department the troubles of the first two years of my Government have ceased, the Despatch of your Grace's predecessor, on the case of the Archdeacon, and on Mr. Boake's references, having settled the difficulties that had arisen.

45. I am endeavouring to arrange the difficulties of the Buddhist question in the spirit of the late Despatch from Sir J. Pakington, in a manner satisfactory

to all parties, and I hope to be able shortly to report having succeeded in this end.

Health.

46. The health of the island generally has been favourable, except at Jaffna, where the cholera was at one time very rife and fatal, altogether to be attributed to the dense population, and to the crowded and confined state of their habitations. It is possible that the Board of Health about to be established under the Ordinance No. 10., passed last session, may effect some beneficial change in this respect.

Enclosure No. 2. Return of cases of cholera, p. 324.

47. There has lately been some cholera in Colombo, which may be fairly attributed to the want of due drainage of the thickly-populated town. I trust to be able to have this effectively remedied by the Legislative Council at its next sitting, by their granting a more liberal vote for the purpose.

48. The report of the principal civil medical officer of the state of small-pox, and of the more extended resort to vaccination, is on the whole favourable, though ultimately, on the people becoming more enlightened, compulsory vaccination may be made the law, and I believe that to be the only true effective mode in which general protection from the disease is to be attained.

Enclosure No. 3. Return of cases of small pox, p. 324.

General Remarks.

49. I am happy to be able to report that the tranquillity of the island continues undisturbed. A slight excitement prevailed a short time since at Matelle, but a change of officers was sufficient immediately to restore quiet.

50. I think I may report favourably of the general administration. Of course there are different degrees of service; but in some of the servants of Government, in some of the Government agents who perform the most important duties, I find very great zeal, and an earnest desire to act well and rightly for the people as for the interests of Government. I speak of these gentlemen, having in my mind the services of India, where, I feel assured, they would have been distinguished servants in the more extended field of that country.

51. I must not omit to state that the Master Attendant at Colombo has just returned from an inspection of the Pearl Banks, and I am happy to say that he reports confidently his anticipation of a valuable fishery in 1855. This is most satisfactory, as giving assurance that this source of revenue has not entirely left the island. I beg to transmit a copy of the Master Attendant's report.

Enclosure No. 4. Master Attendant's Report on the Pearl Banks p. 325

52. I am happy to report, finally, that it is considered that a greater hope of success is entertained in all branches of mercantile and planting operations; and that here, as elsewhere, industry and enterprize are taking advantage of the late discoveries in Australia, for a share in the vast commercial prospects opening to the world; and it may be that this island, from its central position and its own resources, and greater and increasing enlightenment, may again become rich and prosperous.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEO. W. ANDERSON.

To the Right Hon.
The Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

CEYLON.

Encl. 2.

Enclosure No. 1.

ELEVENTH REPORT of the Central School Commission for the Instruction of the Population of Ceylon.

THE Central School Commission, in presenting this their Eleventh Report to the Legislative Council, regret that they have not that full information of the state of their schools which they would desire, in consequence partly of the ill-health of their inspector, and partly of his having been engaged, with the consent of the Board on application made by his Excellency the Governor, in the performance of temporary Ecclesiastical duties.

2. The Commission thankfully acknowledge the assistance afforded them by the Governor in the issuing of a minute which imposes upon Government agents and their assistants, as a part of their ordinary official duties, the transmission of periodical reports upon the Government schools in their respective districts.

They hope this order may be extended to such public officers as may be able to aid the Board in this respect.

Nor can the Commission doubt that the wishes of his Excellency will be zealously carried into effect. The minute cannot fail to commend itself to the approbation of the service. The Government having recognized the duty of providing education for its people through the School Commission, it is obviously incumbent on all who are connected with the Government, to render, as far as possible, these schools efficient. They will, moreover, at once admit the influence of education upon the usefulness of their native subordinates, and on the general prosperity of their districts. The Commission anticipate great advantage from their independent testimony and suggestions

3. Upon such reports as have been brought before them during the year by the inspector and the sub-committees, the Commission are led to believe that there has been progress made in their several establishments.

4. The chief subject of importance brought under consideration is that of the fees required at the several classes of schools. Complaints of their being excessive, and of their materially diminishing the attendance of the pupils, having reached the Commission, the Board, after due deliberation, has resolved upon reducing the fees of the elementary schools to 9*d.*, and of the mixed schools to 3*d.*, those of vernacular schools being abolished altogether. The attendance at the Central School in Colombo, not being influenced by the present fee, it has been exempted from any alteration. In the Kandian districts the sub-committee have a discretionary power in respect to fees. The case of the Galle girls' school is deferred for further consideration till the inspector shall have reported fully upon its present state.

5. The Commission have come to the determination above referred to, not without some discussion and not without considerable regret. For, although the members of the Board are satisfied that the change now adopted is justified by the repeated assurances of the masters and superintendents that the people are unable to pay the former fees, they fear that the education offered is greatly undervalued, and that such a desire on the part of parents in Ceylon for the interests of their children as shall lead to some self-sacrifice or to increased labour for the purpose of obtaining the advantages of education, has yet to be excited. Nor have these complaints been confined to the subject of fees. The inspector assures the Board that the great majority of the pupils allege their inability to pay for the necessary books used in the schools. The Board has, therefore, this complaint under consideration, with the view of placing their books within the pupils' means.

6. It is a source of peculiar disappointment and regret to the Commission, that they have been obliged to extend this reduction to their highest educational establishment, the Colombo Academy.

The views of the Commission respecting the academy having been much misunderstood, they would refer the Council particularly to the correspondence in the Appendix.

Their desire has been to place the academy on such a footing as to meet the wants of the higher classes of society.

They have afforded, as they believe, in the inferior schools, a cheap popular education for the people at large. There were some, it was thought, among the Euro-Asiatic and the upper Singhalese families, whose laudable ambition it would be to secure for their children the highest possible education, without subjecting them to the necessity of mixing unnecessarily with the lower orders, or of receiving at the hands of Government an almost gratuitous instruction. By such classes it was argued, the payment of 1*l.* a month would be cheerfully made. This fee therefore was demanded.

But the result has been most discouraging.

The very continuance of the Academy has been, in consequence, a question for the Commission's serious consideration. They have, as a last resource, been obliged with great reluctance to reduce the fee by one half, at the earnest solicitation of a large and influential part of the community.

7. That the Commission indulge no unreasonable expectation will appear by a reference to the Reports on Education published in India. The languor manifested in Ceylon stands in painful contrast with the spirit of inquiry and thirst after the higher branches of knowledge that prevail in Indian presidencies. There are not Ceylon, as in Calcutta and

Bombay, bequests of money by native gentlemen for founding scholarships in connexion with the Government institutions ; nor any efforts made by them, independent of Government, for spreading education among their countrymen. The Commission record their sentiments on this subject for the purpose of satisfying the Legislative Council of the necessity for more extensive operations by the Board, before it can be hoped that Government will be relieved of its present educational duties by the voluntary exertions of the people. The Commission have under consideration the expediency of offering prizes for the best essays on topics bearing on education, in the English and native languages.

8. The reduction of the fees in the Academy has been followed by a considerable increase in the number of pupils.

9. The Commission are much gratified with this result. They are, however, desirous of maintaining a high standard of instruction. They would object to any reduction in this standard on account of the youth or number of pupils. One disadvantage, especially, which would attend any such reduction, the Commission are particularly anxious to guard against. The difference between the Academy and the Central School would in that case be scarely appreciable, and the two institutions would appear to be maintained as rivals of each other.

10. The Commission's mathematical prize has this year been awarded to a pupil from the Academy. The Report on the examination for this prize will be found in the Appendix.

11. The programme of studies pursued in the Academy during the year will be found in the Appendix.

12. The Turnour prize, the competition for which by the trust deed is confined to the Academy, will be awarded in the course of a few weeks.

Native Normal Institution.

13. This institution, intended for the education of masters of vernacular schools, is under the care of Dr. Kessen, the principal of the Colombo Central School.

14. The object of the Normal Institution is to supply well-educated native teachers for the vernacular schools of the Commission. There are now 20 of these youths under instruction.

Central School.

15. There is but one school of this class at present on the books of the Commission, viz., that in Colombo.

It is with much satisfaction that the Commission point the attention of the Council to the number of scholars attending this school. The great success of this establishment, where an excellent elementary education in English is offered at a cheap rate, is an index of the wants of the people of Colombo, and the cost at which they are prepared to purchase their education. The instruction is of a most practical character ; the aim of the pupils being principally directed to the subordinate offices of Government, or to employment in private establishments.

The programme of studies in the Central School for the year will be found in the Appendix.

16. In order to meet the numerous applications for admission into the Central School, the building in which the school is held has been enlarged without expense to the Commission.

17. The following general remarks on the other schools supported by the Commission are made by the Inspector.

Elementary Schools.

" Of this class the Western Province contains six, the Southern two, and the Central one ; in all of which, with but one or two exceptions, the masters are diligent in the discharge of their duties, and the progress of the children is satisfactory. Many of the boys acquire a very fair knowledge of the English language, are well grounded in the most important rules of arithmetic, and evince a tolerable acquaintance with the elements of geography and the main facts of history. The chief branch of study in which a marked deficiency exists, is religious instruction. In classes not sufficiently advanced to read the Bible it is scarcely imparted at all, and even in the upper classes the boys seldom appear to advance beyond the Pentateuch and St. Matthew's Gospel. This arises chiefly from a defect I have often pointed out, viz., the absence of anything like a programme of the work proposed to be done in each half year. The consequence is, that the classes re-commence the two Testaments every half year. The number of children who refuse to attend during the hour of religious instruction is so small as scarcely to attract notice. In the schools at Galle and Kandy a considerable advance has been made in several branches of study beyond the course of instruction ordinarily pursued in this class of schools."

Female Schools.

" The female superior schools continue, I am happy to say, in such a state as to merit the good opinion of the Commission. The pupils of the Colombo Female Seminary

CEYLON

passed a most creditable examination a few weeks ago in the presence of Lady Anderson, and many others interested in female education. In a visit lately paid to Mrs. Palm's school, I had every reason to be satisfied with the progress of the girls. The school in Kandy supplies most effectively the want so long felt there. In February last Mrs. Braybrooke was appointed to take charge of the school at Galle for a limited period, but I have not had an opportunity of judging what the result of the experiment has been. Of the other schools, both mixed and vernacular, I regret that it is not in my power to report at all favourably in general. The want of constant and effective superintendence is no doubt one cause of this failure, but I fear it is mainly attributable to the inefficiency of the schoolmistresses."

Mixed Schools.

"The course of instruction pursued in the mixed schools, though of a similar character to that of the higher class, is not professedly so extensive; but many circumstances combine to prevent the distinction between the two classes from being so strictly observed as the Commission originally intended. The consequence is, that in several schools of this class, particularly those that have been long established, many of the boys acquire as good an education as those who attend the elementary schools. The majority of the masters discharge their duties satisfactorily upon the whole; and the progress made by the children is in most cases such as to secure the confidence of the residents in the respective neighbourhoods. In the Kandian Provinces the establishment of the mixed schools has been productive of the most pleasing results, especially where they have been placed under the superintendence of Europeans who take an interest in education. The services of one gentleman in particular, Mr. Adams. of Yakabendekelle, I think it right again to notice. The school-house at Maturaṫta was built chiefly, if not entirely, at his expense, and he takes great interest both in that school and the one at Rikelegaskedde."

Vernacular Schools.

"With very few exceptions indeed these schools are producing the most satisfactory results. The trained masters, being far superior to the ordinary vernacular teachers, have in most instances succeeded in collecting around them a large number of children. to whom they impart a much better education than can generally be obtained in schools of this kind. In the Western Province especially, the people appear to appreciate the opportunity afforded them of procuring a simple but useful education for their children. In the Southern Province the children are so much employed by their parents during the fishing season, that great difficulty is experienced in securing their attendance; it was this circumstance, chiefly, that caused the desertion of the schools at Tangalle and Merissa, near Matura. One point which I would again advert to, is the desirableness of securing for the young men in course of training, more practice in actual teaching before they are sent out."

18. The formation of a Singhalese literature, with reference especially to vernacular schools, has continued to receive the best attention of the Committee appointed by the Commission for this purpose. The Commission has already issued, at no small expense, two works on ancient and modern history, a geography, and a reading book, being an historical account of the British empire. A miscellaneous reading book is also in course of preparation.

The estimation in which, as translations, two of this series are held, appears from the circumstance of his Excellency the Governor having selected them as a part of the native literature in which European candidates for Government service are to be examined.

19. The Commission, in conclusion, beg to refer the Council to the appended extracts from the Inspector's Report for further particulars respecting the schools under their charge.

APPENDIX.

No. 89.

SIR, Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo, July 9, 1852.

I HAVE the honour to refer to you, for the consideration and report of the School Commission, the accompanying letter, and the petition therein alluded to, received from Messrs. R. F. Morgan and C. A. Lorensz.

I have, &c.,

The Secretary of the Central School Commission. (Signed) E. R. POWER.

SIR, Colombo, July 2, 1852.

WE have the honour to forward you a petition to his Excellency the Governor, touching the Colombo Academy, and to request that the same may be laid before him without delay.

We, &c.,

(Signed) R. F. MORGAN.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary. C. A. LORENSZ.

To his Excellency Sir George William Anderson, K.C.B., Governor and Commander-in-chief in and over the island of Ceylon and the dependencies thereof, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

WE, the undersigned inhabitants of Colombo, have heard with regret of the abolition of the preparatory school, which was conducted at the Colombo Academy under the superintendence of the Reverend Barcroft Boake, and in which pupils were educated previous to their entering the Academy.

We have always considered ourselves as lying under a deep debt of gratitude to the Government of this colony for the maintenance in a respectable and efficient manner of the Colombo Academy, a feeling which has been strengthened from time to time by the beneficial working of that institution generally, and by the benefit we, or our friends and relatives, have respectively derived from it in particular.

In the memorial we lately did ourselves the honour of addressing to your Excellency on the subject of the intended discontinuance of the Colombo Academy, we endeavoured to show how that institution flourished under the original arrangement, when it consisted of a high and a lower school, the average cost to the Government of each pupil being then only 3*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*, respectfully suggesting that in remodelling the institution and placing it on a better footing, it would be well to recur, so far as it was practicable, to the former arrangement, which had been determined upon after mature delib ration and consultation with the friends and parents of the scholars.

Whilst we are grateful to your Excellency for the continuance of the institution for another year, in order to give it a longer trial, and to the School Commission for the reduction of the fees subsequently directed by them, we regret that we should have failed in showing the advantage that we conceive would result from the addition, as formerly, of a lower or preparatory school in connexion with the Colombo Academy, maintained of course out of the public funds, and subject to the revision of the Central School Commission.

Such of us as were personally acquainted with the working of the Colombo Academy, as it was originally established, can from experience bear testimony to the valuable aid which the lower school brought to the higher in the cause of education. Instructed under the same roof and by the same teachers, subject all to the same general course of instruction, a more healthful feeling of emulation was excited and kept alive in the pupil, the juniors daily witnessing the distinctions gained by the seniors, and thus urged to greater exertions themselves. And with respect to the teacher, the fact of his having to prepare his pupils for the more advanced branches of education from the commencement, made him naturally more interested in their progress, aud by the insight it gave him into the character of each lad, and their relative attainments, he was better qualified for instructing them than if their previous training had been under the care of others.

In point of public expense also a considerable saving might be effected. The lower school was abolished in order to make way for central schools, which were established at Colombo, Kandy, and Galle. The two last were shortly after given up, and the only one remaining is that in Colombo. A junction of the Colombo Central School with the lower and upper schools of the Colombo Academy, even if the expenditure in respect of them be maintained at present rates, will reduce the average cost of each pupil, without in the remotest manner affecting the superintendence of them, or impairing the efficiency of the institutions themselves.

The only institution under Government in which education of a superior description can be obtained is the Colombo Academy, with the present management of which we have every reason to be satisfied. The benefits therefore, it is calculated to impart, even to the few to whom such education may be necessary, are great. But when it is considered, that by lowering the standard of intellectual attainments to which the few aspire, the standard of acquirement which the many may reach is necessarily lowered, the importance of the maintenance of the institution to the cause of education generally must be manifest.

In the full confidence that these considerations will have their due weight with your Excellency and the School Commission, we respectfully submit this representation.

(*Here follow the signatures.*)

No. 145.

SIR, Colombo, September 7, 1852.

THE Central School Commission have had under consideration the memorial addressed to his Excellency the Governr, praying for a junction of the Colombo Central School with the Academy.

Before remarking on the prayer itself, the Commission would correct the misapprehension of the memorialists respecting the circumstances under which the lower school of the Academy was abolished. The object of that abolition was not, as the memorialists represent it, to "make way" for the Central School. The two existed together for some time previous to the changes introduced into the Academy.

The immediate cause which led to these changes was, as the Commission have frequently explained, the condition of the colonial revenue in 1849. It was also the aim of the Commission at this period to introduce into their establishment, as far as practicable, the

CEYLON.

system of self support, and a distinct gradation among the several classes of schools supported by the Government. Of these the Academy was intended to hold the first place, wherein an education might be afforded to the public sufficient to qualify such as aspired to them for the higher professions and positions in scciety. To effect this object it was necessary to strip the Academy of its inferior classes, and present it to the public as an institution distinguished from all the other schools of the Commission by the specific education it afforded.

The remodelling of the Academy having thus been accomplished after mature deliberation, the Commission is not prepared to retrace its steps except under a firm conviction of the necessity for doing so. They do not regard the memorial now under consideration as having proved such necessity. The Commission see no reason for altering their views as to the nature of the instruction the Academy should afford. If such education is required by the colony, they are convinced that the present fee of 10*s.* a month should be cheerfully paid by the pupils receiving it. So far from wishing this standard to be lowered, the Commission are extremely desirous to adopt measures, consistent with due economy, to render the Academy more attractive and efficient.

The junction of the Central School with the Academy, the Commission regard as unnecessary. The former is well attended and gives every satisfaction. Nor is such an union expedient under existing circumstances, inasmuch as it would affect the status of the present superintendent of the Central School, by making him a joint master with the principal of the Academy, or subordinate to him.

The Commission, while admitting the advantages pointed out in the memorial resulting from the former system of a lower school in connexion with the Academy, do not consider them as a sufficient reason for the change suggested by the memorialists. These advantages were formerly derived from the Academy by the payment of a fee of 3*s.* a month. Should the memorialists regard them of such value as to prefer sending their children to the Academy instead of to the Central School and others in Colombo, where all necessary previous instruction preparatory to the Academy can be obtained, the Commission are of opinion they will, for their preference, willingly pay the additional fee at present required.

The Commission, in conclusion, would take this opportunity of repeating their conviction, that the Academy should be retained as an institution of the highest order, if an increased attendance at it shall justify its continuance.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. FRASER,
Secy. Sch. Commission.

The Honorable the Colonial Secretary.

No. 2.

COMMISSION'S ANNUAL PRIZE for 1852.

Arithmetic.
Algebra as far as Interest (including the Binomial Theorem).
Geometry. Euclid's Elements. Books I., II., III., VI., XI., and Definition of Book V.
Trigonometry, plane and spherical.
Mensuration.

Report of the Competition for the Commission's Annual Prize of 10*l.*, *eld in the Council Room on Saturday the* 28*th August* 1852.

The following is a synopsis of the candidates, who were all from the Colombo Academy :—

	Algebra.	Geometry.	Total.
W. Gooneteleke - - -	25·5	24.	49·5
W. H. P. De Saram - - -	14.	20.	34.
N. Dias - - - -	12·5	21.	33·5
C. A. De Alvis - - -	11.	22.	33.
F. C. Loos - - - -	9.	19·5	28·5
W. Schumacher - -	9.	18·5	27·5

Whence it appears that Gooneteleke has so far distanced his competitors as to be without a doubt entitled to the prize.

With regard to the answering generally, I would say that in geometry it was very good; and although the paper on algebra, trigonometry, &c., was purposely a difficult one, in order that the best mathematician might clearly be seen, the papers of the candidates show that they have been well grounded in the various subjects mentioned in the programme.

That Loos should hold such a different position from that which he obtained last year, I attribute to his having voluntarily held back, from the feeling that to obtain the prize once was a sufficient victory.

(Signed) H. SCHAWE,
Lieut. Royal Engrs

No. 3.

Programme of Studies pursued at the Colombo Academy during the half year ending June 1852.

CLASS I.

Scripture.—Isaiah liii.
Matthew v. vi. vii.
John xiv. xv. xvi. xvii.
Romans xiii.
1 Corinthians xiii.
Hebrews.
} Learnt Memoriter.

Watts's Scripture History.
Paley's Natural Theology, cap. i.—ix.
„ Evidences of Christianity, cap. i.—iv.

Latin.—Grammar.
Cic. pro Arch. Poeta - } Translation from English into Latin, and from Latin
Cic. in Cat. i. ii. iii. iv. } into English.

Greek.—Grammar.
Xenophon's Anabasis, B. i. ii., translation from Greek into English.
B. i. cap. i.—iii. from English into Greek.

History of England, Rome, Greece, English Literature.
Young's Complaint—Night 1, lines 1—320. Memoriter.

CLASS II.

Scripture.—Same as Class I.

Latin.—Grammar.
Cic. in Cat. i. ii. iii., translation from Latin into English, and from English into Latin.

Greek.—Grammar.
Delectus, pp. 1—42, translation from Greek into English, and from English into Greek.

History.—Same as Class I.—Young, same as Class I.

CLASS III.

Scripture.—Same as Class I., with the exception of the Epistle to the Hebrews, which was studied only as far as ch. vii.
Watts's Scripture History.
Paley's Natural Theology, ch. i.—ix.

Latin.—Grammar.
Delectus, pp. 1—86, translation from English into Latin, and from Latin into English.

Greek.—Grammar.
Delectus, pp. 1—31, translation from Greek into English, and from English into Greek.

History.—Same as Class I.

CLASS IV.

Scripture.—Same as Class I., with the exception of the Epistle to the Hebrews, which was studied only as far as ch. ii.
Watts's Scripture History, pp. 1—281.
Paley's Natural Theology, ch. 1—3.

Latin.—Grammar, pp. 1—82.
Delectus, pp. 1—32, translations from Latin into English, and from English into Latin.

Greek.—Grammar, pp. 1—151.
Delectus, pp. 1—3, translation from Greek into English, and from English into Greek.

History of England, Rome, Greece.

CEYLON.

CLASS V.

Scripture.—Same as Class IV.

Latin.—Grammar, pp. 1—67.
Delectus, pp. 1—15, translation from Latin into English, and from English into Latin.

History of England, Rome.

CLASS VI.

Scripture.—Same as Class IV.

Latin.—Grammar, pp. 1—39 (Declensions and Conjugations).
Delectus, pp. 1—3, translation from Latin into English, and from English into Latin.

History of England.

CLASS VII.

Latin Grammar, to the end of the Pronouns.

Programme of Studies followed in the Mathematical Department of the Colombo Academy, during the half year ending June 1852.

CLASS I.

Repetition of Euclid's Elements, Books I., II., III., VI., Definitions of Book V.
Solution of Geometrical problems, appended to Euclid's Elements. (Bell's Treatises.)
Plane Trigonometry. Proof of forms (Bell). (Additional for 1st Division.)
Solid Geometry, Books I. II.

Algebra.—Repetition of elementary rules, Fractions, Surds, Equations, Ratio and Proportion, Progressions and Binomial Theorem.

Practical Mathematics.—Repetition of Plane Trigonometry, Mensuration of heights and distances, surfaces and solids. (Additional for 1st Division.)

Spherical Trigonometry and Astronomical Problems.

CLASS II.

Geometry.—Euclid, Books I. Prop. 1—32.

Algebra.—Four elementary rules and Fractions.

Practical Mathematics.—Mensuration of surfaces, (select problems,) Definition of Plane Trigonometry.

Arithmetic.—Fractions, vulgar and decimal, Proportion, and general practice.

Geography of Europe and Asia.

CLASS III.

Practical Mathematics.—(Select problems.)

Arithmetic.—Proportion, Vulgar Fractions, and general practice.

Geography of Europe.

CLASS IV.

Arithmetic and Geography.

N.B.—The 3d and 4th Classes are chiefly composed of boys who joined the Academy only a short time before the end of the Session.

No. 4.

Colombo Central School.

Division of Time and Studies in 1852.

	TIME.	I. Class.	II. Class.	III. Class.	IV. Class.
Daily.	9 10 A.M.	RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.			
Monday and Tuesday.	10 10½ „	History	History	Grammar	Grammar
	10½ 11 „	Science	Grammar	Geography	Geography
	11 11½ „	Private study	Private study	Reading	Reading
	12¼ 12¾ P.M.	Mensuration	Arithmetic Revise	Geometry	Spelling
	12¾ 1¾ „	Geometry and Algebra	Geometry and Algebra	Arithmetic	Arithmetic
	2 2½ „	Book-keeping	Writing	Examination	Arith. Tables.
	2½ 3 „	Arithmetic	Arithmetic	Writing	Writing
Wednesday.	9½ 10¼ A.M.	Math. Geography	Composition	Recitation	Recitation
	10¼ 11 „	Private study	Globes	Composition	Composition
	11 11½ „	Mental Arithmetic	Mental Arithmetic	Globes	Globes
Thursday and Friday.	10 10½ A.M.	Geography	Geography	Grammar	Grammar
	10½ 11 „	Composition	Grammar	Geography	Geography
	11 11½ „	Private study	Private study	Reading	Reading
	12¼ 12¾ P.M.	Trigonometry	Reading	Geometry	Spelling
	12¾ 1¾ „	Geometry and Algebra	Geometry and Algebra	Arithmetic	Arithmetic
	2 2½ „	Book-keeping	Writing	Tables and Mental Arithmetic	Examination and Mental Arithmetic
	2½ 3 „	Arithmetic	Arithmetic	Writing	Writing
Daily.	3 3½ „	MISCELLANEOUS.			

No. 5.

Extracts from the Inspector's Reports for 1852.

Colombo Boys' School.

The attendance at this school has been better during the last six months than for some time previous; but owing to the constant changes the progress of the boys has not been so satifactory as might have been expected. The first class is composed of two divisions; the upper one consisting of boys who have been some time in the school, the latter of boys who from one cause or another have been more or less irregular in their attendance. The consequence is, that there is a marked difference in the progress of the two divisions. I examined the class in the different branches of study in which they have been engaged during the past half year, and had every reason to be satisfied with the progress the upper boys had made; but with the lower half of the class it was, with a few exceptions, quite the reverse. There are, however, several very intelligent boys among them, and if a more

CEYLON.

regular attendance can be secured, there can be little doubt that a future examination will produce a more satisfactory result. The causes assigned for the irregular attendance, are inability to pay the fees, and unwillingness to purchase the new books. In the second class not more than half the boys were present, their absence being caused partly by illness, and partly by the non-payment of the fees at the proper date. Those who were present seemed to be making very fair progress.

Grand Pass Boys' School

The average attendance at this school is very satisfactory, being six sevenths of the number on the books; and the school is conducted with the usual energy of the two masters, and with corresponding success. I went through the studies of the day, taking occasion in each to test the knowledge that the boys possessed of the previous portions; and I was very much pleased with the result. There was a correctness and an intelligence about the answering in both classes, which proved that great pains had been taken to instruct the lads fully in the different subjects brought before them. I do not know any master who makes greater exertions than Mr. Andriesen, by various other means than the mere routine of class-work, to discharge well the duties assigned to him; and it is pleasing and encouraging to observe the success with which, generally speaking, his labours are crowned.

Colombo Central School.

I think I am only expressing the opinion of all who were present at the examination of the Central School, when I say that it was too short and cursory to give anything like a correct idea either of the amount of work done in the school, or of the progress made by the students. I cannot but feel too, that it is matter of regret that even in the subjects in which the students were examined, more was not elicited from them, and less said to them. Their answering in the first book of Euclid and the elements of geometry was very satisfactory; but how far they were acquainted with the doctrines of Christianity, it was, from the cause above alluded to, by no means easy to determine. The Commission would certainly find it much more satisfactory to themselves to request one or two of their body to examine the school in the principal branches of study taught there.

The Fort School.

In the presence of Mr. Layard I examined in the portion of scripture studied during the last half year, and he will, I am sure, bear me out in saying that the answering was most satisfactory. After Mr. Layard left, I went through the other subjects presented in the programme, including history, geography, arithmetic, reading, grammar, book-keeping, &c., and I have much pleasure in reporting that this school keeps up the satisfactory position to which it has for some time past attained. The only subject in which the answering was not quite so satisfactory as could be wished, was history; but this is attributable in a great measure to the style in which the text-book (Instructor, vol. 7) is written, which is not at all suited to the capacities of children in this country.

St. Thomas's School.

The attendance at this school during the past half year has been so fluctuating, that the number of admissions was nearly equal to the number of boys on the books at the end of June. Many of these were re-admissions of boys who had been temporarily absent,—some a longer, others a shorter period,—but still they tended to increase the difficulty of carrying on the school at all satisfactorily. The class and character too of the boys now in attendance, are so different from those of the pupils who have hitherto been sent there, that the whole aspect of the school is quite changed. Dulness has to a great extent usurped the place of quickness, indolence and listlessness of industry and attention. This has been a great drawback to the school and has been very acutely felt to be such by the painstaking teacher who conducts it. He has evidently struggled hard with the difficulties that have beset him, and the result is quite as satisfactory as could be expected. In scripture history, arithmetic, and geography, the answering was tolerably good. The second and third classes are both making satisfactory progress.

The Female Seminary.

The public examination of this school was one of the most satisfactory that I remember to have witnessed. The chief difficulty in a girls' school is to induce the girls to speak so as to be heard; but to those who could hear them, I am sure the result of the examination of these girls must have been most pleasing. Most of the subjects daily taught in the school were tested by different examiners, quite unassisted by Mrs. Elliott; and I have no hesitation in saying that the answering was as good as would have been heard in any school in Colombo.

Colombo Girls' School.

The principal subjects taught in this school are scripture history and geography, reading, arithmetic, geography, and English history. In each of these the first class passed a very satisfactory examination; in scripture they were joined by the second class which was examined separately in those of the other branches which they had been taught. The average attendance at this school is very good, and the progress made satisfactory. Many of the most advanced girls have left, but there is no reason to doubt that those who remain will be equal, if not superior to them before they leave the school. There is a spiritedness and life about the school which it is quite pleasing to observe. I am glad to learn that it is Mrs. Palm's intention to give the Commission and the public an opportunity of witnessing the progress of the pupils before the Christmas vacation.

Borella Female Mixed School.

I am glad to observe that the attendance at this school is much better than it has been for some years past. Most of the girls are very young, but they appear to be making satisfactory progress; several of them can read Singhalese very well indeed, and one or two of them read English very fairly.

New Bazaar Vernacular Boys' School.

The attendance at this School is very much out of proportion to the number on the list, two thirds of the latter being scarcely ever present. I regret also to add, that the progress of the boys is not satisfactory. They read the Ancient History, translated for the Commission, but by the master's own admission they were not able to answer any questions upon it. Two out of three worked compound addition correctly. Six attempted simple multiplication, but only one succeeded. The penmanship of many of the boys was creditable.

Mattacooly Vernacular Boys' School.

This school, I am happy to say, continues to deserve the good report I have always been able to give of it. The master is very attentive to his duties, and takes great pains to make his boys understand what they learn. The boys in the upper classes read remarkably well, not in the sing-song tone usually heard in the vernacular schools, but with an intonation and attention to the different clauses, which showed that they understood what they were reading, and that was still more plainly proved by the quickness and correctness with which they answered my questions. Examples in simple division and reduction were worked correctly, the reason for each step in the latter rule being evidently known by all. The upper boys had been learning geography a short time, and seemed to have a very fair recollection of what they had been taught. The boys in each of the lower classes appeared to be making very satisfactory progress.

Slave Island Vernacular Boys' School.

This school is professedly a vernacular one, but the English language is much more attended to than the Singhalese. The result is, that neither English nor Singhalese is at all well taught. In simple multiplication the upper boys worked very correctly; but their writing to dictation was a sad failure, both as to penmanship and orthography.

The attendance of the girls seems to be regular, a few of them are able to read English, but evidently do not understand it, nor is the case very different with their own language. Three worked simple multiplication correctly; the penmanship of all was creditable.

Kohilewatte Vernacular Boys' School.

I am glad to observe that this continues to be one of the best vernacular schools in the neighbourhood of Colombo. The master is intelligent and attentive, and evidently takes great pains with his boys. The upper boys read very well indeed, and answered my questions most satisfactorily. Their writing to dictation was correct. They worked examples in reduction quickly and correctly. The boys of the second class read very fairly, and worked examples in multiplication. The lower boys are making very fair progress.

Paliyagodde Vernacular Boys' School.

The school has not been long established, but there is an average attendance of upwards of sixty boys. The reading and answering of the upper boys were very satisfactory. Examples in compound addition and the simple rules were worked very fairly by different portions of the two first classes. The boys of the third class were reading words of four letters, and appeared to be progressing satisfactorily.

CEYLON.

Calany Vernacular Girls' School.

I am afraid the attendance of the mistress of this school is anything but regular; her excuse is that living on the other side of the river, she is often unable to procure a boat to cross in. Only three of the girls were able to read at all well.

Calany Vernacular Boys' School.

This school was opened in the month of June, and so far has been attended by upwards of forty boys. The boys of the first class read the Bāla Prabodhana very fairly, and answered tolerably well. I pointed out to the master the necessity of explaining to his scholars everything they read, and endeavoured, by giving his two upper classes a lesson myself, to show him how to do it. The school has not yet been supplied with furniture. They have not yet learnt any arithmetic.

Wattelle Vernacular Boys' School.

The reading and answering in the two first classes of this school were satisfactory, the former in the Book of Genesis, the latter in Bāla Prabodhana. Examples were worked correctly by one boy in compound addition, and by others in the simple rules. There is an average attendance of twenty, and the school seems, upon the whole, to be equal to the ordinary village schools.

Wellewatte Vernacular Boys' School.

When I reached this school, I found the master away, and only twelve boys present out of thirty. I do not know when I have seen a school in every respect so unsatisfactory. The master certainly deserves a reprimand.

Wellewatte Vernacular Girls' School.

No. 1.

At this school twenty were present out of thirty-three. There was much more reason to be satisfied with this school than with the other, but knowing that the wish of the girls, as well as of their parents, is only to learn needle-work, I was not so much surprised at it.

Marandahn Boys' and Girl's Schools.

The attendance at this school is satisfactory. It is very much to be wished that it were in the hands of a better master. The first class, consisting of boys who had previously been in attendance at other schools, read pretty well, but understood very little of what they read. They worked examples in compound addition correctly; of geography they knew very little. The maps of the school are in very bad order. The boys of the second class read pretty well, but without understanding what they read.

At the girls' school there is an average attendance of twenty. They are all very young; only five were able to read.

Statement showing the Expenditure on account of the Educational Establishments in 1852.

	£	s.	d.
Fixed salaries - - - -	2,997	18	10½
Provisional and temporary salaries - - -	3,811	15	9¾
Allowances and contingencies - - -	1,301	19	6½
Rent of school-houses - - - -	536	10	0
Total Expenditure -	8,648	4	2¾
Deduct amount of school fees recovered	1,121	13	9¾
Net Expenditure - -	£7,526	10	5

RETURN of GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS throughout CEYLON. CEYLON.

Schools.	Teachers.	Annual salary. £	s.	Annual rent. £	s.
The Colombo Academy -	Principal, Rev. B. Boake - -	600	0	,,	
	Second Teacher, E. C. Caldwell, Esq. -	350	0	,,	
Colombo Central School -	Principal of the Central School of Colombo, and Native Normal Institution, Rev. A. Kessen - -	470	0	,,	
	Head Teacher, Mr. E. G. Hoffman (half-pay) - - - -	42	0	54	0
	Extra Assistant do., Mr. G. Gratiaen	84	0	54	0
	Pupil Monitor, Mr. Juanis de Silva -	6	0	,,	
	Do., Mr. James Van Langenberg -	6	0	,,	
	Do., Mr. S. B. de Silva - -	6	0	,,	
Native Normal Institution	Head Teacher, Mr. J. Perera - -	68	0	,,	
	Assistant do., Mr. Siman Silva -	18	0	,,	
	20 Native Normal Students at 6*l.* each	120	0	,,	
Elementary Schools.					
St. Thomas - -	Head Teacher, Mr. J. R. Blake - -	100	0	48	0
	First Assistant do., Mr. D. S. Perera	36	0	,,	
	Second do., Mr. J. C. Misso - -	36	0	,,	
Colombo Boys' - -	Head Teacher, Mr. J. W. Spaar -	84	0	36	0
	Assistant do., Mr. R. Elders -	42	0	,,	
Grand Pass - -	Head Teacher, Mr. J. G. Andriesen -	100	0	42	0
	Assistant do., Mr. E. Ludekens -	42	0	,,	
Morotto - - -	Head Teacher, Mr. J. Garth - -	84	0	,,	
	Assistant do., Mr. Joseph De Peiris	12	0	7	4
Caltura - -	Head Teacher, Mr. T. Rae - -	84	0	,,	
Negombo - - -	Head Teacher, Mr. F. B. Nicholas -	72	0	24	0
Galle - - -	Head Teacher, Mr. J. E. Anthonisz -	78	0	,,	
	Assistant do., Mr. J. R. Anthonisz	36	0	36	0
Matura - - -	Head Teacher, Mr. James Barton -	78	0	,,	
	Assistant do., Mr. G. H. Ernst -	24	0	,,	
Trincomalie - -	Head Teacher, Mr. J. Anthonisz -	60	0	15	0
Kandy - - -	Additional Teacher, Rev. E. Labrooy -	120	0	,,	
	Head Teacher, Mr. R. P. Jansz - -	84	0	,,	
Mixed Schools.					
Wellicadde Jail - -	S. and E. Teacher, Mr. Don Louis -	36	0	,,	
	Assistant do., Mr. A. Perera -	10	16	,,	
	Tamil do., Mr. Asarawade Pulle -	12	0	,,	
Marandahn - -	Head Teacher, Mr. C. D. Anthonisz -	42	0	9	0
	Assistant do., Mr. L. D. Abrew -	18	0	,,	
Slave Island, New -	Head Teacher, Mr. M. Perera - -	60	0	24	0
	Assistant do., Mr. Don. Hendrick -	18	0	,,	
Colpetty - -	Head Teacher, Mr. H. Perera - -	48	0	18	0
	Monitor, Mr. B. de Alwis - -	4	10	,,	
Kandane - - -	Teacher, Mr. J. F. Poulier - -	36	0	,,	
Pantura - - -	Head Teacher, Mr. W. Van Cuylenberg	60	0	,,	
	Assistant do., Mr. C. Pieris - -	12	0	,,	
Wadua - - -	Head Teacher, Mr. A. Parys - -	42	0	,,	
Caltura - - -	Head Teacher, Mr. De Hoedt - -	24	0	,,	
Kaigalle - - -	Head Teacher, Mr. E. H. Goondewille -	36	0	,,	
Ratnapoora - -	Head Teacher, Mr. T. F. Labrooy -	36	0	,,	
Bentotte - - -	Head Teacher, Mr. D. De Silva Gooneratne	48	0	,,	
	Assistant do., Mr. Don Abraham Wettahatchy - - -	12	0	,,	
Hickodde - -	Teacher, Mr. A. P. Merando - -	36	0	,,	
Galle - - -	Head Teacher, Mr. A. De Silva. Mohm.	48	0	,,	
	First Assistant do., Mr. W. Anwardt	18	0	,,	
	Second do., Mr. A. Sirrewardene -	18	0	,,	
	Third do., Mr. G. Adams - -	18	0	,,	
	Monitor, Mr. Don Arnolis Goonesekere	3	0	,,	
Belligam - -	Teacher, Mr. J. E. Jansz - -	36	0	7	4
Trincomalie - -	Teacher, Mr. J. Edwards - -	48	0	9	0
Kandy - - -	Head Teacher, Mr. C. Fonseka - -	48	0	,,	
	Assistant do., Mr. W. Wijeyekoon Kanangere - - -	18	0	,,	
Matelle - - ..	Teacher, Mr. J. M. Goonetilleke -	48	0	,,	
Gampolla - -	Teacher, Mr. J. Mackauley - -	48	0	,,	
Rickiligaskedde - -	Teacher, Mr. B. B. Runnesingha -	48	0	,,	

Schools.	Teachers.	Annual salary. £	s.	Annual rent. £	s.
Nugatenne - -	Teacher, Mr. A. Wijesekere - -	48	0	,,	
Hadenia - - -	Teacher, Mr. G. Fernando - -	48	0	,,	
Napana - - -	Teacher, Mr. J. A. Hopman - -	48	0	,,	
Nildandehina - -	Teacher, Mr. J. Pieris - - -	48	0	,,	
Nawellapitie - -	Teacher, Mr. A. De Silva - -	48	0	,,	
Bolapay - - -	Teacher, Mr. W. D. S. Wicramasekere -	48	0	,,	
Akurambodde - -	Teacher, Mr. M. C. Bastiansz - -	36	0	,,	
Maturatta - - -	Teacher, Mr. A. De Zilva - -	48	0	,,	
Badulla - - -	Teacher, Mr. G. Pels - - -	48	0	15	0
Nuwera Ellia - -	Teacher, Mr. Adrian de Silva - -	48	0	12	0
Calpentyn - -	Teacher, Mr. J. Vinton - - -	36	0	,,	
Chilaw - - -	Teacher, Mr. W. E. Lewis - -	48	0	9	0
Putlam - - -	Teacher, G. J. Perera - - -	36	0	,,	
Kornegalle - -	Head Teacher, Mr. J. H. Tennekoon -	60	0	,,	
	Assistant do., Mr. W. Fonseka -	18	0	,,	
Mullativoe - -	Teacher, Mr. T. Fry - - -	24	0	,,	
Anuradhapoora - -	Teacher, Mr. S. Werakoon Appoohamy	48	0	,,	
Manaar - - -	Teacher, Mr. De Hoedt - -	36	0	,,	
Female Superior Schools.					
Colombo Female Seminary	Head Teacher, Mrs. R. Elliott - -	220	0	24	0
	First Assistant do., Mrs. J. Lindsay	48	0	,,	
	Pupil Mistress, Mrs. L. Fermer - -	18	0	,,	
Colombo Girls' School	Head Teacher, Mrs. L. Palm - -	240	0	,,	
	First Assist. do., Miss M. De Kretzer	12	0	,,	
	Second do., Miss E. Ball - -	12	0	,,	
	Third do., Mrs. M. Koelmeyer -	12	0	,,	
	Needlework Mistress, Mrs. Grice -	24	0	,,	
Kandy Girls' School -	Head Teacher, Miss Houliston - -	200	0	48	0
	Assist. do., Miss H. Van Cuylenberg	36	0	,,	
Galle Girls' School -	Head Teacher, Mrs. M. Braybrooke -	200	0	15	0
	First Assist. do., Mr. G. H. Anthonisz	36	0	,,	
	Second do., Mrs. G. H. Anthonisz -	36	0	,,	
Female Mixed Schools.					
Marandahn do. -	Teacher, Mrs. M. Anthonisz - -	12	0	,,	
Borelle - - -	Head Teacher, Mrs. C. M. A. Louis -	18	0	,,	
	Assist do., Welhelmina Perera -	12	0	9	0
Colpetty - - -	Head Teacher, Mr. J. Botejoe - -	18	0	,,	
	Needlework Mistress, Mrs. Franciscus -	12	0	18	0
Slave Island - -	Teacher, Mrs. J. Herridge -	15	0	,,	
Pantura - - -	Head Teacher, Mrs. S. Van Cuylenberg	18	0	,,	
	Assistant do., Mr. Johannes Perera	7	4	6	0
Caltura - - -	Joint Teachers { Miss C. S. Leembruggen	18	0	,,	
	Joint Teachers { Miss J. M. Van Bergheim	18	0	,,	
Dalupotte - - -	Teacher, Miss J. M. Perera - -	24	0	,,	
Trincomalie, No. 1 -	Teacher, Mrs. H. Williams - -	30	0	4	10
Trincomalie, No. 2 -	Head Teacher, Miss Ann Hunter	30	0	,,	
	Monitor, Miss C. Hunter - -	6	0	9	0
Trincomalie Tamil -	Head Teacher, Mrs. A. Mattheisz -	24	0	1	16
	Monitor, Miss Harriet Hunter - -	6	0	,,	
Matelle - - -	Teacher, Mrs Lewis - - -	36	0		
Nuwera Ellia -	Teacher, Mrs. Eliza Happenstall -	24	0	,,	
Jaffna - - -	Teacher, Miss Jane Marthensz -	24	0	,,	
Vernacular Female Schools.					
Wellewatte, No. 1 -	Teacher, Donna Welmina - -	12	0	,,	
Do. No. 2 -	Teacher, Domingo Pieris - -	12	0	,,	
Galkisse, No. 1 - -	Teacher, Dona Bastiana - - -	12	0	5	8
Do. No. 2 - -	Teacher, Carlina de Silva - -	12	0	5	8
Calany - - -	Teacher, Francina De Silva - -	12	0	,,	
Hetteyawatte - -	Teacher, Dona Carlotta Carline -	12	0	,,	
Battakattra - -	Teacher, Christina - - -	12	0	,,	
Vernacular Boys' Schools.					
Payagalla - -	Head Teacher, Mr. Don Christian -	18	0	,,	
	Assist. do., Mr. A. F. D. Gooneratne	9	0	,,	
Barbaryn - - -	Teacher, Mr. Don Anthony de Alwis -	18	0	2	14
Hangwelle - -	Teacher, Mr. D. J. Ameresakera -	18	0	,,	
Sedua - - -	Teacher, Paul Silva - - -	18	0	,,	
	Assistant do., Mr. P. D. Cornelis -	9	0	,,	

Schools.	Teachers.	Annual salary. £	s.	Annual rent. £	s.
Dehewille - -	Teacher, Mr. Benjamin Stark - -	18	0	"	
	Assistant do., Mr. Johannes Stark -	9	0	"	
Wellewatte - -	Teacher, Mr. Paul Fernando - -	18	0	"	
Korlwelle - -	Head Teacher, Mr. Joseph Fernando -	18	0	"	
	First Assistant do., Mr. Simon Perera	9	0	"	
	Second do., Mr. Andris Fernando	9	0	"	
Wattella - - -	Teacher, Mr. Alexander Rodrigo -	18	0	"	
Kattukurunde - -	Teacher, Mr. H. Perera - -	18	0	"	
Bandaragam - -	Teacher, Mr. Don Alexander - -	18	0	"	
Mattacooly - -	Teacher, Mr. Arnolis Swaris - -	18	0	"	
	Assist. do., Mr. C. S. Wickremesakra	9	0	"	
Milagria - - -	Head Teacher, Mr. Don Joseph -	18	0	"	
	Assistant do., Mr. Istaphin Silva -	9	0	"	
Kohilewatte - - -	Teacher, Mr. Constantin Perera - -	18	0	"	
New Bazaar - -	Teacher, Mr. Don Abraham de Silva -	18	0	"	
Slave Island - -	Head Teacher, Mr. C. Alwis - -	18	0	12	0
	Assistant do., Mr. J. Candappa -	10	16	"	
Dandogam - -	Head Teacher, Mr. Don Bastian -	18	0	"	
	Assistant do., Mr. Savary Perera -	9	0	"	
Katane - - -	Teacher, Mr. Johannes Fernando, 1st. -	18	0	"	
Minnangodde - -	Teacher, Mr. Johannes Fernando, 2d. -	18	0	"	
Weweldenia - -	Teacher, Mr. Isaac Pieris - -	18	0	"	
Dodangodde - -	Teacher, Mr. Johannes Dias - -	18	0	"	
Calany - - -	Teacher, Mr. Don Jeronis - -	18	0	"	
Horogolla - -	Teacher, Mr. Ploris Perera - -	18	0	"	
Peleyagodde - -	Teacher, Mr. Don Matheisz - -	18	0	"	
Attadia - - -	Teacher, Mr. Siman Fernando - -	18	0	"	
Palmadulla - - -	Teacher, Mr. Samuel Gomes - -	18	0	"	
Ballangodde - -	Teacher, Mr. Don Siman - - -	18	0	"	
Calpentyn (Tamil) -	Teacher, Mr. A. Caderewelle - -	13	10	"	
Putlam (Tamil) - -	Teacher, Mr. Asina Marickar - -	12	0	"	
Doomaldenia (Singhalese)	Teacher, Mr. Johannes Fieris - -	18	0	"	
Akinmena - -	Teacher, Mr. Don J. Perera - -	18	0	"	
Dondra - - -	Teacher, Mr. Lewis Peter Gerhard -	18	0	"	
Badulla - -	Teacher, Mr. Don Louis de Silva -	18	0	"	
Badulla (Tamil) - -	Teacher, Mr. S. Mailwaganem - -	18	0	"	
Vellasse (Singh.) -	Teacher, Mr. John Howe -	18	0	"	

LIST of GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS, showing their Classification and the Attendance of Pupils in October 1852.

	No. of Pupils on List.	in daily attend.
Superior Schools.		
Colombo Academy - -	53	46
Colombo Central School -	109	
Native Normal Institution -	–	146
Normal Students - -	20	
Pupils - - - - -	40	
	222	192
Elementary Schools.		
St. Thomas - - -	89	74
Colombo Boys' - - -	67	60
Grand Pass - - -	70	68
Morotto - - -	16	14
Caltura - - -	21	20
Negombo - - -	41	36
Galle - - -	41	35
Matura - - -	50	40
Trincomalie - -	9	7
Kandy - - -	70	60
	474	414
Mixed Schools.		
Wellicadde Jail, Singhalese -	113	86
Do. Tamil -	46	38
Marandahn - -	57	42
Slave Island - -	55	53
Colpetty - - -	37	36
Kandana - - -	44	44
Pantura - - -	55	55
Wadua - - -	25	23
Kaigalle - -	15	13
Ratnapoora - - -	23	19
Caltura - - - -	30	25
Bentotte - - -	40	40
Hickodde - -	40	30
Galle - -	144	117
Belligam - -	31	26
Trincomalie - -	36	27
Kandy - - -	93	90
Matelle - - - -	31	23
Gampola - -	26	20
Rickiligaskedde -	10	8
Nugatenne	11	7
Hadenia - - -	25	22
Napane -	11	8
Nilandehena - -	12	8
Nawelapitiye - -	29	17
Bolaepay - - -	12	10
Maturatte - -	17	11
Akurambodde (Matelle)	30	18

CEYLON.

	No. on List.	Pupils in daily attend.
Badulla	30	21
Nuwera Ellia	24	12
Chilaw	25	15
Calpentyn	26	20
Putlam	33	30
Kornegalle	50	37
Mullativoe	37	25
Manaar	26	6
Anooradhapoora	19	12
	1,368	1,094

Female Superior Schools.

Female Seminary	76	72
Colombo	70	67
Kandy	58	55
Galle	88	65
	292	259

Female Mixed Schools.

Marandahn	28	20
Borella	32	21
Colpetty	27	19
Slave Island	30	21
Pantura	39	32
Dalupotta	27	18
Caltura	68	50
Trincomalie, No. 1	14	14
Do. No. 2	23	18
Do. Experimental	29	24
Jaffna	26	19
Matelle	8	8
Nuwera Ellia	9	6
	360	270

Vernacular Female Schools.

Welewattee, No. 1	30	18
Do. No. 2	35	21
Galkisse, No. 1	23	15
Do. No. 2	12	8
Calany	25	16
Hetteyawatte	49	27
Battacatra	24	16
	198	121

Vernacular Boys' Schools.

Payagalla	81	58
Barbaryn	30	23
Hangwelle	37	20
Seedua	43	33
Dehewelle	48	36
Wellewatte	31	21
Corlewelle	180	153
Watelle	30	25
Katukurunde	19	13
Bandaragama	35	26
Mattacooly	55	43
Millagria	70	59
Kohillewatte	38	28
New Bazaar	34	29
Slave Island	39	31
Dandogam	96	78
Katane	49	41
Minuangodde	43	30
Weweldenia	36	30
Dodangodde	27	22
Horogalla	31	24
Attadia	36	26
Palliagodde	80	71
Kalany	43	37
Lakshapitia	54	41
Palmadulla	26	25
Ballangodde	24	8
Aknimene	10	8
Dondra	53	27
Badulla, Tamil	30	20
Do. Singhalese	32	18
Doomaldenia	48	42
Putlam, Tamil	28	25
Calpentyn, Tamil	43	34
	1,541	1,205

Jaffna Grant Schools.

8	Church Mission	£150	440	346
16	American do.	£200	666	503
6	Wesleyan do.	£150	337	288
	Roman Catholics	£150		
30			1,443	1,137

Recapitulation.

3	Superior schools	222	192
10	Elementary schools	474	414
37	Mixed schools	1,368	1,094
4	Superior Female schools	292	259
13	English Female schools	360	270
7	Vern. Female schools	198	121
35	Vern. Boys' schools	1,541	1,205
30	Jaffna Grant schools	1,443	1,137
139		5,898	4,692

LIST OF JAFFNA GRANT SCHOOLS, per Returns of 30th June 1852.

BOYS.

American Mission.	On List.	Av. Attend.	On List.	Av. Attend.
1 Chavagacherry (English Central school)	22	16		
2 Tallepally (English)	49	37		
3 Batticotta (English)	36	31		
4 Navally (Tamil)	10	7		
5 Mallagam (English)	29	18		
6 Cradivoe Calapoomy (English)	65	53		
7 Narantane (English)	60	55		
8 Oodopitty (English)	20	14		
9 Madagal (English)	20	17		
			311	248

	On List.	Av. Attend.	On List.	Av. Attend.
Wesleyan Mission.				
1 Mission-house Boys' English school	174	151		
2 Cattawalle Boys' English school	34	27		
3 Point Pedro Boys' school	41	35		
4 Puttere Boys' English school	25	25		
5 Sannaly do.	30	30		
			304	268
Church Mission.				
1 Kokuvil Boys' English Day school	37	30		
2 Nollore Boys' English Day school	70	42		
3 Naddutanoe English and Tamil Day school	69	56		
4 Colombogam do. do.	97	75		
5 Chundicully English Day school	47	39		
			320	242
			935	758
GIRLS.				
American Mission.				
1 Manapey (English)	57	34		
2 Navaly (Tamil)	36	28		
3 Batticotta	51	35		
4 Pandateripo	63	52		
5 Tellepalle (English)	77	51		
6 Chavagacherry (Central school)	39	26		
			355	255
Wesleyan Mission.				
1 Girls' English school	33	20		
			33	20
Church Mission.				
1 Nellore Girls' Boarding school	58	57		
2 Pettah Girls' English Day school	35	29		
3 Nellore Girls' Day school	27	18		
			120	104
			508	379

LIST OF SUB-COMMITTEES.

Caltura.

F. B. Templer, Esq.—David de Alwis, Modliar—Manuel de Fonseka, Modliar—The Rev. John R. Parys.

Negombo.

W. Barton, Esq.—J. Mendis, Modliar.

Galle.

The Hon. G. C. Talbot—T. H. Twynam, Esq.—Major Kelson—R. Francis, Esq.—E. H. Smedley, Esq.—The Rev. J. Rippon—F. B. Stephen, Esq.—The Rev. J. K. Clarke.

Matura.

W. G. Forbes, Esq.—F. De Livera, Esq.—The Rev. S. D. Ondatjie—J. D. Robertson, Esq.—The Rev. W. A. Lalman.

Putlam.

J. Caufeild, Esq.—The Rev. S. Nicholas—Simon Casie Chitty, Esq.—J. A. Ker, Esq.—The Rev. Mr. Garcia—E. N. Atherton, Esq.

Trincomalie.

W. H. Whiting, Esq.—J. F. Tranchell, Esq.—The Rev. E. J. Robinson—Captain Bagenall—Dr. Kelaart—H. G. Hall, Esq.

Batticaloa.

R. Atherton, Esq.—The Rev. J. Gillings—Dr. Sortain—Ramanade D. Somnaden, Modliar—S. C. Monro, Esq.—J. Collie, Esq.

Kandy.

C. R. Buller, Esq.—Captain H. C. Bird—J. Murdoch, Esq.—D. C. Jayetilleke, Modliar—C. B. Dunuwille, Esq.—J. Parsons, Esq.—W. W. Hume, Esq.—The Rev. E. Mooyaart.

Badulla.

Rambukpotte Dissave—A. J. P. Wirekoon, Modliar—Mr. C. L. Ferdinands—W. J. Abeyeratne, Modliar.

Jaffna.

P. A. Dyke, Esq.—The Rev. R. Pargiter—The Rev. Levi Spalding—The Rev. Mr Griffiths—A. Murray, Esq.—H. Pole, Esq.—The Rev. Mr. Mola.

LIST OF SUPERINTENDENTS.

SCHOOLS.	BY WHOM SUPERINTENDED.
WESTERN PROVINCE.	
The Colombo Academy	The Central School Commission.
The Central School of Colombo	
The Native Normal Institution	
Elementary Schools.	
St. Thomas' School	The Rt. Rev. Bishop Bravi.
Colombo Boys'	The Rev. J. D. Palm.
Grand Pass	The Hon. H. C. Selby, Esq.
Morotto	Major T. Skinner.
Caltura	Sub-Committee of Education, Caltura.
Negombo	Do. do. Negombo.
Mixed Schools.	
Wellicadde Jail	The Rev. A. Douglas Gordon.
Marandahn	The Rev. J. D. Palm.
Slave Island	The Rev. G. Pettitt.
Colpetty	The Rev. D. J. Gogerly.
Kandane	The Rev. J. Hill.
Pantura	C. P. Layard, Esq.
Wadua	Sub-Committee of Caltura.
Caltura	
Kaigalle	
Ratnapoora	E. L. Mitford, Esq.
Vernacular Schools.	
Payagalle	The Rev. J. R. Parys.
Barbaryn	
Hangwelle	S. De Livera, Esq., Modliar.
Sedua	The Rev. C. D. Hoedt.
Dehewille	The Rev. C. Wijesingha.
Wellewatte	The Rev. D. D. Silva.
Korlewelle	
Wattele	The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Usula.
Kattakurunda	The Rev. J. R. Parys.
Bandaragam	
Mattacooly	The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Colombo.
Milagria	The Rev. J. Thurston.
Kohillewatte	Mr. C. Wijesekere.
New Bazaar	The Rev. W. Hill.
Slave Island	C. Temple, Esq.
Dandogam	The Rev. W. Hill.
Katane	The Rev. D. D. Perera.
Minuangodde	The Rev. C. De Hoedt.
Weweldenia	C. P. Layard, Esq.
Dodangodde	C. P. Layard, Esq.
Calany	H. Dassenaika, Modliar.
Horogalla	
Paleyagodde	The Rev. Mr. Alvis.
Attadia	
Palmadulla	
Ballangodde	
English Female Superior Schools.	
Colombo Female Seminary	The Rev. D. J. Gogerly & C. P. Layard, Esq.
Colombo Girls' School	The Rev. J. D. Palm.
Female Mixed Schools.	
Marandahn	The Rev. J. D. Palm.
Borelle	The Rev. J. Thurston.
Colpetty	The Rev. D. J. Gogerly.
Slave Island	Mrs. Temple.
Pantura	C. P. Layard, Esq.
Caltura	Caltura Sub-Committee.
Dalupotte	Negombo ditto.

Vernacular Female Schools.

Wellewatte school, No. 1.	The Rev. D. J. Gogerly.
Ditto - No. 2.	The Rev. D. D. Silva.
Galkisse - No. 1.	The Rev. C. Wijesingha.
Ditto - No. 2.	The Rev. D. J. Gogerly & C. P. Layard, Esq.
Calany	H. Dassenaika, Modliar.
Hetteyawatte	The Rev. D. J. Gogerly.
Battacatra	The Rev. P. De Zylva.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

Elementary Schools.

Galle	Galle Sub-Committee.
Matura	Matura ditto.

Mixed Schools.

Bentotte	Sub-Committee of Galle.
Hickodde	Sub-Committee of Galle.
Galle	Sub-Committee of Galle.
Belligam	Ditto Matura.

English Female Superior School.

Galle	Galle Sub-Committee.

Vernacular Boys' School.

Aknimene	Galle Sub-Committee.
Dondra	The Rev. P. Rodrigo.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

Calpentyn	The Rev. S. Nicholas.
Chilaw	Sub-Committee of Putlam.
Putlam	Sub-Committee of Putlam.
Kornegalle	J. Northmore, Esq.

Vernacular Boys' School.

Calpentyn (Tamil)	Putlam Sub-Committee
Putlam (Tamil)	The Rev. S. Nicholas.
Doomaldenia (Singhalese)	Putlam Sub-Committee.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

Trincomalie Elementary school	Trincomalie Sub-Committee.
Do. Mixed school	W. G. Hall, Esq.
Do. Girls' school, No. 1	Trincomalie Sub-Committee.
Do. do. No. 2	Dr. Kelaart.
Do. Tamil Girls' school	Trincomalie Sub-Committee.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Kandy Elementary school	Kandy Sub-Committee.

Mixed Schools.

Kandy	Sub-Committee of Kandy.
Matelle	
Gampola	Do. do.
Rickelegaskedde	Adams, Esq.
Nugatenne	Sub Committee of Kandy.
Hadenia	Sub Committee of Kandy.
Napana	Sub Committee of Kandy.
Nildandehine	Sub Committee of Kandy.
Nawalapittie	Sub Committee of Kandy.
Bolapay	Sub Committee of Kandy.
Akurumbodde	Sub Committee of Kandy.
Maturatta	Sub Committee of Kandy.
Badulla	Do. of Badulla.
Nuwera Ellia	

Female English Superior Schools.

Kandy	Kandy Sub-Committee.

Female Mixed Schools.

Matella	
Nuwera Ellia	

Vernacular Boys' School.

Badulla (Singhalese)	The Assist. Govt. Agent of Badulla.
Do. (Tamil)	The Assist. Govt. Agent of Badulla.
elasse (Singhalese)	Badulla Sub-Committee.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

Mullativoe (Mixed school)	Sub-Committee of Jaffna.
Anuradhapoora (Mixed school)	A. O. Brodie, Esq.
Manaar (Mixed school)	Sub-Committee of Jaffna
Jaffna (Girls' school)	The Rev. J. C. Arndt.

CEYLON.

Encl. No. 2.

Enclosure No. 2.

RETURN of Cases of Cholera that have occurred among the Native Population in the several Districts in Ceylon from January 1st to December 31st, 1852.

Station.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Western Province :						
Ratnapoora -	—	3	3	—	1	2
Northern Province :						
Jaffna - -	—	3,473	3,473	1,384	2,089	—
Point Pedro -	—	629	629	164	465	—
Manaar - -	—	197	197	108	89	—
Central Province :						
Matelle - -	—	4	4	1	3	—
Total -	—	4,306	4,306	1,657	2,647	2

(Signed) A. FERGUSSON, M.D.,
Principal Civil Medical Officer.

Encl. No. 3.

Enclosure No. 3.

RETURN of Cases of Small Pox, Modified Small Pox, and Chicken Pox, that occurred in Ceylon, from 1st January to 31st December 1852.

STATION.	Remained on the 31st Dec. 1851.				Admitted.				Total.				Discharged.				Died.				Remaining on the 31st Dec. 1852.			
	Small Pox.	Modified Pox.	Chicken Pox.	Total.	Small Pox.	Modified Pox.	Chicken Pox.	Total.	Small Pox.	Modified Pox.	Chicken Pox.	Total.	Small Pox.	Modified Pox.	Chicken Pox.	Total.	Small Pox.	Modified Pox.	Chicken Pox.	Total.	Small Pox.	Modified Pox.	Chicken Pox.	Total.
Western Province:																								
Colombo, Ceylon Rifle Regiment.	–	–	–	–	–	1	26	27	–	1	26	27	–	1	26	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto, under quarantine.	–	–	–	–	7	–	1	8	7	–	1	8	6	–	1	7	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Ditto, beyond the Gravets.	–	2	2	4	10	12	10	32	10	14	12	36	6	14	12	32	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	–
Ditto, Small Pox Hospital.	–	–	–	–	25	2	–	27	25	2	–	27	23	2	–	25	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Ditto, Hulfodrop Gaol.	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	2	2	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto, Wellicaddo Gaol.	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	3	3	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Negombo - -	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	4	1	–	3	4	–	–	3	3	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Caltura - -	–	–	–	–	–	3	15	18	–	3	15	18	–	3	15	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3 and 4 Korles -	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	7	–	–	7	7	–	–	7	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ratnapoora - -	–	–	–	–	–	7	2	9	–	7	2	9	–	7	2	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
North-western Province:																								
Chilaw - - -	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	2	–	2	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kornegalle -	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	2	–	2	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Southern Province:																								
Galle - - -	3	1	1	5	11	6	16	33	14	7	17	38	9	7	17	33	5	–	–	5	–	–	–	–
Tangalle - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	–	5	5	–	–	4	4	–	–	1*	1	–	–	–	–
Eastern Province:																								
Trincomalie, Detachment, Ceylon Rifle Regiment	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto, District -	–	–	–	–	2	4	–	6	2	4	–	6	2	4	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Northern Province:																								
Jaffna - -	17	4	–	21	144	42	38	224	161	46	38	245	127	46	38	211	34	–	–	34	–	–	–	–
Manaar - -	–	–	–	–	3	46	3	52	3	46	3	52	3	45	3	51	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Point Pedro -	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Anoorajapoora -	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	3	2	1	–	3	1	1	–	2	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Central Province:																								
Kandy - - -	–	–	–	–	3	2	59	64	3	2	59	64	3	1	58	62	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
Ditto, Interior -	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	4	–	2	2	4	–	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto, Detachment Ceylon Rifle Regiment.	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	7	–	–	7	7	–	–	7	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Matelle - -	–	–	–	–	20	6	6	32	20	6	6	32	14	6	6	26	6	–	–	6	–	–	–	–
Badulla - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	–	5	5	–	–	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rambopittia and Dolosbagey -	–	–	–	–	44	1	–	45	44	1	–	45	42	1	–	43	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Total -	20	7	3	30	272	139	212	623	292	146	215	653	236	144	212	592	56	–	1	57	–	2	2	4

* The case of chicken pox reported to have proved fatal, must have died of some other disease; but there being no medical man at that station the circumstance could not be easily ascertained.

(Signed) A. FERGUSSON, M.D.,
Principal Civil Medical Officer.

(No. 16.) Enclosure No. 4.

REPORT of the Master Attendant of Colombo of the inspection made by him of the Pearl Banks off the Coast of Aripo, the Isle of Cardieu, and Dutch Bay.

SIR, Master Attendant's Office, Colombo, April 9, 1853.

I HAVE the honour to report my return to Colombo, after a cruise in search of pearl oysters, off the coast of Aripo, the Isle of Cardieu, and Dutch Bay, and to submit, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that I sailed from this port on the 7th ultimo in the hired brig "Rangoon," accompanied by two sailing boats of my department, and that I arrived on the pearl banks on the 9th, the day on which the Government Agent for the Northern Province expected his headmen to reach Aripo with their boats and divers; but in consequence of much fever prevailing in the Manaar district, they could not obtain sufficient divers to enable them to commence work before the 14th.

2. On that day, therefore, the search commenced, and, as the last inspection in the late steamer "Seaforth" had been conducted on, and nearer the shore than, the banks which were productive between the years 1827 and 1838, the present search has been extended to the Perrea-paar, or the great bank, into 13 fathoms water, and 18 miles from the land.

3. On the 15th ultimo the diver from the "Rangoon" brought up from the outer margin of the Chival-paar some oysters of about four or five years old, and reported that he could send up 40 or 50 in his net. As the diving portion of the day was then far spent, a secure buoy was anchored to mark the place, which, upon subsequent examination by all the boats, proved to be of considerable extent—about two miles in length and one in breadth. The oysters are healthy in appearance, and of the description which yield much pearl, and consequently hold out every expectation of a valuable fishery in 1855, or in that and the succeeding year, as the oysters do not appear to me to be all of the same age; but the time of fishing them up cannot be decidedly fixed upon until the yield of the samples, which should be taken up in October 1854, is ascertained.

4. On the 21st ultimo the oysters which were found in October 1851 lying near the shore, about three or four miles from Sillâwalarre, were ascertained to be in a healthy condition, very few dead shells being found; but I am not so sanguine in regard to their yield of pearls as I am of those recently discovered on the outer margin of the Chivalpaar.

5. During the search off Aripo, large quantities of oyster spat or spawn have been seen, some of which were adhering to sea-weed, and distinguishable only by means of a microscope.

6. On the 23d ultimo the search was directed to the banks which lie off the Isle of Cardieu and Dutch Bay, where a pearl fishery was obtained in 1832. A very few single oysters of about four years old were found; and in one place there is a considerable quantity of oyster spawn, similar to that seen off Aripo.

7. The search off Dutch Bay was suspended for many days by a gale of wind of unusual force so early in the season, and by the consequent agitation of the sea.

8. On the 1st instant the search was resumed off Aripo, but it has not been attended with success; the south-west wind and rough sea prevented the divers doing their work properly. As there was no prospect of a change in the wind, and as the provisions for the crews of the Colombo boats were nearly expended, I deemed it advisable to terminate the search for this season.

9. I would here venture respectfully to recommend, that in future, when search for pearl oysters is resolved upon, that orders should be given to the Government Agent for the Northern Province in January for the native establishment to be in readiness to commence the work on the 20th of February.

10. The force of the S.W. monsoon has generally been considered sufficient protection for the pearl banks, but as the oysters now on them may, from their age, be expected to soon contain pearl, they should be guarded by some more secure means from the close of the monsoon in October next, until the oysters are fished up. I believe this may be accomplished by the sailing boat "William" of my department, if properly fitted out and manned for the purpose.

11. When pearl fisheries are being realized, I have no doubt it will be deemed expedient to have a Government vessel. Without the assistance of such an establishment it is difficult even to carry on a satisfactory search for pearl oysters, and it is obviously unsafe to entrust their protection to untried men.

12. As there is now no Government vessel, I am exceedingly desirous of pressing upon the attention of his Excellency that, in my opinion, Ceylon never has possessed a proper description of vessel for pearl fishery purposes, and that whenever it should be determined to have one, it should be constructed of a shallow draft of water to suit the inner bay of this port and the channel at Paumben, and, at the same time, be sufficiently large to carry six, and to suspend five boats during the fine weather of the N.E. monsoon, as whale ships carry theirs, and to afford accommodation for a sufficient number of divers and boatmen to search for pearl oysters off all parts of the western coast of Ceylon, and thus dispense with the inefficient services of native boats.

13. The expense of such sailing vessel would hardly be found to exceed that of the smaller ones formerly in use, and as its services for pearl fishery purposes would not be required during the prevalence of the S.W. monsoon, from May to October, the divers and

CEYLON.

boatman could be dismissed as they now are, and the vessel usefully employed upon any other public service.

14. Such is the description of vessel I have long desired that the Government of Ceylon should possess. In 1829 or 1830, I pressed the subject upon the consideration of the Commissioners of Inquiry; and having in view the improvement of native mariners, I suggested that a considerable portion of the crew should consist of boys, to be educated by the officers of the vessel, and that the most intelligent lads should be instructed by the commander in the principles of nautical astronomy. I respectfully objected to the building of the "Seaforth," on account of the great expense of a steamer, and her unfitness for the several purposes which I had in contemplation. Even now, I should hesitate to recommend a vessel with the desirable auxiliary force of a screw-propeller, which, unlike a paddle-wheel steamer, would admit of the suspension of boats for pearl fishery purposes, because the expense of the up-keep of a steamer is always very considerable, and, comparatively, much greater for the maintenance of *one*, or indeed of any number which is insufficient to employ competing establishments for their repair, as well as on account of the uncertainty of the machinery of a single steam-vessel being at all times ready for service when required.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JAMES STEUART,
Master Attendant.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

HONG KONG.

HONG KONG.

No. 40.

No. 40.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir S. G. BONHAM, K.C.B., to the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 44.) Victoria, Hong Kong, June 13, 1853.

MY LORD DUKE, (Received, August 20, 1853.)

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Grace the Blue Book of Hong Kong for the year 1852.

Revenue and Expenditure.

2. The revenue received up to the 31st December last amounted to 21,331*l.* 1*s.* 8¼*d.*, and was less than that for the year 1851 by 2,390*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*; but this decrease was principally owing to the relief which the local Government found it necessary to afford to the sufferers by the great fire of December 1851, as already reported upon, and since approved of by the Secretary o State, and partly to a greater amount of ground rents outstanding, which have however since been recovered.

3. The total expenditure for the same period was 34,765*l.* 12*s.* 9½*d.*, being—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Civil establishments	11,900	7	6½
Contingencies	1,533	7	0½
Judicial establishment and police	8,474	1	5
Contingencies	5,683	4	7
Ecclesiastical establishment	729	3	4
Contingencies	94	18	11
Public works and buildings, roads, streets, and bridges, including repairs and improvements	4,937	19	2
Miscellaneous expenditure	1,400	8	0½
Pensions	12	2	9
	34,765	12	9½

4. That your Grace may not suppose the revenue of the colony is on the decline, it affords me pleasure to state that the revenue collected for the financial year ending 31st March 1853 amounted to 23,432*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.*, being in excess of that collected during the preceding financial year by 917*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*

Military Expenditure.

5. The total disbursements by the Commissariat and Ordnance departments amounted to 50,393*l.*, showing a decrease of 1,502*l.* as compared with the previous year.

Public Works.

6. The expenditure under this head, which includes repairs to roads, and public buildings and improvements, aggregated, as above, 4,937*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*, of which 3,887*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.* were on account of the Government house.

7. The convicts sentenced to hard labour whose services have been made available for the performance of works on the roads, &c. have, according to the estimate of the Surveyor-General, executed an amount of work equivalent to 486*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*

8. The customary reports by this officer, which are herewith enclosed, will afford your Grace full information respecting the progress of his department, and the works undertaken and executed by it during the year.

No. 1.
No. 2.
Surveyor-General's Reports, pp. 329–333.

Legislation.

9. The ordinances passed during the year were six in number, five of which have already received the confirmation of Her Majesty. The titles of these enactments, which have already been fully reported on, will be found at page 56 of the Blue Book. It is gratifying to me to be able to state that the whole of these enactments have hitherto fulfilled the objects for which they were passed.

Population.

10. The population of Hong Kong at the close of the year was 37,058, showing an increase (chiefly amongst the Chinese) of 4,075 over that for 1851. This population is exclusive of troops, and consists of—

Europeans and Americans - - -	526
Goa and Macao Portuguese - - -	478
Indians, Malays, and natives of Manilla - -	267
Aliens, chiefly seamen and temporary residents -	270
Chinese - - - - - -	35,517
Total -	37,058

The returns, of which the above is a summary, were prepared by the officiating registrar-general, and are annexed to this Despatch.

No. 3.
No. 4.
No. 5.
Census, pp. 334–336.

11. With respect to the health of the various sections of the community, it appears from the colonial surgeon's report attached to the Blue Book, to which I beg to refer for more detailed information regarding the sanatory condition and prospects of the colony, that the per-centage of deaths during the past year was as follows:

White population - - - -	8·42 per cent.
Christians of mixed blood, Indians, Malays, &c. -	10·20 p. c.
Chinese estimated at - - - -	2·89 p. c.

being 1,028 deaths out of a population of 35,517.

No. 6.
No. 7.
Mortality amongst Chinese and prisoners in gaol, p. 337.

12. From the accompanying return of the acting sheriff, it will appear that eleven deaths occurred during the year amongst the Chinese and coloured inmates of the gaol, numbering on an average 122 per month, showing a mortality of 9·16 per cent. No deaths occurred amongst the European prisoners, whose average monthly number was 37.

13. I am glad to be able to report that the European troops have, during the same period, enjoyed a remarkable immunity from sickness, the mortality amongst them, as exhibited in the annexed return, having been only 3·6 per cent., or rather less than one half of that during 1851. On the other hand, the deaths amongst the Malays and natives of India in the garrison were 10·02 per cent., showing an increase of 2·42 over the mortality of the preceding year.

No. 8.
Deaths in the garrison, p. 337.

Education.

14. Little or no change has taken place in the schools of the colony. The five native ones to which the Government contributes are under the control of a committee presided over by the Bishop of Victoria. A report by Mr. Medhurst, one of the members, on the progress of these institutions, is hereto appended.

No. 9.
Schools, p. 338.

Trade.

15. By the harbour master's return, at page 193 of the Blue Book, it will be seen that the total number of vessels which arrived in the colony during the

HONG KONG.

past year was 1,097, of an aggregate burden of 433,383 tons, which, compared with 1851, shows an increase of fifteen vessels and 56,299 tons. The returns following the above, at page 197, prove that seventy-four vessels imported and seventy-nine exported goods to and from the colony.

No. 10.

Export of treasure, import of opium, p. 339.

16. This return shows that treasure to the value of $6,074,845, or 1,265,592*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*, has been remitted to India during the past year by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers alone. This large amount of specie is chiefly in return for the opium brought thence, and sold to the Chinese along the coast. The quantity of this drug imported by the same vessels is also shown in the return. Both items, however, fail to afford anything like an approximation to the real amount, as other vessels, owned by or consigned to the principal merchants of the colony, from whom no returns can be obtained, the port being entirely free, are also employed for the freight of both opium and treasure.

17. The trade with California continues with undiminished activity; and the supply of different articles for that market has afforded constant and remunerative employment to the tradesmen and artizans of the colony. I am informed that during the past year no less than 30,000 Chinese embarked hence for San Francisco, whose passage money, at the rate of $50 per head, would give a sum of $1,500,000 to shipowners and consignees resident at Hong Kong.

No. 11.

Report on the junk trade, pp. 339, 340.

18. I beg to annex the customary annual report on the junk trade of the colony.

Crown Lands.

19. The revenue from this source for the year ending 31st December 1852 was derivable as follows:

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Mercantile firms - - -	4,808	2	4¼
Private individuals - -	4,419	8	10¾
Chinese - -	1,552	4	11
	10,779	16	2

and shows a small increase over last year's rent roll

Police.

No. 12.

20. The felony cases that came under the cognizance of the police during the year 1852 were 523 in number, being thirty-five more than during the previous twelve months.

No. 13.

No. 14.

No. 15.

Civil, criminal, and police cases, pp. 320-323.

21. I enclose returns for the past year of criminal cases tried in the Supreme Court; of civil cases tried before the chief justice, and actions commenced in the Supreme and Vice-Admiralty Courts; and of causes which came under the cognizance of the chief magistrate and the Court of Petty Sessions.

General Observations.

22. In conclusion, I beg to observe that I consider the past year to have been a very favourable one for this colony. Its commercial prospects are slowly but certainly extending, and assuming a character of greater permanency; its sanatory condition is satisfactory; the wants of its community are readily supplied in the city; and the Chinese inhabitants, so far as I can judge, continue to repose confidence in the Government. The only subject of regret is the extent to which piracy prevails in the neighbouring waters. This, indeed, is one of great importance, but being carried on chiefly between Chinese, it is altogether impossible for the British Government to suppress it without some active co-operation on the part of the Chinese Government. This co-operation I have repeatedly requested from its authorities without avail; and, in the present disorganized state of the sea-board part of the empire, it is now useless to expect it.

I am, &c.

The Duke of Newcastle. (Signed) S. G. BONHAM.

&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1.

REPORT by the Surveyor-General on the Progress of the Department, 1852.

Surveyor-General's Office, Victoria,
February 14, 1853.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit my annual report upon the progress of my department for the year 1852, for the information of his Excellency the Governor.

During the last year no changes have been made in the department, and with the exception of the temporary assistance of three sappers, the general duties of its members have been of a similar nature with that of the previous year.

The Government having decided upon the erection of Government House from the designs prepared by me for that work, and adequate assistance not existing in the department for its effective supervision, the services of three sappers (a carpenter, bricklayer, and stonemason,) were placed at my disposal. I have found them of great assistance, and they have in general been steady and well-behaved, but I experienced considerable inconvenience from the repeated changes of them which took place in the earlier part of the work; this was I understand unavoidable, the men being required for military duty, and in one or two instances were changed for improper conduct; I have much satisfaction, however, in stating that for some months past the Commanding Royal Engineer has left them stationary, and placed a corporal in charge, which is a great advantage.

The work has apparently proceeded rather slowly, but this is naturally the case where a large quantity of material has to be cut and prepared before it can be built in; in addition to this, the arching of the whole of the basement occupied a considerable period and required great care and attention.

In my report upon public works I have detailed the plans I have adopted for the preservation of the timber and the due ventilation of the building, it is therefore unnecessary for me to recapitulate it; suffice it to say that my best energies shall be exerted to render the whole building as perfect a specimen of work as the means at my disposal will enable me to effect, and trust that in ten months from the present date the building and offices connected with it will be finished, and so that it may be fit for occupation in the beginning of April 1854.

At the gaol buildings I have been unable to obtain the assistance of any sappers, which is to be regretted, as some portions of the work require constant attention, which I am naturally unable to give with the other services demanding my attention. I, however, manage to visit the buildings regularly, and if possible twice a day, and have much pleasure in stating that the work is progressing properly and the contractors giving satisfaction.

The Chinese overseer and the three department coolies have been employed during the year in the usual manner in attendance upon me as chain men for surveying or other purposes, in the ordinary small repairs which are demanded to the roads, streets, &c., and as I have no foreman or clerk of works, I make them overseers on contract works in the formation of roads; in these services I find them very useful, and they have given perfect satisfaction during the year.

Most of the civil buildings under my charge have been repaired as satisfactorily as circumstances would admit, and others requiring it have been postponed awaiting instructions as to the necessity for the upholding of them or not; these are the police stations near the Albany Godowns and at East Point or Leighton's Godowns, both of which are in a very dilapidated state indeed.

Several defects appear in the Court House, particularly in the outer cornice, the crowning or projecting member of which has unfortunately been formed with wood plastered in cement, and the whole being covered up, the leakages therein and want of ventilation have caused much of the woodwork to decay; the cement has fallen down in two or three places, and I fear it will be necessary to reconstruct all that portion of the defective part; I have, however, delayed making a full report of the particular circumstances and the necessary expense of the repairs until I have made some further examinations upon the effects produced on these parts by the rain a sufficiency of which not having fallen to show what I require.

In the Lower Bazaar much of my time in the early part of the year was occupied in superintending the erection of the new houses after the fire, and much as I desired to instil into the Chinese the great advantage to be derived from a more careful manner of erecting their houses, the prevention of the contact of timbers, and the benefit that would accrue to them in future years by the substitution of stone in place of wood so plentifully used, the erection of arches and other means of supporting floors or walls, that although they appear to have been fully alive to these circumstances they would not carry them into effect, as they were in such a hurry to finish the dwellings that it was with the utmost difficulty I could compel them to build as directed, particularly with solid walls; indeed several I had summarily to pull down, and throughout the whole district every means was tried to deceive me and scamp work, which certainly it was more to their advantage than to mine to have properly constructed.

The want of money, jealousies, and other matters have delayed the construction of the proposed strand road, so very essential a feature in the new plan of the district, as affording access to the sea in case of fire, and giving the police a more effective control over the nests of boats and pirates formerly congregating in the mat sheds and hovels at the

HONG KONG.

water-side; it is to be hoped, however, that now the houses are completed the several parties interested will combine and carry into effect the intentions of his Excellency the Governor, and as the land reclaimed by them is of considerable value and their own interests involved in the scheme, I have no doubt with little trouble the difficulties now in the way may be arranged.

In connexion with the changes in the Lower Bazaar, I have to allude to the only case in which satisfaction was not felt by the tenants with the plan sanctioned by his Excellency; this was by the assign of the original proprietor of lots called Nos. 8 and 8a, the land as originally occupied by them was resumed in terms of the lease in a legal manner and an equivalent apportioned off in lieu thereof, as compensation for this resumption.

The original proprietor or his agent made no objection to the proposed change, and subsequently to it sold the interest in the old lease, of course subject to the notice of resumption; no objection was made by the assign for some months, when an application was made to the Government to render him assistance in reclaiming the area granted as compensation; this was refused, whereupon a lawsuit was commenced against certain of the Crown tenants located by Government in accordance with the changes in the position of the lots upon a portion of the ground resumed; and upon the advice of the Acting Attorney-General the Government did not interfere. Two of the tenants refused to defend (although they had already built houses thereon), and the consequence was judgment was given by default and the Crown tenants were ejected by the sheriff. The party who was after great difficulty pursuaded to defend his case has not yet had it decided; it has been postponed from time to time, the opposite party having repeatedly made efforts to induce the Government to enable them to effect a compromise by the resumption of certain other lands, which I am happy to say was not acceded to, and the case is still in abeyance, a case which I feel certain would be given in favour of the Crown, or otherwise in that of the tenant occupying the resumed land, and that it would be shown that the acts as performed by me under the sanction of the Government have been warranted by law as well as justice. I have so fully detailed the various circumstances affecting this case in my letters to the Colonial Secretary, Nos. 19, 22, 24, 26, 27, 29 and 31 of 1852, that it is unnecessary for me to give any further illustration, and is only now merely alluded to as a circumstance connected with the department during the year last passed.

The supervision of convict labour devolves upon myself alone, as it has done for the last three years; in this, however, I am assisted by the sergeant of the convict guard, who is attentive and now understands the mode of effecting repairs and such services as the men are employed upon. A daily return is made of the number of men employed and the nature of their work, this is annually detailed in my report upon the public works, accompanied with an estimate of its value, which this year has been considerably above that of former years, a great increase of men having taken place.

Within the gaol a large supply of broken stone was provided during the year, which has been usefully applied upon such roads as required it; within the gaol also, I have turned to account the labour of two carpenters, who have repaired all the woodwork of the wheelbarrows since their entrance into gaol, as well as the repairs demanded for the buildings themselves; a supply of tools have been given to them for those purposes. I should find the services of a blacksmith very satisfactory, but unfortunately none of the convicts understand such work; one man might be fully occupied during the year in the repair of the iron work required by the department in wheelbarrows, pickaxes, stone hammers, &c.

In the deed registry department 69 memorials have been received, 53 of which were for absolute sale affecting 57 lots, the remainder of a miscellaneous nature affecting 21 lots; of the above memorials 20 were prepared in the office, and charged for accordingly for Chinese, and 3 for surrender of old leases for new, two of them consequent upon changes in the Lower Bazaar.

The number of leases and extensions of leases issued from the office during the year has been 33.

Land giving a yearly rental of 203*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* was sold, upon which a premium of 192*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* was paid. One grant of a marine lot, formerly part of the western market, was made at an annual rental of 50*l.* on the re-arrangement of the Lower Bazaar after the great fire.

A marine lot purchased by the Ordnance Department has been struck off the rent roll, causing a reduction of 167*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* per annum. The rent roll at the end of the year was 10,779*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.* being a slight increase on the former year.

The fees receiveable in my office during the year have amounted to 91*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* on registry, and 34*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* on leases, the total, 125*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, being about 25 per cent. more than the previous year.

I have to report that Mr. Power, the book-keeper and clerk of registry, continues to give that satisfaction in the performance of the duties required of him which I have had the pleasure to express in previous years.

I have much satisfaction in reporting that my own health having been unaffected during the year my services in the office as well as out of doors have been given to my duty without difficulty or inconvenience.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) CHARLES ST. GEO. CLEVERLY,
Surveyor-General.

The Hon. Lieut.-Colonel W. Caine,
Colonial Secretary.

Enclosure 2.

REPORT by the Surveyor-General on the Public Works undertaken and executed during the Year 1852.

Surveyor-General's Office,
Victoria, February 12, 1853.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit my annual report upon the construction and repair of the civil roads and works upon the island.

Buildings.

A contract for the construction of the new Government house was made in March last for the sum of 7,479*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, exclusive of timber and fittings to be supplied by Government. The work has proceeded very satisfactorily, and at the termination of the year the whole of the basement had been completed. This portion of the building is entirely arched over in brickwork, and thus rendered secure from fire, besides preventing the ascent of noise or effluvia from the cellars, as well as from the apartments to be occupied by the servants. A thorough system of ventilation has also been adopted the fresh air being admitted only from the verandahs and also discharged therein, so that it is received quite pure and uncontaminated. The most beneficial arrangement as regards stability I conceive to be in the plan I have adopted for the formation of the floors of the verandahs. These are supported upon arches similar to the rest of the basement, the spandrels being formed hollow, to lighten the weight thereon, and prevent any unnecessary thrust. The surface will be levelled with a concrete formed with broken bricks three inches thick, and that again covered with a course of $\frac{3}{4}$ inch marble set in cement.

I have adopted such precautions for the prevention of damage to the timber by white ants, dry rot, or otherwise, as I could avail myself of here: that is, in addition to the extensive system of ventilation alluded to, I have thoroughly coated it with coal tar wherever it is inserted in the walls; and, previously to the laying down the floors, I intend to wash the whole with a solution of arsenic, as well as adding another coat of tar where practicable. With these precautions, I hope much of the damage so common to almost all the buildings in the colony will be prevented.

Following out the intention of discarding every unnecessary piece of timber in the building, I am now forming the window and door lintels with a flat camber arch, assisting it also to support the superincumbent weight with a relieving arch of the ordinary description. The space between the intrados of the camber arch and the soffit of the moulded framings will be left open, that air may enter behind the architrave, and serve to ventilate them as well as the rooms.

In connexion with the skylights of the vestibule and staircase ventilation will also be provided, and means adopted for the regulation and discharge of vitiated air throughout the whole building, which I hope will be attended with beneficial effects.

I am in hopes that the buildings will be completed in a year from the present time. The stables, kitchens, guardhouse, &c. I will propose to commence immediately, so that all may be brought to a completion at nearly the same period.

At the gaol, under the authority of report and estimate No. 5. of 1851, it is proposed to erect the following buildings, to replace others which were in a very dilapidated state; viz., a new debtors' gaol, a gaoler's house, inner guardhouse, and a military guardhouse. These have been contracted for under very favourable terms, by which a saving on the estimate will be effected. Three of the buildings have been commenced, and are proceeding satisfactorily, but the debtors' gaol I have been obliged to postpone, having no accommodation for those persons formerly occupying the buildings pulled down.

In the repairs of buildings an expenditure of 100*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* has been made, of a miscellaneous and ordinary character, in addition to which the sum of 25*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* was paid for hired coolies, as watchmen over public property.

The total sum advanced on account of buildings during the year, both in construction and repair, amounts to 4,193*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.*

An expenditure of 17*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* was incurred as a special service in providing mat sheds for the accommodation of the houseless Chinese tenants burnt out during the great fire.

Roads and Bridges.

The road from North Point to Quarry Bay, a distance of five furlongs, was widened and improved for the sum of 123*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* Stone arches were in every place adopted in lieu of the wooden platform bridges, and a rough stone parapet placed on the seaside for the whole distance. Very soon after the completion of this service a heavy storm, accompanied with rain, caused so much damage to the abutments of one of the bridges by the failure of one of the adjoining embankments and underwash of the sea, that it was found necessary to rebuild it, and, in doing so, I adopted some further precautions for the prevention of damage to the bridge (which is in a very exposed position), and which I

HONG KONG.

think will preserve it from injury during future heavy weather. This service amounted to 25*l.*

A new pathway, distance 1⅛ mile, twelve feet wide, was formed, extending from Aberdeen Street to the first bridge on the Aberdeen Road, for the sum of 99*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* The work turned out much heavier than was anticipated, and excessive damage occurred to it during some heavy rains; but the contractor was enabled to finish the work in a sufficiently perfect manner for the purposes for which it is intended, as a public promenade for the inhabitants of the upper part of Victoria during the heat of summer.

In the Lower Bazaar a portion of sea wall was built on a street abutting on the Strand Road, together with stone steps leading to the Queen's Road, with stone from the old pier at the Albany Godowns, for the sum of 22*l.* 18*s.* In connexion with the above it was proposed to build other portions of sea wall, but in consequence of the neighbouring tenants neglecting to build at the same time, I have been obliged to postpone the work and close the account.

The Sukunpu causeway was partially repaired, rendering it available for pedestrians, for the sum of 3*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*

The only other expenditure for repairs to a road during the year was for that extending from the Albany Godowns to Quarry Bay, a distance of 2½ miles, which included the portions lately finished, and only partially consolidated, 31*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.*

A new bridge and three stone drains were made on a portion of the road to North Point in lieu of wooden platform bridges. These were completed for the sum of 65*l.* A stone arch of peculiar construction, having splayed abutments, and askew on the face, was built on the Aberdeen Road, for the sum of 15*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*

The whole of the platform bridges on the road round the island, with the exception of three, viz., one at Tytam and one at Aldrich Bay of considerable length, and the other a sliding bridge, for the convenience of a boatbuilder in Aberdeen, were rebuilt in stone, being seventeen in number, of various sizes, commenced and completed during the year, for the sum of 295*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*

Drains.

In effecting some of the improvements in the Lower Bazaar it was necessary to lengthen and reconstruct some of the old drains; these were partially completed for an expenditure of 48*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.*; the work unfinished pertaining to ground yet unreclaimed the account was closed.

In Taipingshan and the Queen's Road a drain, the receptacle of much filth, and a nuisance to the neighbourhood, was covered over for the sum of 10*l.* 10*s.*; and in the same locality a small repair to a culvert, which having become choked burst during a heavy fall of rain, was effected for the sum of 4*l.* 10*s.*

The total expenditure, both in construction and repair to roads, bridges, and drains, has amounted during the year to 667*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.*

The repairs to the harbour-master's pier amounted to the sum of 1*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*

Sundry Works.

Comprising the sinking four wells in the city at an expenditure of 22*l.* 4*s.*; the preparation and erection of boundary stones, 1*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; enlargement of the gallows 14*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*; and planting trees 12*l.* 10*s.*, making a total for that service of 51*l.* 5*s.*

Convicts.

The expenditure incurred under this head has been for the repair and supply of tools, both for labour inside as well as outside the gaol, and amouuted to the sum of 22*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*, which consisted principally in the reconstruction of iron work, such as shovels, hammers, and the fittings of wheelbarrows. The greater part of the carpenters' work I was fortunately enabled to complete with convict labour.

Burial Ground.

New tools, costing 1*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.*, were supplied to the sexton for this service.

The total expenditure during the year, executed under my superintendence, on account of public works, as above enumerated, has amounted to the sum of 4,955*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*

Convict Labour.

This labour, as it always must be here, has been of the ordinary description, viz., in the construction of such repairs, &c. as this class of men usually perform. We very seldom have any but the very scum of the place; and artificers, either blacksmiths or carpenters, rarely commit such acts as condemn them to hard labour on the roads. Within the gaol this year a greater number of men have been confined for hard labour, I believe, than ever before in the same period. These have consisted principally of sailors, averaging no less than 56 per day. The only work upon which they were engaged was that of breaking stone, picking oakum, making mats, soft rope, or spun yarn, &c. This labour, however, cannot be considered as any degree of punishment, as the officers of the prison do not

apportion the work as tasks. The men are merely kept at the labour, light as it is, a certain number of hours. It is to be hoped, however, now that the treadwheel has arrived, a degree of punishment will be given to each according to his deserts, and have no doubt the very name of a treadwheel in a few months will deter many a bad or idle character from placing himself in a situation to try it, and the gaol will not be so crowded with that class of men for the future.

The value of labour which I can estimate as performed within the gaol may be taken at 350 tons of stone broken at 3*s.* 6*d.* per ton, 61*l.* 5*s.*; and sundry carpenter's work in repairs to the gaol wheelbarrows, 10*l.*; making mats, &c., exclusive of oakum picked for the navy at to 5*l.* only: or a total of 76*l.* 5*s.* for the whole labour within the gaol.

In addition to the above number of men employed at hard labour within the gaol must be enumerated an average daily number of ten Chinese employed as cooks, scavengers, water carriers, &c.

The work outside the gaol comprises the following services, viz.: 450 men employed under surveillance of police as scavengers, 9*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; in constructing and improving roads, &c., viz., in the Lower Bazaar 3,794 men, roads to Government House and offices 4,495, Albert Road 2,430; sundry small improvements, 155 men; valued at 226*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*

In the general ordinary repair of roads and streets I have employed 5,093 men upon a length of six miles and three quarters, equal to an expenditure of 106*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* This gives a much heavier rate per yard than last year, which is to he accounted for by the necessity which existed for a thorough remodelling of some of the streets in the city, particularly those of a steep inclination, and which were most difficult to keep in order. I arranged the drainage differently, by placing the stone channels at the sides instead of in the centre as heretofore.

In the clearance of drains, particularly that near the old ice-house, which was completely choked up with silt driven in by the sea, I employed 420 men, equal to an amount of 8*l.* 15*s.*

In the Lower Bazaar and on the Queen's Road 355 yards of drains were made under contractors, the stone for which being supplied to them, I employed 2,188 convicts upon that service, as well as in removing to store such materials as were of a valuable nature, and which were constantly being stolen. This service I estimate at 45*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*

In miscellaneous services I employed 674 men, expressing the value of 14*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*

Thus the total number of men employed outside the gaol during the year has amounted to 19,699, or 7,324 more than last year, the aggregate value of work performed amounting to 410*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*

The Department coolies, three in number, have also had their services turned to account, when not in attendance upon me for other duties, upon the works, as follows, viz., planting trees and other services connected therewith, such as watering those newly planted, and preserving them from the attacks of a worm which to some of the trees does very considerable damage by perforating them in a peculiar manner, and then, at night only, they leave their holes and eat the bark, which eventually causes the stoppage of the sap and the destruction of the tree. I have tried lime and tobacco water, oil, and ashes without effect, and latterly have used arsenic; and this latter, I have no doubt, will correct the evil, if its application does not affect the tree itself.

On a variety of small repairs to the roads and streets, where it would be inconvenient to send convicts, I have employed these men 177 days, and in repairing seawalls and rough stone parapets 32 days, and in the clearance of drains, &c. 240 days.

When special portions of work undertaken by contract require constant supervision, the overseer and coolies are instructed in the mode it is to be executed; and in this manner I have employed them 121 days, in surveying twelve days, marking out ground for work or otherwise.

In measuring and removal of timber purchased, 54 men, being a total of 931 days work in services, all of which are essential, and must be performed by the Department.

In conclusion, I have to recapitulate, that the total expenditure on account of works of every description, as executed under my supervision, is as follows, viz.:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Actual expenditure - - - -			-	4,955	0	8
Total value of convict labour on roads, &c. -	410	7	11			
Within gaol - - -	76	5	0	= 486	12	11
Total - -				£5,441	13	7

I have, &c.
(Signed) CHAS. ST. GEO. CLEVERLY,
Surveyor-General.

The Hon. Lieut.-Col. W. Caine,
Colonial Secretary.

Enclosure 3.

CENSUS of HONG KONG, 31st December 1852.

	Total No. of Houses.	Total No. of Boats.	Population. Male.	Female.	Children. Male.	Children. Female.	Total.		Population. Male.	Female.	Children. Male.	Children. Female.	Total.	Remarks.
Europeans and Americans	411	- -	318	93	60	55	526	- -	318	93	60	55	526	
Portuguese (Goa and Macao)			179	127	82	90	478	- -	347	169	114	115	745	
Indians, Malays and natives of Manilla			168	32	42	25	267							
Aliens (chiefly seamen) and temporary residents			270	- -	- -	- -	270	- -	270	- -	- -	- -	270	
Chinese, in the employ of Europeans			1,808	231	6	13	2,058							
Chinese, residing in the city of Victoria	1,518	- -	10,424	2,525	1,079	954	15,012							
Ditto, boat population in Victoria Harbour	- -	820	3,543	895	762	397	5,597	Total of Chinese.	2,3803	6,059	3,261	2,394	357	
Ditto, residing in the villages	915	- -	4,017	1,108	618	425	6,168							
Ditto, boat population other than Victoria	- -	979	3,611	1,250	796	575	6,232							
Ditto, temporary residents, vagrants, &c.	- -	- -	400	50	- -	- -	450							
	2,844	1,799	24,738	6,321	3,435	2,564	37,058		24,738	6,321	3,435	2,564	37,058	

(Signed) CHARLES MAY,
Officiating Registrar-General.

Enclosure 4.

ABSTRACT of RETURNS furnished from each House occupied by CHINESE in the Colony of HONG KONG, stating the Number of Persons resident therein, Mortality, &c., on 31st December 1852.

Name of District or Place.	Male.	Female.	Children.		Total Population of each Place.	Number of Persons who died during the 12 Months.		Total Chinese Mortality.	General Nature of Occupation of the Inhabitants.
			Male.	Female.		In the Colony.	Out of the Colony.		
City of Victoria	10,304	2,514	979	874	14,671	107	It is known that a great proportion of the Chinese seized with severe illness leave this Colony for their native places; consequently, the Deaths out of the Colony are more numerous than those occurring in the Colony. I estimate the Deaths out of Colony to be 770.	-	Trade.
Aberdeen and Vicinity	833	209	123	43	1,208	22		-	Fishing and trade.
Hong Kong	85	52	37	24	198	3		-	Agriculture.
Hoktsui and Kaseewan	38	28	17	15	98	-		-	Do. and fishing.
Hongheongloo	101	5	4	3	113	-		-	Do. and stonecutting.
Pokfoolum	30	20	15	10	75	-		-	Agriculture.
Saiwan	43	41	25	18	127	2		-	Do.
Seiingpoon	37	18	17	13	85	-		-	Do.
Sheak-o	121	68	34	28	251	1		-	Do. and fishing.
Sheaktongtsui	75	35	27	20	157	-		-	Do. and stonecutting.
Showkewan	419	50	39	32	540	5		-	Stonecutting.
Sookumpoo	801	138	74	72	1,085	30		-	Trade.
Stanley	1,172	288	92	65	1,617	20		-	Do. and fishing.
Tsutcheemoy	69	17	7	6	99	-		-	Stonecutting.
Tytamtook and Tytam	50	32	21	20	123	2		-	Agriculture.
Wongmakok	6	4	3	1	14	-		-	Do.
Wongneichong	131	101	80	55	367	12		-	Do.
Wongkoktsui	6	2	3	—	11	-		-	Stonecutting.
	14,321	3,622	1,597	1,299	20,839	204			
Bodies found exposed, died in gaol, and Government Civil Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	54			
						258	770	1,028	

(Signed) C. MAY,
Officiating Registrar General.

No. 5.

RETURN of the Number and Description of Chinese Vessels anchored or plying in the Harbour and Bays of Hong Kong, on the 31st December 1852, specifying the Number of Persons on Board.

DESCRIPTION of BOATS.	VICTORIA.					ABERDEEN.					STANLEY.					SAIWAN AND SHOWKEWAN.					SHEAK O'.					TOTAL.					TOTAL.
	No. of Boats.	Male.	Female.	Children.		No. of Boats.	Male.	Female.	Children.		No. of Boats.	Male.	Female.	Children.		No of Boats.	Male.	Female.	Children.		No. of Boats.	Male.	Female.	C ildren.		No. of Boats.	Male.	Female.	Children.		
				Male.	Female.				Male.	Female.				Male.	Female.				Male.	Female.				Male.	Female.					Male.	Female.	
Junks - -	11	199	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	199	–	–	–	199
Trading Boats -	83	830	1	4	–	3	13	–	–	–	40	279	–	5	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	126	1,122	10	9	7	1,148
Wood Boats -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Passage Boats -	27	211	4	8	2	10	50	–	–	–	3	8	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	40	269	6	8	2	285
Salt Boats -	17	588	2	6	–	10	104	–	–	–	3	16	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	708	5	7	–	720
Stone Boats - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	115	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	115	–	–	–	115
Lorchas - -	8	125	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	125	–	–	–	125
Cargo Boats -	51	291	69	66	37	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	52	298	69	66	37	470
Hakow and Pull-away Boats -	188	512	265	242	119	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	188	512	265	242	119	1,138
Cooking Boats -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fishing Boats -	24	132	48	39	17	96	543	200	139	90	168	1,390	331	150	154	35	109	65	46	35	4	16	11	6	4	327	2,190	655	380	300	3,525
Water Boats -	3	15	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	15	2	3	–	20
Sampans -	408	640	504	390	222	380	562	504	371	252	179	319	125	78	33	18	40	–	–	–	13	40	–	–	–	998	1,601	1,133	843	507	4,084
Total -	820	3,543	895	762	397	499	1,272	704	510	342	393	2,012	470	234	194	70	271	65	46	35	17	56	11	6	4	1,799	7,154	2,145	1,558	972	
																														Grand Total -	11,829

Memo.—There were no Wood Boats in the Harbour on the 31st December 1852.

(Signed) C. MAY,
Officiating Registrar-General.

Encl. No. 6.

Enclosure 6.

RETURN of Mortality amongst the Chinese during the Year 1852.

	Population of each Place.	Died in the Colony.	Died out of the Colony.	Total.
City of Victoria	17,070	107	-	107
Dead bodies of Chinese found exposed by the Police in Victoria, and buried	-	45	-	45
Number of Chieese died in Government Civil Hospital and Gaol	-	9	-	9
Total in Victoria	-	161	-	161
Aberdeen and vicinity	1,208	22	-	22
Heong Kong	198	3	-	3
Stanley, Tytam, and vicinity	1,754	22	-	22
Sheak-o	251	1	-	1
Saiwan	127	2	-	2
Wongneichong	367	12	-	12
Showkewan	540	5	-	5
Sookunpoo	1,085	30	-	30
Total Villagas	-	97	-	97
Estimated mortality out of colony	-	-	770	770
Grand Total	-	258	770	1,028

(Signed) C. MAY, Officiating Registrar General.

Encl. No. 7.

Enclosure 7.

RETURN of the average Number of Prisoners confined in Victoria Gaol during every Day of each Month of the Year 1852, and the Number of Deaths during the Year.

Months.	Europeans.	Chinese and Coloured Prisoners.	Total.	Number of Deaths.	Remarks.
January	31	130	161	1	One Chinese died of consumption.
February	31	119	150	1	One Chinese died of malignant ulcer of the foot.
March	34	87	121	—	
April	31	112	143	1	One Chinese died of dysentery.
May	45	113	158	1	" "
June	36	126	162	—	
July	54	127	181	1	" "
August	58	126	184	4	One Chinese died of hospital gangrene, two Chinese died of dysentery, and one Manilaman died of fever.
September	24	135	159	—	
October	13	161	174	2	One Malay died of remittent fever, and one Indian died of dysentery.
November	33	129	162	—	
December	54	103	157	—	
Total	444	1,468	1,912	11	

Average number in each month - - 159¼
Total deaths - - - - 11
Mortality, per cent. - - - - 6·91

(Signed) CHARLES MAY, Acting Sherifi.

Encl. No 8

Enclosure No. 8.

MEMORANDUM showing the Number of Deaths which have occurred in the Garrison of Hong Kong during the Year ended 31st December 1852.

Description of Troops.	PERIOD. Quarter ending 31st March. Average Strength.	Deaths.	Quarter ending 30th June. Average Strength.	Deaths.	Quarter ending 30th Sept. Average Strength.	Deaths.	Quarter ending 31st Dec. Average Strength.	Deaths.	Average Strength during the Year.	Number of Deaths during the Year.	Proportion of Deaths to average Strength.	Proportion of Deaths to entire Force.
Europeans	594	4	686	6	618	6	611	6	627	22	3·6	5·9
Malays and natives of India	380	8	377	13	363	11	359	5	369	37	10·02	
									996	59		

Brigade Office, Victoria, Hong Kong, 10th February 1853.

(Signed) A. E. BURMESTER, Major, Brigade Major.

HONG KONG.

Encl. No. 9.

Enclosure No. 9.

Hong Kong, January 12, 1853.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your letter No. 308, of the 11th ultimo, to the address of the committee in superintendence of Chinese Government schools, and in the absence of his Lordship the Bishop of Victoria, and of the chief magistrate, I beg in reply to make the following report upon the schools for the past year.

Since the Bishop of Victoria consented to act as chairman to the committee, and I became associated with his Lordship and Mr. Hillier in March last, the committee have availed themselves of the obliging aid of the Rev. M. C. Odell in visiting the schools, which have in consequence been subjected to a somewhat more effectual and frequent supervision than up to that time it had been found practicable to afford them. Notwithstanding the advantage thus secured, however, less attention than is desirable can yet be given to the more distant schools at Stanley, Aberdeen, &c., and the zeal shown by their masters, and the progress of the scholars are hence less satisfactory than the schools near at hand.

The returns periodically made by the respective schoolmasters show the average number of scholars monthly under tuition during the past year to have been as follows:—

Victoria - - -	40 boys.
Wongneichoong - -	28 „
Stanley - - -	13 „
Heong Kong - - -	26 „
Aberdeen - - -	27 „

These averages are, however, somewhat overstated, the actual attendance, as determined by incidental observation, never having exceeded the following limits:—

35 to 40	boys at	Victoria.
20 „ 24	„	Wongneichoong.
8 „ 14	„	Stanley.
18 „ 22	„	Heong Kong.
13 „ 24	„	Aberdeen.

The small attendance at Stanley is mainly attributable to the fact that it contains two other schools, the one an eleemosynary institution in connexion with the Baptist mission, and the other an establishment supported by the inhabitants.

The course of study has been very much the same as that pursued in past years, consisting of Chinese classics, the Bible, and foreign composed elementary works. These have been principally learnt by rote, according to the usual Chinese method of rudimental education; but of late the committee have required the schoolmasters to give more attention to the instruction of the children in the signification of all they are taught to recite; and manifest improvement in this particular has already been noticed in many boys of the Victoria and Wongneichoong schools.

The committee have as usual used their discretion in fixing the amount of remuneration to be awarded to such masters as have had a smaller number of scholars than that which entitles them to the full salary fixed by Government. Any sums that may be saved by this means might, in my opinion and in that of Mr. Odell, on whom so much of the actual supervision has devolved, be appropriated with advantage to the purchase of trifling rewards of merit (besides the necessary books, maps, &c.), to be given, after general yearly or half-yearly examinations held in the presence of the committee, to such scholars as may show themselves worthy of the distinction. This would tend to excite an useful spirit of emulation, now so much required as an incentive to exertion; and if, in addition to this, the committee make it incumbent on the masters to adhere to a more methodical system of teaching than that now in vogue, we believe that speedy improvement in progress will be the result. I recommend this measure the more confidently in that the introduction of it by Mr. Odell into some schools under his own charge has already had, he tells me, a a very good effect.

During the past year one scholar from the Victoria School, and four from that at Wongneichoong, have been admitted into St. Paul's College School, making, with those taken into that institution during past years, a total of eleven boys who have been thus privileged. One of these has been lately elected to a Government scholarship.

That much is yet required to make the schools real instruments of good is, I believe, the unanimous opinion of the committee; but, apart from the suggestion above made, I cannot, in the absence of the gentlemen with whom I am associated, venture upon any more important recommendations with a view to their improvement.

The Governmental grant appears to be well appreciated by the natives of the different villages. No measure is, I conceive, better calculated to conciliate and give them confidence; and every effort should therefore be given towards placing the schools upon the most efficient footing possible.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. H. MEDHURST,
A member of the committee for supervision of Government schools.

The Hon. Lieut.-Col. Caine,
Colonial Secretary.

Enclosure No. 10.

EXPORT of TREASURE by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamers during the Years 1851 and 1852.

1851.	1852.
Value in Dollars.	Value in Dollars.
7,381,238	6,074,845

IMPORTS of OPIUM by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamers during the Years 1851 and 1852.

1851.			1852.		
No. of Chests.	No. of Half Chests.	No. of Cases.	No. of Chests.	No. of Half Chests.	No. of Cases.
19,061	27	534	15,747	5	1,157

Victoria, Hong Kong,
15th February 1853.

(Signed) WILLIAM PEDDER,
Harbour Master.

Encl. No. 11.

Enclosure No. 11.

MEMORANDUM on the JUNK TRADE of VICTORIA during the Year 1852.

Chinese Secretary's Office, Hong Kong,
March 15, 1853.

ACCORDING to the monthly reports furnished in the manner described in former memorandums, the number of Chinese coasting vessels which visited Hong Kong harbour during 1852 was 492, and of salt junks 310, importing 173,000 piculs. Of stone cargoes exported the monopolist states he kept no account, as had been his custom to do previously.

The cargoes of the coasting junks and boats were of the usual nature, comprising from their respective ports the undermentioned commodities:—

1. From the province of Fuh-kien alum, beans, camphor, camphor-wood, coal, cotton, cloth, crockery, dates, drugs, salt fish, dried fruit, iron ware, paper, rice, skins, ying-te, stone, sugar, tea, vermicelli; in 53 junks.
2. From Formosa, camphor, coal crockery, sulphur, tea; in 6 junks.
3. From Chao-chau (capital of the department of the same name in the N.E. of the province of Kwang-tung, adjoining Fuh-kien), beans, cotton cloth, grass cloth, crockery, dates, drugs, felt caps, dried fruit, oyster shells, paper, potato flour, rice, shoes, moist sugar; in 64 junks.
4. From other places in the same department, beans, beef suet, crockery, dates, felt caps, fruit, fresh and dried, iron ware, Nankin cloth, oyster shells, paper, pigs, salt pork, sweet potatoes, shoes, tea, sheet tin, salt vegetables; in 48 junks.
5. From Namoa (lying partly in Chao-chau-fu, and partly in Tsiuen-chau-fu, in Fuh-kien), bark, barley, beans, cabbages, cocoa-nuts, cotton, cotton cloth, cowhides, deers' sinews, drugs, salt fish, pears, salt pork, potato flour, rattans, rice, sapan wood, sugar, salt vegetables; in 73 junks.
6. From Hwei-chau-fu (situated between Chao-chau-fu and Kwang-chau-fu), bamboo withs, beans, beef suet, charcoal, ducks, eggs, flour, fowls, fruit, fresh and dried), grain, pigeons, pigs, salt pork, potato flour, salt, sugar, tinsel paper, salt vegetables; in 233 vessels.
7. From Ta-pang (in Kwang-chau-fu, N.E. of Hong Kong), eggs, fowls, pigs, pickled and fresh vegetables; in 7 junks.
8. From Hu-tung, beef suet, fowls, dried fruit, salt meat, pigs, potato flour; in 10 junks.
9. From Hai-nan, bamboo ware, bark, barley, beans, betel-nut, birds' nests, cocoa nuts, cowhides, drugs, dried fish, fowls, grass cloth, hemp, honey, incense sticks, leather trunks, salt meat, oil, pigs, rattans, rice, sapan wood, sheep, timber; in 67 junks.
10. From Singapore, bark, birds' nests, cane mats, red dye, drugs, dried fish, glass, incense, perfumes, rattans, rhinoceros' horns; in 1 junk.

HONG KONG.

TABLE showing the Number of Coasting and Salt Junks monthly visiting Hong Kong Harbour, with the Quantity of Salt imported.

1852.	Marine Junks belonging to										Monthly total of Marine Junks	Monthly total of Salt Junks.	Monthly total of Piculs of Salt imported.
	Fuh-kien Coast. 1.	Formosa. 2.	Chao-chan Fu. 3.	Coast of Chao-chan Fu. 4.	Namoa. 5.	Hiver-chan Fu. 6.	Ta-pâng. 7	Hu-tung. 8.	Hai-nan. 9.	Singapore. 10.			
January -	3	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	3	–	20	46	26,000
February -	–	–	6	2	–	11	–	–	4	–	23	45	26,000
March - -	6	4	9	7	7	57	3	1	5	–	99	36	19,900
April - -	2	–	7	6	3	26	3	2	2	–	51	40	22,500
May - -	2	2	7	14	3	27	–	6	11	–	76	–	—
June - -	1	–	3	7	–	20	1	1	10	1	44	–	—
July - -	1	–	6	7	–	30	–	–	8	–	52	–	—
August -	–	–	8	2	–	27	–	–	6	–	43	–	—
September -	3	–	7	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	18	–	—
October -	7	–	3	1	–	3	–	–	6	–	20	50	27,700
November -	8	–	4	1	–	7	–	–	5	–	25	46	26,200
December -	6	–	4	1	–	7	–	–	3	–	21	44	24,630
Total -	43	6	64	48	13	233	7	10	67	1	492	310	173,100

COMPARISON with previous Three Years.

Junks and Cargoes.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.
Marine Junks, as per month -	72	67	83	41
Salt Junks - - -	334	456	543	310
Imported, piculs Salt (as reported).	335,350	345,050	280,300	173,100

(Signed) M. E. MORRISON,
Assistant Chinese Secretary.

Encl. No. 12.

Enclosure No. 12.

RETURN of the Total Number of FELONY CASES coming under the cognizance of the Hong Kong Police, including those in which no Persons were apprehended.

Year.	Total Number of Cases.	Remarks.
1851	488	—
1852	523	Increase in 1852, 35 cases.

Police Department,
24th January 1853.

(Signed) C. MAY,
Superintendent of Police

HONG KONG.

Encl. No. 13.

Enclosure No. 13.

RETURN of CRIMINAL CASES that have been tried in the Supreme Court of Hong Kong during the Year 1852.

Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	CRIME.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Sentence.					Remarks.			
					Death.	Death recorded.	Transportation.	Hard Labour, over One Year.	Hard Labour, One Year and under.	Charge abandoned.		Post-poned.	
										Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.
1	5	Assault	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	1	Assaulting peace officer in execution of his duty	1	–	–	–	–	–	(a) 1	–	–	–	–
3	3	Assisting in desrtion	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	1	Attempting to persuade soldier to desert	1	–	–	–	–	–	(a) 1	–	–	–	–
2	3	Attempting to set fire to a ship	2	1	–	–	1	(b)1	–	–	–	–	–
1	1	Breaking and entering a building within curtilage, and stealing therein	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
2	2	Burglary	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	(c)1	–	–
3	3	Burglary and Larceny	3	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–
1	1	Burglary, with wounding	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	2	Cattle stealing	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
2	2	Combining with pirates	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
2	2	Cutting, with intent to do grievous bodily harm	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
1	2	Forgery	2	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
1	1	Keeping a bawdy house	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6	9	Larceny	5	4	–	–	(d)1	2	2	–	–	–	–
1	1	Murder on the high seas, aiding and abetting	–	1	–	–	–	.	–	–	–	–	–
11	20	Murder on the high seas	14	6	12	2	–	–	–	5	(c)12	–	–
1	1	Passing counterfeit coin	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9	25	Piracy	2	5	–	–	1	1	–	4	18	–	–
6	17	Piracy, with wounding	10	4	–	10	–	–	–	2	3	–	–
1	1	Rape	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	1	Receiving goods piratically stolen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–
3	3	Robbery	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–
2	3	Robbery, with arms	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	1	Robbery, with violence	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	2	Robbery, with wounding	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	1	Stealing in a dwelling house	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
2	2	Stealing from the person	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	9	Stabbing with intent to do grievous bodily harm	7	2	–	–	–	4	3	–	–	–	–
1	1	Uttering forged receipts	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
73	126	Total	61	42	12	15	8	18	8	15	36	–	–

(a) Imprisonment without labour.
(b) This case was postponed from the December Sessions of 1851.
(c) Several indictments against same prisoners abandoned.
(d) Previous conviction.

(Signed) ROBT. DUNDAS CAY, Registrar.
W. H. ALEXANDER, Deputy Registrar.

Enclosure No. 14.

RETURN of the Number of Cases tried before the Honourable the Chief Justice, and Actions commenced in the Supreme and Vice Admiralty Courts of Hong Kong, during the Year ending 31st December 1852.

Cases tried before the Honourable the Chief Justice in 1852.

Court.	Number of Cases.	Amount of Debt and Damages claimed.	Judgment.			Total.	
			Plaintiff.	Defendant.	Nonsuit.	Cases.	Debt and Damages.
Supreme Court :—							
Common law	2 *a*	$ 52,000 00	1	1	None	56	$ 103,977 49
Chancery	3 *b*	18,531 03	2	1	None		
Summary	45 *c*	7,025 36	19	21	5		
Insolvency	Hearings, 2	Debts in schedule 19,649 76	Insolvents discharged, 2	None	None		
Appeals	1	3,055 00	None	1	None		
Vice Admiralty Court	3 *c*	3,716 34	2	1	None		

Actions commenced in 1852.

Court.	Number of Cases.	Amount of Debt and Damages claimed.	Settled without Trial.	Judgment.			Remaining in Dependence.	Total.	
				Plaintiff.	Defendant.	Nonsuit.		Cases.	Debt and Da mage .
Supreme Court :—									
Common Law	23	$ 70,107 06	17	None	None	None	6	127	$ 133,073 80
Chancery	2 *d*	- - - -	None	1	1	None	- - -		
Summary	62 *e*	9,143 74	17	19	21 *f*		1		
Insolvency	1	Debts in schedule - 3,548 76	None	Petitioner discharged, 1	None	None	None		
Ecclesiastical	27 *g*	Assets per appraisement 3,209 15	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
Appeals	1	3,055 00	None	None	1	None	None		
Vice Admiralty Court	11	44,010 09	5	1	1	None	4		

a These cases were in dependence on the 1st January 1852. *b* One of these cases was in dependence on 1st January 1852, one still remaining undecided. *c* One of these cases was in dependence on 1st January 1852. *d* These actions being one to stay proceedings at common law, the other a "Comon de lunatico," &c. no amount can be stated. *e* In two of these cases the defendant was arrested on a capias issuing from the common law side ; they were subsequently tried under the summary jurisdiction. Verdict in both cases for the plaintiff. Amount of debt $ 177 50. *f* One of these cases was twice tried on petition of plaintiff. Verdict on both trials for defendant. *g* In two of these estates there was a will, consequently the property was not appraised.

(Signed) ROBT. DUNDAS CAY, Registrar.
W. H. ALEXANDER, Deputy Registrar.

Enclosure No. 15.

ABSTRACT of Causes under Cognizance at the Chief Magistrate's Office and the Court of Petty Sessions of Hong Kong during the Year 1852.

COURT OF PETTY SESSIONS.

Number of Causes.			Civil Causes how disposed of.					Criminal Causes how disposed of.															
Total.	Of which were		Decree for Plaintiff.	Decree for Defendant.	Nonsuited.	Referred to Supreme Court.	Undecided.	Total of Defendants.		Convicted and punished.		Discharged without Punishment.		Released on Security.		Deported.		Committed or bailed for Trial at the Supreme Court.					
	Civil.	Criminal.						M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
577	294	283	167	59	63	5	(Not registered.) 3	420	3	249	–	76	3	6	–	81	–	8	–				

CHIEF MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

Number of Causes.			Civil Causes how disposed of.			Criminal Causes how disposed of.																		Total Writs issued by Magistrates.					Remarks.
Total.	Of which were		Decree for Plaintiff.	Decree for Defendant.	Nonsuited.	Total Defendants.		Convicted and punished.		Discharged without Punishment.		Released on Security.		Deported.		Committed or bailed for Trial at the Petty Sessions and Supreme Court.		Committed to Prison pending Delivery to the Chinese Authorities according to Treaty.		Committed to Prison pending Delivery to the United States Consul according to Act of Parliament regulating such Cases.		Undecided.		Summonses.	Subpœnas.	Warrants.			
	Civil.	Criminal.																								Distress.	Arrests.	Search.	
						M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.							Under the head of "Causes how disposed of" are included all such causes as were brought before the Court for decision or investigation. Those which did not proceed beyond the issue of a summons or warrant, will be found under the head of "Total Writs issued."
1,195	63	1,132	45	16	2	1,653	81	538	27	771	47	68	3	30	–	211	3	4	–	9	–	–	–	963	274	58	33	3	

Civil Causes consisted of claims for debts or damages not exceeding 50 dollars, for police rates, and by seamen for wages, &c.

Among the Criminal Causes summarily decided were for—

Larceny	207	Keeping public gambling houses	5
Demanding property with menaces	2	False balances and weights	2
Relating to coin	4	Breaches of regulation for sale of spirituous liquors	4
Unlawful possession of property	68	Unlicensed retailing of opium	2
Malicious damage to ditto	25	Perjury	10
Assaults, and assaults and batteries	296	Desertion and refusal of duty by seamen :	
Vagrancy	89	In British vessels	38
Combination among workmen	1	In foreign vessels	33
Breach of prison	1		

(Signed) W. H. MITCHELL,
Acting Chief Magistrate.

LABUAN.

No. 41.

No. 41.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor SCOTT to the Right Hon. Sir JOHN S. PAKINGTON Bart.

Government Offices, Labuan,
March 30, 1853.
(Received July 30, 1853.)

(No. 7.)

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward the Blue Book of this colony for the past year, 1852.

The scale of the establishments having remained the same as during the previous year, the expenditure of the colony does not differ greatly from the former year.

The revenue has slightly increased, the increase being entirely due to the improved rental of the farm licences, which at each sale increases in amount. The royalty on coal, which may be considered as the principal item of revenue, has not exceeded that of the year 1851; this is attributable to the tardy progress made in the proper opening of the coal mines by the Eastern Archipelago Company.

The opinion which I formerly expressed in my report in relation to Borneo, as offering many valuable sources of trade, continues unchanged; but at present there is not a sufficient existing trade to render Labuan a position of importance to general commerce. Before this can be, the development of Borneo by European capital and enterprise is necessary; and I have still to regret the absence of any attempt of the Eastern Archipelago Company to accomplish this. I have inserted a statement of the trade which is carried on with vessels all sailing from Singapore. By this it will be perceived that the mass of the produce is collected at Bruni; but it is proper I should remark, that this trade is attributable to the protection afforded by Labuan to the native prahus by which the produce is collected. If the settlement of Labuan were abandoned, this trade, which is slowly increasing, would be destroyed by the piracy which would, as formerly, pervade the rivers and neighbouring seas whence this produce issues.

Under present circumstances the coal may be regarded as the chief commercial produce in present connexion with Labuan, and as the one on which its success as a settlement mainly depends; it is gratifying, therefore, for me to report that recent discoveries have added to the number of coal seams. One seam, the examination of which is not yet completed, has a thickness of about twenty feet, and will prove, it is believed, to be of excellent quality. This seam is not within the limits leased to the company. I look anxiously forward to the time when the rich coal deposits of Labuan shall be fully made available to the Singapore market, for with our establishments as now retrenched, the revenue which will be afforded by the royalty on this mineral will be more than sufficient to meet the civil expenditure of the Government.

Another year has passed, and there has been no return of the fever which prevailed so generally during the first year of the colony. The mortality of this year gives a greater per-centage than 1851, but it is not larger than may be at times expected. The general healthiness of Labuan may, therefore, be considered as fully proved.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. SCOTT,
Lieutenant Governor.

The Right Hon. Sir John S. Pakington, Bart.,
&c. &c. &c.

LABUAN.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS for the Year 1852.

IMPORTS.

	£	s.	d.
Beer	97	12	1
Brass	1,587	10	0
Building materials	62	18	4
Cottons	10,333	10	10
Crockery	352	1	8
Furniture	4	3	4
Hardware	95	16	8
Iron	253	2	6
Opium	812	10	0
Rice	1,018	15	0
Specie	5,020	18	4
Spirits	533	19	2
Sundries	3,426	11	3
Woollens	180	16	8
In small native prahus—			
Attaps	27	13	2
Beans	1	9	2
Bees' wax	32	11	3
Beetel nut	1	0	10
Birds' nests	619	15	10
Brass ware	148	9	2
Brass wire	177	8	4
Camphor	161	5	0
Canes	48	8	6
Cattle	383	6	8
Buffaloes	83	6	8
Goats	23	15	0
Horses	26	0	10
Pigs	72	18	4
Cere	4	4	7
Cloth, black	137	10	5
Cocoa nuts	216	0	5
Cotton	5	11	8
Dammar	0	12	6
Ducks	14	11	8
Fish	69	13	4
Fowls	98	0	0
Fruit	32	1	3
Gongs	405	18	0
Grey shirting	1,953	15	2
Guns, brass	13	12	11
Gutta	5	16	8
Hides	26	5	0
Iron	60	18	9
Kajangs	16	13	4
Mats	80	0	0
Oil	305	12	6
Paddy	118	4	4
Pearls	18	2	6
Pepper	225	0	0
Pumpkins	37	1	8
Rattans	0	15	2
Rice	986	5	10
Sago	171	2	6
Salt	3	17	6
Sugar	4	5	0
Sugar cane	57	19	2
Tobacco	259	18	11
Tortoiseshell	34	14	0
Trepang	0	5	4
Yams	18	6	8
Total imports in 1852	£30,970	11	4

EXPORTS.

	£	s.	d.
Bees' wax	542	10	0
Birds' nests	1,936	17	6
Camphor	1,558	19	2
Coal	5,448	0	0
Gutta	51	5	0
Hides	67	10	0
Pearls	1,679	11	8
Pepper	233	19	2
Sago	2,879	7	6
Sharks' fins	20	16	8
Specie	1,152	18	4
Sundries	399	7	6
Tortoiseshell	466	0	10
Trepang	127	1	8
Total exports in 1852	£16,564	5	0

With the exception of coal nearly the whole of the articles in this list were shipped at Brunè, in vessels bound to Singapore, calling at this port.

SHIPPING.

1,198 Ships and Prahus Inwards - - - Burden, 6,223 tons.
27 „ „ Outwards - - - „ 5,052 „

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

No. 42. (No. 2.) No. 42.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Rennie to the Right Honourable Sir John S. Pakington, Bart.

Government House, Stanley, Falkland Islands,
January 8, 1853.

Sir, (Received March 17, 1853.)

In transmitting the Blue Book of this colony for the year ending 31st December 1852, I have the honour to report a continuance of the same steady though not very rapid progress, which has prevailed in this small community during the last four years.

2. The resort of shipping to these islands for supplies and repairs, forming one of the chief sources of prosperity, it is gratifying for me to observe the progressive increase shown by the returns of this year just ended over that of the previous year.

In the year ending December 1851, 17,538 tons of shipping from England and foreign parts entered this harbour ; in the year ending December 1852, there were 22,024 tons, being an increase of 4,486 tons. This augmentation necessarily produces a demand for produce, labour, and stores of every description, affording remunerative profits to the storekeepers, and employment at good wages to the labouring classes, unskilled 3*s*. to 5*s*. per diem, and skilled 6*s*. to 10*s*. Provisions are abundant, and at reasonable prices.

3. The transference to the Falkland Islands Company of the large interests held by Mr. Lafone, and the commencement by that corporation of a more comprehensive system of operation, supported by a large capital, gives me very favourable hopes of benefit to the colony, and I trust to the shareholders.

4. It is, however, worthy of remark, that whilst a powerful company, invested with great privileges by Her Majesty's Government (as regards its property in land and cattle) has likewise established a considerable mercantile warehouse in the town of Stanley, the general business is going on so satisfactorily that all the original storekeepers are now adding to their premises and extending their dealings.

5. The master of a barque, the "Record," lately in the harbour, publicly notified that he would take passengers to the gold diggings in Australia at 10*l*. per head, and it gives me much pleasure to add, that not a person could be found in the colony to accept his proposition.

6. In the year 1849, I put up for sale twelve allotments of one acre each, of suburban land near the town, suitable for the working classes to build on or to cultivate as gardens, and the amount realized averaged 6*l*. per acre, being three times the usual Government price. A few weeks since, having been given to understand that other parties wished to have an opportunity of purchasing similar allotments, I selected eleven of the same extent, but not quite equal to the former in situation. The prices on this occasion reached 12*l*. per acre on the average, or six times the usual fixed sum, and twice that of 1849.

7. The grumbling and discontent manifested by a portion of the enrolled pensioners settled here has subsided since the notification to them by the Secretary-at-War that they were at liberty to return to England if they preferred to do so, nor has even one of them up to the present time availed himself of the permission.

8. Small, comparatively, as the instances are which I have the honour to communicate, I trust they may lead to a more just appreciation of the capabilities and utility of this colony, and of the favourable prospects which it affords to steady and industrious emigrants.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GEORGE RENNIE.

The Right Hon. Sir John S. Pakington, Bart.
&c. &c. &c.

THE

REPORTS

Made for the Year 1853 *to the Secretary of State having the Department of the Colonies; in continuation of the Reports annually made by the Governors of the British Colonies, with a view to exhibit generally*

THE PAST AND PRESENT STATE

OF

HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

TRANSMITTED WITH THE BLUE BOOKS
For the Year 1853.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty,
August 10, 1854, *and March* 1855.



LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1855.

SCHEDULE.

PART I.—NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES, 1853.

Place.	Name and Date.	SUBJECT.	Page.
1. CANADA - -	The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, December 18, 1854. (No. 64.)	Prosperous Condition of the Provincial Revenue — Comparative Statement of the Imports and Exports, 1852 and 1853— Tabular Statement of same, from the year 1847 to 1853 inclusive - -	1
		Revenue and Expenditure for same period.	
		Revenue from Canal Tolls, 1847 to 1853.	
		Ship Building—Statement of Ships built at Quebec, 1851 to 1854.	
		Emigration—Tabular Statement of Emigration, 1847 to 1854 inclusive—Observation on Schemes for Settlement of large Bodies of Irish Immigrants—Benefits resulting from Immigration by the St. Lawrence Route.	
		Statement of Number and Tonnage of Ships entered Inwards, Quebec, in each of the years 1846 to 1854, distinguishing British from Foreign Vessels.	
		Waste Lands—Opinion in favour of the acquisition of Land in small Lots by actual Settlers—Present Price of Land.	
		Statement of quantity of Public Land sold in Canada from 1847 to 1853 inclusive —Similar Statement as regards Clergy Lands sold under 3 & 4 Vict. c. 78.	
		Similar Statement as regards Grammar School Lands sold under 4 & 5 Vict. c. 19	
		Statement of Common School Lands sold under 12 Vict. c. 100.	
		Present Condition of Question regarding Seignorial Tenures.	
		Amount of the Assessed Value of Real and Personal Property in Upper Canada.	
		Railways—Tabular Statement of Railways open, or in progress of Construction— Capital Expended, &c.—Increase of Traffic, &c. — Information respecting the Great Trunk Railway—The Victoria Bridge, &c.	
		Discontinuance of the system of making Grants from the Public Treasury for Local Works.	
		Operations of the Montreal Telegraph Company.	
		Post Office—Tabular Statement of its condition.	
		State of Education in Canada—Establishment of Public School Libraries—Operations of the Council of Public Instruction —Question of Religious Instruction as connected with the Common School System—Information respecting the Normal Schools—Summary of Condition of Population of Upper Canada as respects Religious Belief—Total Number of Teachers employed in the Common Schools—Educational Condition of Upper Canada, and position of the Lower Province in respect of Education.	
		Condition and Prospects of the Aboriginal Tribes—Settlement of Questions arising out of Indian Claims to Territory—Indian Reserves—Discontinuance of Annual Presents—Statement showing the present Population of the several Indian Tribes— The Amount of their Funds and the Charges borne upon them.	

PART I.—NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES—*continued.*

Place.	Name and Date.	SUBJECT.	Page.
1. CANADA—*cont.*		Recent Reciprocity Treaty with United States—Information relative to the Fisheries, the Value of the Exports thereof from Canada, Prince Edward's Island, &c. —Opening of Navigation of St. Lawrence and the Canals—General Review of the Canadian and United States Trade — Shipping Interests—United States Bounties to Fishing Vessels. Governor's recent Tour to Western Section of the Province—Loyal Addresses received on the occasion. Military—Extent of Force maintained at charge of the British Treasury since 1847 —Remarks on the eventual assumption by the Province of the responsibility of self-defence. Observations on the system on which the Government of the Province has been administered—The position and influence of the Governor-General, &c.	
NOVA SCOTIA -	- - -	[The customary Annual Report for 1853 has not been received from Nova Scotia.]	
2. NEW BRUNSWICK.	Lieut.-Governor Sir E. W. Head, Sept. 5, 1854. (No. 12.)	Financial Condition of New Brunswick—Increase of Revenue—Comparative Statement of the Revenue of New Brunswick for the half-year ended 31st May 1853 and 1854.—Payment of Provincial Debt to the Bank of British North America—Repeal of the one per cent. Import Duty - - Savings Bank—Memorandum on the Arrangements connected with this Institution. Commercial Prospects—Effect of the recent Cholera Visitation—Benefits anticipated from the recent Reciprocity Treaty with the United States. Sanitary Measures—Necessity for improved Sanitary Measures, with reference to recent Cholera attack and apprehension of Small Pox.	33
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.	- - -	[The customary Annual Report for 1853 has not been received from Prince Edward Island.]	
3. NEWFOUNDLAND.	Governor Hamilton, May 12, 1854. (No. 96.)	General Observations on the Commercial Capabilities, and the Natural Features and Products of Newfoundland - - The Fisheries—Illicit Traffic in Bait. Imports and Exports—increased Value of Exports. Increasing Trade with Canada. Causes of Distress during the past Winter—Potato Disease. Electric Telegraph with Continent of America —immediate and prospective Advantages of the resumption of the project. Land—Character of the Interior—Agricultural Capabilities, &c.	36
4. BERMUDA -	Acting Governor Lieut.-Col. Williams, June 15th, 1854.	State of Revenue and Expenditure—Favourable Indications of future Prosperity -	38

SCHEDULE. v

PART II.—WEST INDIES.

Place.	Name and Date.	SUBJECT.	Page.
5. JAMAICA -	Governor Sir H. Barkly, May 30th, 1854. (No. 70.)	Remarks on the Island Revenue and Expenditure—Great decrease in the Revenue —Defective Mode of rendering Accounts—Collection of Customs Tonnage—Parochial Expenditure - - - - -	40
		Military Expenditure—Militia.	
		Public Works—Legislature—Civil Establishment.	
		Education—Legislative provision for the promotion of Education—Want of Masters —Native Teachers.	
		Imports and Exports—Diminution in Export of Sugar—Reduction in Value of Imports and Exports.	
		Future prospects of Sugar Cultivation—Rise in price of Rum.	
		Demand for Labour—Return of Coolies to the East Indies—Emigration of Labourers to Panama.	
		Criminal Statistics and Gaols—Increase of Crime of an immoral and degrading character.	
		Prospect of an Improvement in the state of affairs.	
6. HONDURAS -	Governor Sir H. Barkly, May 25, 1854. (No. 17.)	Financial position of Honduras—Taxes and Duties— Alteration of Import Duties—Abolition of Fees on Marriages—Report on the Revenue and Expenditure—Explanation of apparent excess of Expenditure —Payment of Customs Duties by Credit Papers - - - - -	43
		Public Works.	
		Legislation—The New Constitution of Honduras — New Legislative Assembly — Revenue Acts—Extradition of Criminals.	
		Civil Establishment—Stipend of Minister of Free Scotch Church.	
		Decrease in Imports and Exports.	
		State of Education—Police and Gaols.	
BAY ISLANDS -	- - -	[The usual Annual Report for 1853 has not been received for Bay Islands.]	
7. BAHAMAS -	Lieut. Governor Nisbett, March 29, 1854. (No. 24.)	Health of the Colony—Births, Deaths, &c.—Death of Governor Gregory - -	46
		Revenue and Expenditure—Colonial Debt—State of the Crown Funds.	
		Salt Ponds—Result of Annual Working of the Salt Ponds—Amount of Annual Production, and Revenue produced therefrom —Production of Salt at Lake Gambier, San Salvador.	
		Public Works—Completion of Inagua Canal	
		Extent of Exports of Fruit, Sponge, &c.	
		Shipping—Number of Vessels belonging to the Colony—Extent of Ship Building—Amount of Tonnage Inward and Outward	
		Total Value of Imports and Exports.	
		Legislation.	
		Education—Information relative to the Progress of Establishing Schools, the Collection of School Fees, Contributions in aid from the Legislature, &c.	
		Lighthouses — Condition of the existing Bahama Lighthouses, and steps in progress for additional erections—Want of Light at Castle Island—List of Vessels Wrecked—Information relative to Hurricanes, &c.	

PART II.—WEST INDIES—*continued.*

Place.	Name and Date.	SUBJECT.	Page.
7. BAHAMAS—*cont.*		Agriculture—Number of Grants of Crown Land—Extent of Fruit Cultivation—Experiments with the leaves of the Pine—Distribution of "Argan" Seeds—A composition useful for Submarine Paint obtained from the Aloe. Operations of the Nassau bank. Public Institutions—Progress of the Bahamas Library and Museum—Post Office. Barometrical observations.	
TURKS ISLANDS -	- - - -	[The usual Annual Report for 1853 not received from Turks Islands.]	
8. TRINIDAD -	Governor Lord Harris, January 23, 1854. (No. 10.)	Financial State of Trinidad—No diminution of Revenue—Great increase under the head of Customs—Expenditure on account of fixed establishment—Conveyance of Mails—Interest, &c. - - - - - Public Works—Completion of Royal Gaol—Waterworks at Port of Spain—Repair of Roads, &c. Education—Favourable account of progress of system of Education lately established. Immigration—Report relative to the Chinese lately introduced—Recent departure of Coolies with extensive amount of Savings—Benefit derived from Immigration—Extent of Debt incurred in its promotion.	53
9. BRITISH GUIANA.	Governor Wodehouse, July 23, 1854. (No. 41.)	Financial Condition of British Guiana—Statement of Revenue and Expenditure—Future prospects—Municipal Expenditure—Military Expenditure - - - Recent arrangement relative to Import Duties Legislation, with reference to Immigration—Sanitary arrangements—the condition of the Peasantry, Roads, Bridges, &c. Immigration—Relative Mortality amongst the different classes of Immigrants—Progress of Population. Education—Arrangements with reference to the Education Bill—Operations of the Queen's College, Grammar School, and Orphan Asylum. Crime—Returns exhibiting the state of the Community in regard to Crime. Imports and Exports—Information respecting relative Increase and Decrease—Diminution in Shipment of Sugar. Causes of falling off of Crop of 1853—Improved prospects for the present year. Tabular Statements enclosed in above Reports :— Items of Revenue and Expenditure. Comparative Statements of Import and Export Duties 1852 and 1853. Comparative Statement of Articles imported during 1852 and 1853, of the Duties received thereon, with the increased rate of Duty as levied on 1st July, 1853. Statements relative to Expenditure—"Local" and "Military Expenditure by Great Britain." Immigration—Arrivals and Departures, 1853 Mortality—Return of all Interments in city of George Town, 1853. Criminal Statistics—Return of Business of Stipendiary Magistrates, and Amount of Fines and Costs received by them.	55

PART II.—WEST INDIES—*continued.*

Date.	Name and Place.	SUBJECT.	Page.
9. BRITISH GUANA —*continued.*		Cases disposed of by Police Magistrate of George Town. Return of Convicts at Penal Settlement and Prisoners in Gaol. Statement of Persons committed for Trial, 1853. Prisoners in George Town Gaol for each Month of 1853. Imports and Exports—Sterling Value, 1853. Shipping—Tonnage—Inwards and Outwards, 1853.	
10. BARBADOS -	Governor-General Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke. March 20, 1854. (No. 15.)	Finances of the Colony—Operation of the present Scale of Duties—Expense of local Establishments - - - -	67
		Remarks on the System in force of local Administration in relation to the Control and Management of the Finances—proposed Appointment of a separate Executive Council in the smaller Islands.	
		Suggestions for the Adoption of a consolidated System of Government for the Windward Islands—Convention of general Legislature at Barbados, &c.—the Qualification for Members and Electors—the Establishment of Circuit Courts—Formation of Militia—Execution of Public Works—Application of local Rates, &c.	
		Suggestions also on the Levy of Duties—the Assimilation of Laws and Municipal Institutions.	
		Observations on the former System of general Legislation for the Leeward Islands, and the Causes which led to its Decline.	
		Public Works—Proposed Construction of a Harbour of Refuge—Necessity for the creation of a Loan Fund for the Execution of Public Works.	
		Education—Necessity for a greater Encouragement to Education.	
		Tabular Statements enclosed in the above Report :— Abstract Returns of Revenue and Expenditure, 1853, under various Heads. Tabular Returns of Population—Land—Coins and Currency—Churches and Schools—Shipping—Criminal Statistics, &c. Abstract Returns of Imports and Exports, 1853—Value in Stirling. Schedule of Population and proposed Representation by the several Colonies in the General Council and Assembly Extracts from Council Minutes, Antigua, and various Despatches, having reference to a proposed Central Legislature for the general Government of the Leeward Islands. Returns of Councils and Assemblies of Executive Committees and Courts of Justice in the Windward Islands.	
11. BARBADOES -	Governor-General Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke. Sept. 27, 1854. (No. 67.)	Education—Abstract of Return made by the Inspector of Parochial Schools for the half year ending the 31st March 1853 - - - -	81

PART II.—WEST INDIES.—*continued.*

Place.	Name and Date.	SUBJECT.	Page
12. GRENADA -	Governor-General Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke, May 16, 1854. (No. 21.)	Review of the present financial condition of Grenada—Its several sources of Revenue and heads of Expenditure - -	83
		Local Revenues—Necessity for local Municipal Organization.	
		Public Works—Construction of Bridge over the St. John — Management of Public Highways—Necessity for appointment of a properly qualified Surveyer of Works and Superintendents—Suggested introduction of principle of Statute Labour.	
		Legislation—Acts recently passed.	
		Immigration—Remarks on the conduct of Immigration by private Agencies.	
		Council and Assembly—Recent Bill for regulating Election Proceedings—Observations and suggestions on the Legislative System of Grenada—Return of Elections of Members to Assembly.	
		Population.	
		Relief of the Poor—Existing Institutions—Medical Aid, &c.	
		Education—Proportion of Annual Grants—Schools receiving Aid — Proportion of Scholars—Obstacles in the way of Education—Means of improving the quality of the Education now afforded—Establishment of a Board of Education.	
		Imports and Exports—Falling off in the Imports and Exports of the past year—Details of previous years—Tonnage, inwards and outwards.	
		Agriculture—Report from the Grenada Agricultural Society—Relations between the Planter and Labourer.	
		Gaols and Prisoners.	
		Statistical Returns accompanying the above Report :—	
		Tabular Return of Revenue and Expenditure under different heads, years 1851 to 1853.	
		Tabular Return of Population, Land, Coins and Currency, Churches and Schools.	
		Tabular Returns of Imports and Exports, Shipping—Return of Crimes and Offences.	
		Alphabetical Return of Imports—Quantity—Value in sterling—Rate of Duty, &c., 1853.	
		Return of Elections of Members to Assembly.	
		Return of Schools, 1853.	
		Report from the Grenada Agricultural Society.	
		Statement of Produce made in Grenada from 1828 to 1853.	
13. TOBAGO -	Governor-General Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke, June 14, 1854. (No. 27.)	Report on the State and Prospects of Tobago —Unsatisfactory condition of the Finances —Remarks on the working of the present system of Legislation - - -	112
		Revenue and Expenditure.	
		Public Debt.	
		Public Works.	
		Education.	
		Population.	
		Statistical Returns accompanying the above Report :—	
		Tabular Returns of Revenue and Expenditure under different heads, years 1851 to 1853.	

PART II.—WEST INDIES AND MAURITIUS—*continued.*

Place.	Name and Date.	SUBJECT.	Page.
TOBAGO—*cont.* -		Statistical Returns—*continued.* Tabular Return of Population, Land, Coins, and Currency, Churches and Schools. Tabular Returns of Imports and Exports, Shipping, &c. Returns relative to Voters.	
14. ST. VINCENT -	Governor General Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke, July 25, 1854. (No. 45.)	Report on the progress of St. Vincent—Adoption of improved principles of Finance and Government—Establishment of a small permanent Police Force—Requirements in respect of Police - -	119
		Improvement in the Administration of Justice—Enactment of various important Acts	
		Legislation—Appointment of a Representative of the Executive in the Assembly—Financial Measures for raising the fixed Revenue of the Colony—Rum Duty—Act relative to the Payment of Public Accounts—Remarks relative to Debts Contracted.	
		Revenue—List of various items—Decrease of Duties on Imports—Anticipated Revenue and Liabilities—Expenses for Education, Repair of Roads, &c., should be provided from Parochial Rates.	
		Benefit anticipated from the introduction of a system of direct local Taxation.	
		Absenteeism—Great want of a Resident Proprietary Body.	
		Necessity for an Act to facilitate the Sale and Conveyance of Encumbered Properties	
		Amount of Produce raised—Tabular Return from 1851 to 1853.	
		Statistical Returns accompanying the above Report :— Tabular Return of Revenue and Exditure under different heads, years 1851, 1852, 1853. Tabular Return of Population, Land, Coins and Currency, Churches and Schools. Tabular Return of Imports, Exports, and Shipping. Tabular Return of Crimes and Offences Report of Committee of St. Vincent Church Society. Correspondence on the foregoing topics between the Governor General and the Lieutenant Governor.	
15 & 16. ST. LUCIA	Governor General Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke. June 29, 1854. (No. 21.) July 7, 1854. (No. 23.)	Report on the Condition and Prospects of St. Lucia - - - - -	128 140
		Taxes and Duties—Fees—Details of Revenue and Expenditure—Collection of Rum Duty	
		Local Revenues—Corporation of the Town of Castries.	
		Military Expenditure.	
		Public Works—Legislation—Education.	
		Agriculture.	
		General Observations.	
		Statistical Returns accompanying the above Report :— Tabular Return of Revenue and Expenditure, under different heads, years 1851, 1852, and 1853. Tabular Return of Population, Land, Coins and Currency, Churches and Schools. Tabular Return of Imports and Exports, and Shipping Tabular Return of Criminal and other Prisoners.	

PART II.—WEST INDIES—*continued.*

Place.	Name and Date.	SUBJECT.	Page
ST. LUCIA—*cont.* -		Report of Inspector of Prisons. Rules and Regulations for the Royal Gaol at St. Lucia. Correspondence with Governor General on the Treatment of Lunatics, the Working of Criminals, &c.	
17. ANTIGUA -	Governor General MacIntosh, May 1st, 1854. (No. 32.)	General Report relative to Antigua—Revenue and Expenditure contrasted with that of preceding Year—Local Revenues—Agriculture, Exports, &c.—Military Expenditure—Public Debt—Public Works—Legislation—System of Poor Relief—Congregation of Labouring Population in Towns—Education—Criminal Statistics—Gaols, &c. Evils arising from the Absence of the Proprietary Body. Observations with reference to future Prospects - - - -	142
18. MONTSERRAT	Governor General MacIntosh, 1st May, 1854. (No. 33.)	General Report relative to Montserrat—Improvement in Revenue—Legislation—Improved Condition of the Population—Education—Increase in Imports and Exports—Agriculture—General Remarks -	144
19. ST. KITTS -	Governor General MacIntosh, May 20th, 1854. (No. 50.)	General Report relative to St. Kitts—Partial Increase of Revenue and Decrease of Expenditure—Public Works—Legislation—Medical Care of Infant Children of the Labouring Population—Sanitary Measures—Education—Imports and Exports—Agriculture—Crime - - - -	145
20. NEVIS - -	Governor General MacIntosh, 1st May, 1854. (No. 45.)	General Report relative to Nevis—Amount of Public Debt—Increase of Exports—Legislation — Schools — Gaols — Public Works—Deaths from Cholera, &c. - -	148
21. VIRGIN ISLANDS.	Governor General MacIntosh, 7th Aug. 1854. (No. 72.)	General Report relative to Virgin Islands—Delay in forwarding same—Revenue and Expenditure compared with 1852—Public Debt—Alteration of Import Duties—Want of Services of Clergy—The Planting Interest suffering from the Effects of recent Riots—Want of Labour—Bad Effects of the Sharing System, &c. - -	149
22. DOMINICA -	Governor General MacIntosh, 17th May, 1854, (No. 16.)	General Report relative to Dominica—Revenue, reduction of Expenditure—Imports and Exports—Legislation—Necessity for reconstruction of the Constituencies of the smaller West India Islands—Education—Diminution of Crime—Results of Alteration in the Commission of the Peace—Settlement of the "Three Chains" Question—General Remarks - - -	151
23. MAURITIUS -	Major-General Sutherland, 22nd July 1854, (No. 61.)	General Report relative to Mauritius—Satisfactory State of Revenue and Expenditure—Increased Value of Imports and Exports—Shipping, Relative Proportions of British and Foreign Tonnage—Population—Births, Deaths, &c. - - -	154
		Ecclesiastical—Recent Arrangement respecting Chaplains—Proposed Appointment of a Bishop—Third Report of the Mauritius Church Association—Religious Arrangements for the Seychelles.	
		Education—Progress of the Royal College—Report of Superintendent of Government Schools—Minute by Governor Higginson on the Extension of Education—Apathy of Labouring Population in respect of Education of their Children	

PART II.—WEST INDIES AND MAURITIUS—*continued.*

Place.	Name and Date.	SUBJECT.	Page.
23. MAURITIUS—*continued.*		Eleventh Report of Education Committee. Legislation—Review of the several Ordinances passed during the year. Grants of Land and Public Works—Arrangements for Maintenance of Roads. Gaols, Prisoners, and Crime. Progress of Agriculture and Manufacture. Immigration—Review of the Coolie Immigration of 1853—Observation on the System of Back Passages. General Remarks on future Prospects—the Progress of Cultivation—Crops—Prices of Production—Increase of Trade with the Australian Colonies, &c.	

PART III.—AFRICAN SETTLEMENTS AND ST. HELENA.

24. SIERRA LEONE	Governor Kennedy, July 7, 1854. (No. 108.)	General Report respecting Sierra Leone, having reference to the Taxes and Duties levied—Revenue and Expenditure—Imports and Exports—Public Works—Legislation—Council and Assembly—Civil Establishment—Population—Ecclesiastical—Education—Agriculture—Crime—Future Prospects, &c. - - - - - -	176
25. GAMBIA - -	Governor O'Connor, May 29, 1854. (No. 120.)	General Report respecting the Gambia—Revenue—Comparative Statements 1853-4, and Causes of its Decrease - - - -	179
		Exports—Failure of Crop of Ground Nuts. Public Works—Progress of Public Hospital—Bridge over Mendingo Ford—Public Market, &c. Satisfactory State of the Combo District. Benefits arising from the Services of the Colonial Steamer "Dover"—Interviews with Native Chiefs, &c. Satisfactory Progress of the Settlements in the River Gambia.	
26. ST. HELENA -	Governor Browne, February 20, 1854. (No 10.)	State of the Revenue of St. Helena—Increased Receipts from Wharfage Dues—Recent changes in Customs considered advantageous - - - - - -	181
		Shipping—Increase in Number of Ships touching at the Island. Masters of Ships avail themselves more generally of the Hospital. Public Works—Gaol—Water Supply to Rupert's Valley—Improvement of Roads and Streets. Agriculture—Failure of Potato Crops—Introduction of Flax.	
27 GOLD COAST -	Governor Hill, April 8, 1854. (No. 17.)	General Report on the Gold Coast Settlements - - - - - -	182
		Population estimated at 300,000—Collection of Poll Tax. Agriculture—Experiments in Cotton Cultivation frustrated by the indolent habits of the Natives. Climate—Prevalence of Fever and Dysentery Education—Report on subject of Schools. Jurisdiction—Good effect of appointment of Additional Magistrates.	

PART III.—AFRICAN SETTLEMENTS AND ST. HELENA—*continued.*

Place.	Name and Date.	SUBJECT.	Page.
27. GOLD COAST —*continued.*		Gaols and Prisons—Improved Arrangements Imports and Exports—Decrease therein—Comparative Amounts for 1852 and 1853 - Revenue and Expenditure. General Observations, comprising a Review of the Circumstances connected with the Ashantee Invasion of the Assin Territory in 1853. Report by the Rev. Mr. Freeman on the Beulah Model Plantation, and the Cultivation thereat of Coffee, Cinnamon, the Mango, and the Vine.	
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.	- - -	The customary Annual Report for 1853 has not been received from the Cape of Good Hope.	
28. NATAL - -	Lieutenant-Governor Pine, July 18, 1854. (No. 43.)	General Description of the Country of Natal—Its Geological Formation, Minerals, Soil, &c. - - - - -	186
		Form of Government. Taxes and Duties—Tariff of Customs Duties,—Spirit and other Licences—Native Hut Tax,&c.—Local or Municipal Taxes—Establishment of Local Councils for Management of Affairs of Rural Districts, and levying Assessments for local purposes - Revenue and Expenditure Revenue—View of its progress—Sources from whence derived Statement of Colonial Revenue from the year 1846 to 1853 inclusive Statement of Quit Rents and Stamp Duties for same period. Statement of Native Hut Tax from 1849 to 1854. Expenditure—Return of Expenditure from the Establishment of the Civil Government in 1846 to 1853 inclusive—The various causes of increased Expenditure, specified. Liquidation of the Colonial Debt. Imports and Exports. Returns of Annual Value of Imports and Exports from 1846 to 1853 inclusive. Trade. A considerable direct Trade opened with the United Kingdom, and a Trade of some value carried on with the Mauritius; a prospect also of a Provision Trade between Natal and Port Philip. Public Works. Description of the Government Buildings. (List of Offices rented.) Light House, &c. Progress of Roads, Ferries, &c. Measures for Improvement of Streets in Towns. Description of the Harbour of Natal, and the Works in progress for its improvement — Mr. Milne's Letters respecting the Harbour Works. Counties and Towns—Municipal Organization. Municipal Government—Present system in force—Extended Municipal Organization considered the best means of promoting internal prosperity. Administration of Justice and Legislation—List of Ordinances passed from 1845 to the present time on this subject. Description of the several Courts for the Administration of Justice.	

PART III.—AFRICAN SETTLEMENTS AND ST. HELENA—*continued.*

Place.	Name and Date.	SUBJECT.	Page.
28. **NATAL**—*cont.*		Native Laws in force. Return of Number of Cases, Civil and Criminal, disposed of by the District Court from 1846 to 1853 inclusive. Post Office—System of Mails—Postal Rates—Employment of Natives as Letter Carriers—Return of Postage Revenue collected from 1850 to 1853 inclusive—Establishment of Money Order System—Post Office Statistics. Population—Tabular Statement—Description of the Native Population. Immigration—Statement of Arrivals, 1849 to 1852—Re-emigration to Australia—Emigrants introduced by Mr. Byrne and Dr. Boast. Education—Schools Established—Government Assistance—Educational Commission—Scientific Institutions—Newspapers published. Ecclesiastical Return—Information relative to Number of the Clergy—their Salaries—Church Building, &c. of the various Congregations of the Church of England, Dutch Reformed, and Presbyterian Churches, Wesleyans, Independents, American Missions, &c. Tabular Statement of the Total Number of Persons, European and Natives, attending Public Worship. Climate—Weather Tables furnished by Dr. Sutherland. Diseases. Agriculture— Description of the Soil—Irrigation—Capabilities of Production—Agricultural progress of the British and Dutch Settlers—Extent of Land in Cultivation—Establishment of Agricultural and Horticultural Societies—Production of Silk. Amount of Live Stock—Encouragement of Horse Breeding—Annual Races, &c. Want of Agricultural Labourers—Prospect of Assistance of Native Labourers. Native Cultivation. Vegetable Productions. Description of the Flowers—Fruits—Grasses—Ferns—Barks—Gums—Vegetables, &c., both indigenous and introduced. Wages and Prices. Land. Quantity of Land in the District—Extent of Land Grants. Return of Disposal of Lands—Land occupied as Native Locations. Table of Land Sales, Years 1846 and 1853 Table of Mortgages on Land, 1846 to 1853 - Weights and Measures—Coins and Exchanges—Banks, &c. Trades and Manufactures. Fisheries. Mines and Minerals. Dr. Sutherland's Memoir on the Mineral Formation of Natal. Copper—Brief Description of the Geology Description of the Coal—Iron—Copper—Lime—Salt Pits, &c. Mineral Waters, Lime, Soil of Natal, } Dr. Sutherland's Papers on	

PART IV.—AUSTRALIAN COLONIES AND NEW ZEALAND

Place.	Name and Date.	SUBJECT.	Page.
29. NEW SOUTH WALES.	Governor-General Sir C. A. Fitz Roy, July 29, 1854. (No. 99.)	General Report relative to New South Wales - - - - - -	234
		Revenue—Taxes, Duties, &c.—Fees of Office—Gold and Territorial Revenue and Local Revenues.	
		Expenditure—Commissariat Chest—Convict Expenditure.	
		Military Works—Legislation—Councils—Civil Establishment.	
		Pensions—Consuls—Population—Ecclesiastical—Education.	
		Exchange—Monies, &c.—Treasury Bills—Local and Bank Bills.	
		Imports and Exports.	
		Agriculture — Manufactures — Mines and Fisheries.	
		Grant and Sales of Land.	
		Gaols and Prisoners—Miscellaneous.	
30. VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.	Lieut.-Goveror Sir Wm. Denison, October 3, 1853. (No. 210.)	General Report for the year 1852 - -	240
		Revenue Amounts collected in 1851 and 1852—Great Increase in Customs Receipts—Increased Consumption of Spirits, Tobacco, &c. by the Labouring Population, and corresponding Increase of Intemperate Habits—Increase of Post Office Revenue—Diminution of Fees and Road Tolls, &c.	
		Expenditure—Great Increase in the year 1852, under head of Police, &c. in Amount charged for Military and Convict Services	
		Effect of recent Gold Discoveries on Value of Produce—Increased Salaries necessary.	
		Progress of Public Works.	
		Population.	
		Education—Diminution in the Number of Schools.	
		Returns of Amount of Coin and Paper in circulation, and Current Rates of Interest.	
		Returns of Imports and Exports, showing a great Extension of Colonial Trade.	
		Returns of Shipping—Increase of Tonnage both inwards and outwards—Increased Inter-Colonial Traffic—Increased Trade with the United States, &c.	
		Agricultural Returns—Falling off in Extent of Land in Cultivation, and Amount of Produce raised—Diminished Supply of Labour—Additional Steam Mills established.	
		Fresh Coal Mines opened up, &c.	
31.	Lieut.-Governor Sir Wm. Davison, July 12, 1854. (No. 114.)	General Report for the year 1853—Comparative Statement of Revenue—Increase in Customs Receipts—Increased Consumption of Spirits and General Prevalence of Drunkenness - - - - - -	244
		Comparative Statement of Expenditure—Effect of the High Prices of Labour and the Necessaries of Life.	
		Progress of Public Works.	
		Population—Diminution of Male Population—Estimate of present Numbers, &c.	
		Education—Falling off in the Number of Schools and Attendance of Scholars.	
		Import and Export Trade greatly increased—Annual Value of Imports and Exports—Important Trade in Timber—Supply of the Victoria Markets, &c.—Falling off in Agricultural Produce—Exports of Flour, &c.	
		Fisheries—Increase in Number of Vessels employed in the Whale Fisheries.	

PART IV.—AUSTRALIAN COLONIES AND NEW ZEALAND.

Place.	Name and Date.	SUBJECT.	Page.
32. SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	Lieut.-Governor Sir H. E. F. Young, March 30, 1854. (No. 34.)	General Report for the Year 1853—Estimated Population—Crime—Pauperism—Hospital—Climate - - - - -	248
		Report on the State and Conduct of the Aborigines.	
		Agriculture—Extent of Land in Cultivation—Extent and Prices of Produce.	
		Exports, Imports, and Tonnage.	
		Revenue and Expenditure.	
		Public Works.	
		Land Sales and Surveys—Pastoral Interests—Navigation and Commerce of the River Murray.	
		Religion and Education—Report of Inspector of Schools.	
		Post Office—Immigration—Legislation—Recent Organization of District Councils—Valuation of Property in the several Districts and the City of Adelaide.	
		Control and Management of Port Adelaide, and the Works in Progress there.	
		Legislation—List of Acts passed in 1853—Recent Constitutional Acts.	
		Immigration—General Remarks on the Supply of Labour and the Progress of Public Works.	
		Surveyor General's Report for 1853—Return of Land Sales for 1853.	
		Report from the Central Board of Education.	
33. WESTERN AUSTRALIA.	Governor Fitzgerald, June 23, 1854. (No. 63.)	General Report relative to Western Australia	
		Revenue and Expenditure—Increased Revenue—Observations on various Items of Increase and Decrease - - - ..	273
		Public Works—Progress of Buildings and Roads.	
		Legislation.	
		Population—Return of Population.	
		Religion and Education — Number of Churches and Chapels, and Stipends of Ministers—Report on the various Schools, &c.	
		Exchanges and Monies.	
		Imports and Exports—Increase of Colonial Exports of Lead, Wool, Timber, Whalebone, and Oil.	
		Shipping—Tonnage Returns.	
		Agriculture—Extent of Land in Cultivation—Stock—Wages of Labour.	
		Manufactures, Mines, and Fisheries—Gradual Development of the rich Mineral Districts north of Champion Bay.	
		Gaols, Prisoners, and Crime.	
		General Remarks on the Progress and Prosperity of the Colony—and the Results of the recent Introduction of Convicts.	
VICTORIA - -	- - -	[The customary Report for 1853 has not been received from Victoria.]	
34. NEW ZEALAND	Acting Governor Wynyard. April 29, 1854. (No. 31.)	Forwarding the Blue Book for the Province of New Ulster for the Year 1852.	279
		Progress of Negotiations for the Purchase of Lands from the Natives.	
		Acquisition of Property by the Natives—Continued friendly Disposition of the Natives.	
		Agricultural Progress.	
		Intercommunication by Steamers, &c.	

PART V.—EASTERN COLONIES.

Place.	Name and Date.	SUBJECT.	Page.
35. CEYLON - -	Governor Anderson, May 6, 1854. (No. 79.)	General Report relative to Ceylon - -	282
		Comparative Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for 1852 and 1853—Statement of Cash in hand in the Treasury and the several Cutcheries of the Island.	
		Roads—Report relative to Road Expenditure.	
		Public Works.	
		Imports and Exports—Comparative Returns for 1852 and 1853.	
		Legislation—Success of Measure for extending the Jurisdiction of the Court of Request—Proposed Ordinance for establishing the Town of Colombo into a Municipality.	
		Education—12th Report of the Central School Commission.	
		Success of new System of Examination of younger Civil Servants in the Native Language—Return of Government Schools throughout Ceylon.	
		Ecclesiastical.	
		Health—Prevalence of Small Pox—Progress of Vaccination—Proceedings of several Boards of Health lately constituted—Progress of Cholera.	
		General Remarks on the Character of the Native Population—Present state of the Buddhist Question — Memorials on the subject.	
		Pearl Fishery—Report of the Master Attendant at Colombo, on his late Inspection of the Pearl Bank.	
		Reported Discovery of Gold Workings.	
		Improvement in the general prospects of the Colony—Increase in Coffee Cultivation—Trade established in Cocoa Nut Oil, and also in Cocoa Nut Fibre.	
36. HONG KONG -	Governor Sir G. Bonham, April 7, 1854. (No. 33.)	General Report on the State of Hong Kong	
		Revenue and Expenditure—Comparative Returns for 1852 and 1853 - - -	318
		Military Expenditure.	
		Public Works—Reports of Surveyor General	
		Legislation.	
		Population Returns—Census of Hong Kong, 31st December 1853—Climate—Rate of Mortality, &c.	
		Education—Report of Education Committee—Progress of Native Schools.	
		Trade—Increase in Tonnage of Vessels arrived—comparative Returns of Imports and Exports—Trade with California, &c.	
		Crown Lands—Abstract of Rent Roll, 1853	
		Police—Return of Felony Cases.	
		General Observations—Statistical Returns showing the rise and progress of Hong Kong since 1838.	
37. LABUAN - -	Lieutenant-Governor Scott, March 27, 1854. (No. 5.)	General Report on the state of Labuan -	
		Increase of Revenue and Reduction of Expenditure.	
		Operations of the Eastern Archipelego Company—Coal Mines.	
		State of Health of the Colony.	
38. FALKLAND ISLANDS.	Governor Rennie, Feb. 6, 1854. (No. 7.)	General Report on the State of the Falkland Islands - - - - - -	335
		Increase of Exports, of Revenue, and of Population.	
		Augmentation of Shipping visiting the Island.	
		Great Demand for Labour.	

PART VI.—MEDITERRANEAN POSSESSIONS.

Place.	Name and Date.	SUBJECT.	Page.
39. GIBRALTAR -	Lieutenant-General Sir R. Gardiner, March 6, 1854. (No. 40.)	Report relative to Gibraltar—Increase of Revenue as compared with 1852—Increase of Receipt of Duties, Port Department, attributed to the freedom of the Port from Quarantine - - - - - -	338
		Increase of Expenditure accounted for.	
		Decreased Importation of Tobacco.	
40. MALTA - -	Governor Sir Wm. Reid, July 3, 1854. (No. 44.)	Report relative to Malta—Gradual relaxation of the Quarantine System - -	338
		Auditor General's Statement on the Revenue, Expenditure, and Financial Condition of Malta.	
		Comparative Statement of the estimated Revenue and Expenditure of Malta for the year 1853, with the Revenue received in that year.	
41. IONIAN ISLANDS.	Lord High Commissioner Sir H. G. Ward, May 25, 1854. (No. 76.)	General Report relative to the Ionian Islands	343
		Remarks on causes of Increase or Decrease in the general Revenue—Comparative Statement of Municipal Revenues and Expenditure.	
		Progress of Military, Judicial, and Ecclesiastical Establishments.	
		State of Education—Improved state of Agriculture—Population, &c.	

REPORTS

EXHIBITING

THE PAST AND PRESENT STATE OF HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

PART I.

NORTH AMERICA.

CANADA.

No. 1.

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine to the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart.

(No. 64.)

Government House, Quebec,
December 18, 1854.

Sir, (Received January 11, 1855.)

I have the honour to transmit herewith the Blue Book for 1853, together with the public accounts and tables of the trade and navigation of the province for the same year. Evidences of progressive prosperity not less striking than those to which I called attention in my Despatches No. 116 of the 22d December 1852, and No. 58 of the 16th August 1853, which accompanied the Blue Books for 1851 and 1852 respectively, are furnished in these documents.

2. The value of imports into the province for 1853 is stated at 6,571,527*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* for 1852, at 4,168,457*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.* And the duties on goods entered for consumption in 1853 at 845,487*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.* in 1852 at 607,613*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.* As a further proof that this progress is continuous, I may mention that the imports for the half year ending 5th July 1854, are valued at 3,836,245*l* 6*s.* 10*d.*, and the duties of customs collected during the same period at 464,935*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* while the imports for the corresponding half year in 1853 were 2,811,970*l.* 10*s* 1*d.*, and the duties 367,128*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*

3. The exports for 1853 are valued at 4,890,678*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.*; for 1852 at 3,145,398*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* On each of the following heads under which they are classed in these returns, produce of the mine, produce of the sea, produce of the forest, animals and their produce, vegetable food, and other agricultural products, there is an increase over the year preceding. The mineral exports of the province are quoted at the low amount of 22,466*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*, but it is probable that ere many years have passed, there will be a considerable increase on this head.

4. The financial state of the province seemed to me to justify the insertion of the following paragraph in the speech delivered from the throne, at the commencement of the present session of the Provincial Parliament:

"You may probably be of opinion that the prosperous condition of the revenue "affords an opportunity, of which Parliament may properly avail itself, to revise "the existing tariff, with a view to the removal of such duties as affect raw "materials employed in ship building and other branches of manufacture "within the province, and to the reduction of others, to which articles entering "largely into the consumption of the people are now subject."

CANADA.

Resolutions in the spirit of the above recommendation, and substituting, to a certain extent, specific for ad valorem duties, have passed the Legislative Assembly. That measures of this description should be practicable, at a time when the nation of which this colony forms a part is engaged in war with one of the greatest empires of the earth, and that the external commerce of the province should be hampered at such a crisis, neither by war freights nor war insurances, are striking proofs both of the power of England, and of the liberality of her colonial policy.

5. As this is probably the last report on the affairs of Canada which I shall have the honour of submitting, I avail myself of the opportunity to append some statistics taken from official sources supplementary to those which accompanied the Despatches to which I have already referred, and illustrative of the advance which the province has been making during the past few years. Such a review is the more appropriate at this time, as the adoption of reciprocal freedom of trade in natural products with the United States, may be held to inaugurate a new era in the commercial history of Canada, and to close the period during which the province has been exposed in the British markets to the competition of the United States, without being admitted on equal terms to those of the latter country. This period of transition from a system of partial protection to one of entire freedom of trade has coincided with the term of my administration of the Government, and it has been a most interesting and instructive lesson to observe the great progress in material prosperity, and the remarkable development of the principle of self-reliance, which has taken place in the province under circumstances which by many were deemed discouraging.

6. Value of Imports and Exports in each year, from 1847 to 1853, both inclusive.

Year.	Imports.			Exports.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1847	2,966,870	15	0	2,203,054	3	8
1848	2,629,584	17	11	2,302,830	17	6
1849	2,468,130	6	9	2,193,078	0	3
1850	3,489,466	3	5	2,457,886	1	2
1851	4,404,409	0	2	2,663,983	14	4
1852	4,168,457	8	5	2,888,213	19	3
1853	6,571,527	19	9	4,523,060	19	1

Imports for the half-year, ending 5th July, 1854, 3,836,245*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*

7. Revenue and Expenditure in each of the same years.

Year.	Revenue.			Expenditure.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1847	416,569	18	4	376,456	6	4
1848	312,037	6	0	389,992	14	11
1849	421,998	4	0	370,613	15	2
1850	578,822	11	3	437,312	11	3
1851	692,206	4	9	521,643	11	3
1852	723,724	7	4	535,171	6	7
1853	982,334	10	2	611,667	16	5

8. The increase of Expenditure since 1847, has consisted mainly of the following items :—

Interest on public debt	£21,500
Expenses of legislature	8,220
Education	24,660
Agriculture	4,110
Hospitals and charities	9,864
Sinking fund (not paid in 1847)	60,000
Administration of justice	21,500
Miscellaneous	34,500

9. The Revenue from Canal Tolls in each year, from 1847 to 1853, has been as follows:—

Year.	Gross.	Net.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1847	41,204 4 5	23,330 12 0
1848	38,214 1 3	14,828 18 4
1849	46,193 5 0	33,217 14 0
1850	53,335 6 2	38,607 4 7
1851	65,122 6 8	43,975 14 0
1852	71,684 15 4	45,777 9 8
1853	82,830 6 1	50,611 19 10

10. I append a statement of the ships built at Quebec in each of the years 1851, 1852, 1853, and 1854.

1851.

Ships, &c.	43	39,364 Tons
Schooners	22	2,141 „
Steamers	3	150 „
	68	41,655

1852.

Ships, &c.	29	26,422 Tons
Schooners	19	1,581 „
Steamers	4	572 „
	52	28,575

1853.

Ships, &c.	50	49,541 Tons.
Schooners, &c.	38	3,377 „
Steamers	3	85 „
	91	53,003

1853.

Foreign ships registered as British	6	2,988 „

1854 to 18th November.

Ships, &c.	43	44,165 Tons.
Schooners, &c.	25	2,625 „
Steamers	8	518 „
	76	47,308

1854 to 18th November.

Foreign Ships registered as British	5	2,522 Tons.

11. The number of emigrants who arrived at the port of Quebec was

In 1847	90,150
1848	27,939
1849	38,494
1850	32,292
1851	41,076
1852	39,176
1853	36,699
1854	54,112

CANADA.

The year 1847 was that of the Irish famine, and the immigration of that year was attended with a frightful amount of disease and mortality. Since that time the regulations affecting the passenger trade, and the quarantine arrangements for immigrants arriving at Quebec, have been placed on an improved footing.

12. The sufferings of the Irish during that calamitous period induced philanthropic persons to put forward schemes of systematic colonization, based in some instances on the assumption that it was for the interest of the emigrants that they should be as much as possible concentrated in particular portions of the territories to which they might proceed, so as to form communities complete in themselves, and to remain subject to the influences, religious and social, under which they had lived previously to emigration. It was proposed, if I rightly remember, according to one of those schemes, that large numbers of Irish, with their priests and home associations, should be established by Government in some unoccupied part of Canada. I believe that such schemes, however benevolent their design, rest on a complete misconception of what is for the interest both of the colony and of the immigrants. It is almost invariably found that immigrants who thus isolate themselves, whatever their origin or antecedents, lag behind their neighbours; and I am inclined to think that as a general rule, in the case of communities whose social and political organization is as far advanced as that of the North American colonies, it is for the interest of all parties, that new comers, instead of dwelling apart and bound together by the affinities, whether of sect or party, which united them in the country which they have left, should be dispersed as widely as possible among the population already established in that to which they transfer themselves.

13. It may not be altogether irrelevant to mention, as bearing on this subject, that the painful circumstances which attended the immigration of 1847 created for a time in this province a certain prejudice against emigration generally. The poll tax on immigrants was increased, and the opinion widely disseminated, that however desirable the introduction of capitalists might be, an immigration of persons of the poorer class was likely to prove a burden rather than a benefit. Commercial depression and apprehension, as to the probable effect of the free trade policy of Great Britain on the prosperity of the colonies had an influence in the same direction. To counteract these tendencies which were calculated, as I thought, to be injurious in the long run, both to the mother country and the province, public attention was especially directed in the speech delivered from the throne in 1849, to immigration by way of the St. Lawrence, as a branch of trade which it was most desirable to cultivate (irrespectively altogether of its bearing on the settlement of the country), in consequence of the great excess of exports over imports by that route, and the consequent enhancement of freights outwards. These views obtained very general assent, and the measures which have been adopted since that period to render this route attractive to emigrants destined for the west (the effect of which is beginning now to be visible in the yearly increasing amount of emigration by way of Quebec, from the continent of Europe,) are calculated not only to promote the trade of the province, but also to make settlers of a superior class acquainted with its advantages.

14. I append a statement showing the number and tonnage of ships entered inwards at Quebec, with cargoes or in ballast, in each of the years from 1846 to 1854, distinguishing British from foreign vessels. Among the entries from the United Kingdom, more especially, there appears to have been, during this period, a constant increase in the proportion which vessels with cargo bear to vessels in ballast—a result due, it may be presumed, to the yearly augmenting importation by way of the St. Lawrence of bulky articles, such as railway iron and salt, intended for the Western States.

PORT OF QUEBEC.—VESSELS INWARDS.

	From	BRITISH.				FOREIGN.			
		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1846.	The United Kingdom	342	129,550	858	369,137	–	–	–	–
	British North American Colonies	105	7,577	21	4,448	–	–	–	–
	United States	13	7,366	28	19,955	–	–	–	–
	Elsewhere	27	5,934	86	24,438	–	–	–	–
		487	150,427	993	417,978	–	–	–	–
1847.	The United Kingdom	289	119,643	691	309,260	–	–	–	–
	British North American Colonies	83	6,034	38	8,306	–	–	–	–
	United States	11	2,780	19	10,726	–	–	–	–
	Elsewhere	19	3,338	43	13,191	–	–	17	5,846
		402	131,795	791	341,483	–	–	17	5,846
1848.	The United Kingdom	286	114,037	587	250,982	–	–	–	–
	British North American Colonies	101	6,431	44	6,976	–	–	–	–
	United States	8	4,630	73	43,804	–	–	1	437
	Elsewhere	25	5,879	61	18,999	2	261	–	–
		420	130,977	765	320,761	2	261	1	437
1849.	The United Kingdom	284	127,022	563	236,698	–	–	–	–
	British North American Colonies	98	7,035	68	11,904	–	–	–	–
	United States	29	18,694	76	45,377	–	–	1	544
	Elsewhere	18	4,314	47	13,500	–	–	–	–
		429	157,065	754	307,479	–	–	1	544
1850.	The United Kingdom	299	130,526	386	157,297	12	4,506	19	7,133
	British North American Colonies	122	10,385	52	8,949	–	–	–	–
	United States	21	15,588	130	76,535	4	1,880	44	21,981
	Elsewhere	23	5,480	52	16,111	9	1,709	23	7,724
		465	161,979	620	258,892	25	8,095	86	36,838
1851.	The United Kingdom	381	180,873	443	192,875	19	6,934	35	13,776
	British North American Colonies	108	7,792	67	10,255	–	–	–	–
	United States	8	4,809	107	64,120	–	–	40	22,841
	Elsewhere	25	4,925	44	17,062	9	2,092	14	5,073
		522	198,399	661	284,312	28	9,026	89	41,690
1852.	The United Kingdom	386	194,776	347	143,812	10	3,419	25	9,452
	British North American Colonies	103	9,805	70	7,836	1	661	–	–
	United States	6	2,596	102	59,169	3	980	57	35,893
	Elsewhere	21	4,269	34	11,221	16	4,318	40	14,215
		516	211,446	553	222,038	30	9,378	122	59,560
1853.	The United Kingdom	436	216,289	302	139,637	25	8,653	24	8,209
	British North American Colonies	160	12,359	68	11,454	–	–	–	–
	United States	21	9,124	98	62,393	6	3,898	54	36,159
	Elsewhere	27	5,314	43	16,195	24	5,771	54	19,451
		644	243,086	511	229,679	55	18,322	132	63,819
1854.	The United Kingdom	488	241,676	241	122,145	22	8,871	18	7,195
	British North American Colonies	108	11,545	41	10,452	2	370	–	–
	United States	5	2,866	46	30,237	9	5,164	37	33,970
	Elsewhere	29	8,991	93	30,911	27	6,925	45	17,360
		630	265,078	421	193,745	60	21,330	100	58,525

CANADA.

15. The large amount of wild land held by individuals and corporations renders the disposal of the public domain a question of less urgency in this than in some other colonies. Opinion in the province runs strongly in favour of facilitating its acquisition in small lots by actual settlers, and of putting all possible obstacles in the way of its falling into the hands of speculators. This opinion is founded no doubt in part on a jealousy of great landowners, but it is mainly, I apprehend, attributable to a sense of the inconvenience and damage which are experienced in young countries when considerable tracts of land are kept out of the market in the midst of districts that are in course of settlement. To this feeling much of the hostility to the clergy reserves was originally due. The upset price of Government wild land in Canada varies from 7*s.* 6*d.* currency to 1*s.* currency an acre, according to quality, and by the rules of the Crown Land Department now in force it is conceded at these rates, except in special cases, in lots of not more than 200 acres, on condition of actual settlement, of erecting a dwelling house, and clearing one fourth of the lot before the patent can be obtained. The price is payable in some parts of the country in ten yearly instalments, in others in five, with interest in both cases from the date of sale.

I have little faith in the efficacy of such devices to compel actual settlement. They hinder the free circulation of capital, are easily evaded, and seem to be especially out of place where wild lands are subject to taxation for municipal purposes, as is the case in Upper Canada.

16. I annex a statement of the quantity of public land sold in Canada in each year, from 1847 to 1853, both inclusive.

STATEMENT of Acres of Crown Land sold in Canada, East and West.

Year.	Acres.	Total Value.
1847	62,881	
1848	34,838	
1849	25,444	£ s. d.
1850	164,307	
1851	197,855	203,172 1 2½
1852	68,210	
1853	256,059	
Total	809,594	

STATEMENT of Clergy Lands in Upper Canada, sold under 3 & 4 Vict. c. 78.

Year.	Acres.	Total Value.
1847	196,568	
1848	81,373	
1849	70,726	£ s. d.
1850	93,245	
1851	91,706	373,322 17 1
1852	94,942	
1853	150,809	
Total	779,369	

STATEMENT of Clergy Lands in Lower Canada, sold under 3 & 4 Vict. c. 78.

Year.	Acres.	Total Value.
1847	22,421	
1848	5,441	
1849	4,165	£ s. d.
1850	8,064	
1851	11,175	18,630 13 9
1852	10,363	
1853	14,983	
Total	76,612	

STATEMENT of Grammar School Lands, sold under 4 & 5 Vict. c. 19.

Year.	Acres.	Total Value.
1847 - - -	6,702	
1848 - - -	5,067	
1849 - - -	5,785	£ s. d.
1850 - - -	6,881	
1851 - - -	4,137	21,447 6 9
1852 - - -	6,649	
1853 - - -	3,522	
Total - -	38,743	

STATEMENT of Common School Lands, sold under 12 Vict. c. 100.

Year.	Acres.	Total Value.
1851 - - -	52,964	£ s. d.
1852 - - -	59,079	
1853 - - -	177,483	124,220 2 9
Total - -	289,526	

17. A good deal of land in Lower Canada is held in seigniory, under a species of feudal tenure, with respect to the conditions of which a controversy has arisen which threatens, unless some equitable mode of adjusting it be speedily devised, to be productive of very serious consequences. A certain class of jurists contend, that by the custom of the country established before its conquest by Great Britain, the seigniors were bound to concede their lands in lots of about 100 acres to the first applicant, in consideration of the payment of certain dues and of a rent which never, as they allege, exceeded one penny an acre; and they quote edicts of the French monarchs to show that the governor and intendant, when the seignior was contumacious, could seize the land and make the concession in spite of him, taking the rent for the crown. The seigniors, on the other hand, plead the decisions of the courts since the conquest in vindication of their claim to receive such rents as they can bargain for. Independently of this controversy, the incidents of the tenure are in other respects calculated to exercise an unfavourable influence on the progress of the province, and its abolition, if it could be effected without injustice, would, no doubt, be a highly beneficial measure.

18. According to the returns prepared for purposes of taxation, the total amount of the assessed value of real and personal property in Upper Canada is stated for the year 1853 at 35,455,980*l.* 10s. 6*d.*, and the total indebtedness of the municipal corporations as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Amount secured by debentures - -	886,077	10	8
Amount unsecured - - -	97,667	13	5
Stock held by municipal corporations -	546,218	12	7

The returns, however, on which these latter estimates are based are defective, and no great reliance can be placed on the results arrived at.

19. In 1847 the only railway in the province was a line 22 miles in length, running from a point in the St. Lawrence opposite Montreal to the frontier town of St. John; and so hopeless did the prospects of the province in this respect appear to be, at even a later period, that the following paragraph occurs in a very carefully prepared document, signed by several intelligent merchants, and put forth at the close of 1849 with the view of promoting the annexation of Canada to the United States. "While the adjoining states are "covered with a network of thriving railways, Canada possesses but three "lines, which together scarcely exceed 50 miles in length, and the stock in two "of which is held at a depreciation of from 60 to 80 per cent., a fatal symptom "of the torpor overspreading the land."

20. The table given below exhibits the Canadian railways now open or in progress of construction, and the capital expended on them up to the present

CANADA.

time. During the past summer at least 20,000 men have been engaged upon railway works; and although that number is considerably diminished at present, active operations are still going on in every part of the province. Simultaneously with these works, others of much importance, and giving employment to large bodies of men, are in progress. An unwonted number of public buildings, stores, mills, factories, and dwelling houses, have been erected during the last year in all parts of the province, and these causes combined have exercised an important influence in increasing the money value of labour.

Name.	Total Length.	Length completed.	Capital already expended.
	Miles.	Miles.	£
Great Western - - -	240	240	2,800,000
Buffalo, Brantford and Goderich -	160	60	500,000
London and Port Stanley - -	36	—	70,000
Erie and Ontario - - -	17	17	85,000
Ontario, Simcoe, and Huron -	92	63	750,000
*Grand Trunk - - -	950	226	4,600,000
Port Hope and Lindsay - -	48	—	80,000
Cobourg and Peterboro' - -	28	28	145,000
Brockville and Ottawa - -	120	—	70,000
Prescott and Bytown - -	55	55	320,000
Montreal and Bytown - -	110	14	85,000
Montreal and New York - -	38	38	205,000
St. Lawrence and Champlain -	49	49	320,000
Totals - - -	1,943	790	10,030,000

* Exclusive of 164 miles between Portland and the Canadian boundary, leased for 999 years.

The traffic on these lines is developing itself in a very remarkable manner. Most of those which came into operation in 1853 have nearly doubled their weekly receipts in a period of 12 months, and those which have only been opened since the commencement of the present year exhibit results which promise to be no less satisfactory.

21. In the scheme of the Grand Trunk Railway is included the Victoria Bridge, which crosses the St. Lawrence at Montreal. At the point of crossing the river is nearly two miles in width, but by means of embankments the actual length of the bridge will be reduced to 8,000 feet. It will be formed of iron tubes, 16 feet wide and about 20 feet high, supported by 25 piers and two abutments. The piers nearest the abutments will be 36 feet above the summer level of the river, and rise gradually till they attain at the centre of the bridge an elevation of 60 feet. The centre piers will be 330 feet apart, and the others 240. It is calculated that the weight of iron in the tubes will be 10,400 tons, and of masonry in the piers and abutments 205,000. This stupendous work has been already commenced in good earnest. The northern embankment is far advanced, the abutment attached to it raised to the winter level of the St. Lawrence (17 feet above the summer level), the pier nearest to the embankment is completed, and considerable progress has been made with the next. A special interest attaches to it because of the phenomena which attend the packing of the ice on the River St. Lawrence, and the pressure to which any obstacle to its progress seems to be exposed. Mr. Stephenson has, however, satisfied himself that the pressure is an appreciable quantity, and that the structures which are to be raised in the river will be sufficient to resist it.

22. In 1849 the system of making grants from the public treasury for local works, which had been during the earlier history of these colonies, a fertile source of waste and jobbing, was finally discontinued. Previously to that period it had been too much the habit to expend the surplus revenues of the province on minor works of this class, and to invoke imperial aid, either in the shape of guarantees or in some other form, for the execution of undertakings of a more comprehensive and national character. Since the resolution to which I refer was adopted, the resources and credit of the municipalities have been so much augmented by the general improvement of the country, and by judicious legislation, that local works have been prosecuted with more vigour as well as with greater discretion and economy than before; while the provincial funds have been left free for more legitimate purposes. In my despatch which accompanied the blue book for 1851, I dwelt at some length on the results of this

change of system, and I advert to it now in passing, because I believe that it has materially contributed to the recent industrial progress of the province.

23. The following statistics of the Montreal Telegraph Company illustrate the increased activity and extension which has been imparted to the trade of the province during the past few years. This line of telegraph was first worked between Montreal and Toronto in the month of August 1847, and in the autumn of the same year it was extended to Quebec. The length of the main line and branches is now fully 1,500 miles, with sixty-six offices for public business, besides stations opened for railway purposes. It is connected at the Falls of Niagara with lines extending to Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis and New Orleans; and at Portland with others extending to St. John's, New Brunswick, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Boston and New York. The rates of charge have been reduced about 50 per cent. below what they were in 1847. In 1848 the messages transmitted over the wires amounted, it is believed (though no very accurate record of the number was kept at the time) to about 60,000. They rose in 1852 to 161,878, and in 1853 to 242,876, exclusively of reports furnished to the public papers, which amount daily to from half a column to two columns of printed newspaper matter.

24. I append a tabular statement showing the annual comparative condition of the Post Office department from 1851 inclusive.

Date.	Number of Post Offices.	Miles of Post Routes.	Miles of Annual Mail Travel.	Number of Letters in previous week.
April 6, 1851 - - -	601	7,595	2,487,000	41,000
April 5, 1852 - - -	840	8,618	2,931,373	71,726
March 31, 1853 - - -	1,016	9,122	3,430,474	81,896
March 31, 1854 - - -	1,166	10,027	4,015,816	98,350

The receipts from the post office in the year ending 31st March 1854 were 80,955*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*, being 12,685*l.* above the receipts of the previous year, and the disbursements 88,748*l.* 7*s.* including 14,379*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.* of British packet postage, showing a deficit on the year's operations of 7,793*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*

25. I extract from a general statistical abstract compiled from returns in the educational department for Upper Canada, some interesting details with respect to the comparative state of education in Upper Canada in the years from 1847 to 1853, inclusive. In the former of these years the normal school, which may be considered the foundation of the system, was instituted, and at the close of the latter, the first volume issued from the educational department to the public school libraries, which are its crown and completion. If it may be affirmed of reciprocity with the United States, that it introduces a new era in the commercial history of the province; so may it I think be said of the latter measure, that it introduces a new era in its educational and intellectual history. The subject is so important that I must beg leave to say a few words upon it before proceeding to other matters. In order to prevent misapprehension, however, I may observe that the term school libraries does not imply that the libraries in question are specially designed for the benefit of common school pupils. They are in point of fact, public libraries intended for the use of the general population; and they are entitled school libraries, because their establishment has been provided for in the School Acts, and their management confided to the school authorities.

26. Public school libraries then, similar to those which are now being introduced into Canada, have been in operation for several years in some states of the neighbouring Union, and many of the most valuable features of the Canadian system have been borrowed from them. In most of the states, however, which have appropriated funds for library purposes, the selection of the books has been left to the trustees appointed by the different districts, many of whom are ill qualified for the task, and the consequence has been that the travelling pedlars, who offer the most showy books at the lowest prices, have had the principal share in furnishing the libraries. In introducing the system into Canada, precautions have been taken, which will I trust, have the effect of obviating this great evil.

27. In the School Act of 1850, which first set apart a sum of money for the establishment and support of school libraries, it is declared to be the duty of

CANADA.

the chief superintendent of education to apportion the sum granted for this purpose by the legislature under the following condition, " That no aid should be given towards the establishment and support of any school library unless an equal amount be contributed or expended from local sources for the same;" and the council of instruction is required to examine, and at its discretion to recommend or disapprove of text books for the use of schools or books for school libraries. " Provided that no portion of the legislative school grant shall be applied in aid of any school in which any book is used that has been disapproved of by the council, and public notice given of such disapproval."

28. The council of public instruction in the discharge of the responsibility thus imposed upon it has adopted, among the general regulations for the establishment and management of public school libraries in Upper Canada, the following rule: " In order to prevent the introduction of improper books " into the libraries, it is required that no books shall be admitted into any " public school library established under these regulations, which is not included " in the catalogue of public school library books prepared according to law;" and the principles by which it has been guided in performing the task of selecting books for these libraries, are stated in the following extract from the minutes of its proceedings:—

" 1. The council regards it as imperative that the no work of a licentious, " vicious, or immoral tendency, and no works hostile to the Christian religion " should be admitted into the libraries.

" 2. Nor is it in the opinion of the council compatible with the objects of " the public school libraries, to introduce into them controversial works on " theology, or works of denominational controversy; although it would not " be desirable to exclude all historical and other works in which such topics " are referred to and discussed, and it is desirable to include a selection of " suitable works on the evidences of natural and revealed religion.

" 3. In regard to works on ecclesiastical history, the council agree on a " selection of the most approved works on each side.

" 4. With these exceptions and within these limitations, it is the opinion of " the council that as wide a selection as possible should be made of useful and " entertaining books of permanent value, adapted to popular reading in the " various departments of human knowledge; leaving each municipality to consult its own taste, and exercise its own discretion in selecting books from the " general catalogue.

" 5. The including of any books in the general catalogue is not to be understood as the expression of any opinion by the council in regard to any " sentiments inculcated or combated in such books; but merely as an acquiescence on the part of the council in the purchase of such books by any " municipality, should it think proper to do so.

" 6. The general catalogue of books for public school libraries, may be " modified and enlarged from year to year as circumstances may suggest, and " as suitable new works of value may appear."

* Catalogue not received with Despatch.

29. The catalogue above referred to, and of which I enclose a copy,* affords ample proof of the intelligence and liberal spirit in which the principles above stated have been carried out by the council of public instruction. The chief superintendent observes, that in the case of the libraries established up to the present time, the local authorities have in a large number of instances assigned the task of selecting books to the chief superintendent; that in some they have by a committee of one or more of themselves, chosen all the books desired by them, and that in others they have selected them to the amount of their own appropriation, requesting the chief superintendent to choose the remainder to the amount of the apportionment of the library grant. The chief superintendent recommends the last as a preferable mode, The total number of volumes issued from the educational department to public libraries in Upper Canada from November 1853, when the issue commenced, to the end of August last, was 62,866.

30. The system of public instruction in Upper Canada is ingrafted upon the municipal institutions of the province, to which an organization very complete in its details, and admirally adapted to develop the resources, confirm the credit, and promote the moral and social interests of a young country, was imparted by an Act passed in 1849. The law by which the common schools are regulated was enacted in 1850, and it embraces all the modifications and

improvements suggested by experience in the provisions of the several School Acts passed subsequently to 1841, when the important principle of granting money to each county, on condition that an equal amount were raised within it by local assessment, was first introduced into the statute book.

31. The development of individual self-reliance and local exertion, under the superintendence of a central authority exercising an influence almost exclusively moral, is the ruling principle of the system. Accordingly, it rests with the freeholders and householders of each school section to decide whether they will support their school by voluntary subscription, by rate bill for each pupil attending the school (which must not, however, exceed 1*s.* per month), or by rates on property. The trustees elected by the same freeholders and householders are required to determine the amount to be raised within their respective school sections for all school purposes whatsoever, to hire teachers from among persons holding legal certificates of qualification, and to agree with them as to salary. On the local superintendents appointed by the county councils is devolved the duty of apportioning the legislative grant among the school sections within the county, of inspecting the schools, and reporting upon them to the chief superintendent. The county boards of public instruction, composed of the local superintendent or superintendents and the trustees of the county grammar school, examine candidates for the office of teacher, and give certificates of qualification, which are valid for the county; the chief superintendent giving certificates to normal school pupils, which are valid for the province; while the chief superintendent, who holds his appointment from the Crown, aided, in specified cases, by the council of public instruction, has under his especial charge the normal and model schools, besides exercising a general control over the whole system,—duties most efficiently performed by the able head of the department, Dr. Ryerson, to whom the inhabitants of Upper Canada are mainly indebted for the system of public instruction which is now in such successful operation among them.

32. The question of religious instruction, as connected with the common school system, presented even more than ordinary difficulty in a community where there is so much diversity of opinion on religious subjects, and where all denominations are, in the eye of the law, on a footing of entire equality. It is laid down as a fundamental principle that, as the common schools are not boarding but day schools, and as the pupils are under the care of their parents and guardians during the Sunday and a considerable portion of each week-day, it is not intended that the functions of the common school teacher should supersede those of the parent and pastor of the child. Accordingly, the law contents itself with providing on this head, "that in any model or common school "established under this Act, no child shall be required to read or study in or "from any religious book, or to join in any exercise of devotion or religion "which shall be objected to by his or her parents or guardians. Provided "always, that within this limitation pupils shall be allowed to receive such "religious instruction as their parents or guardians shall desire, according to the "general regulations which shall be provided according to law;" and it authorizes, under certain regulations, the establishment of a separate school for Protestants or Roman Catholics, as the case may be, when the teacher of the common school is of the opposite persuasion.

33. The council of public instruction urges the inculcation of the principles of religion and morality upon all the pupils in the school, and prescribes the following regulation upon the subject:—"The public religious exercises of "each school shall be a matter of mutual voluntary arrangement between the "trustees and the teacher, and it shall be a matter of mutual voluntary "arrangement between the teacher and the parent and guardian of each pupil, "as to whether he shall hear such pupil recite from the Scriptures or cate-"chism, or other summary of religious doctrine and duty of the persuasion "of such parent or guardian. Such recitations, however, are not to interfere "with the regular exercises of the school."

34. As a further security that these principles will be adhered to, clergymen recognized by law, of whatever denomination, are made ex officio visitors of the schools in townships, cities, towns, or villages, where they reside or have pastoral charge; and the chief superintendent remarks on this head, "The "clergy of the country have access to each of its schools, and we know of no "instance in which the school has been made the place of religious discord,

CANADA.

" but many instances, especially on occasions of quarterly public exami-
" nations, in which the school has witnessed the assemblage and friendly
" intercourse of clergy of various religious persuasions, and thus become the
" radiating centre of a spirit of Christian charity and potent co-operation in
" the primary work of a people's civilization and happiness." He adds, with reference to the subject generally, " The more carefully the question of reli-
" gion, in connection with a system of common schools, is examined, the
" more clearly I think it will appear that it has been left where it properly
" belongs,—with the local school municipalities, parents, and managers of
" schools—the Government protecting the right of each parent and child,
" but beyond this, and beyond the principles and duties of morality common
" to all classes, neither compelling nor prohibiting; recognizing the duties of
" pastors and parents as well as of school trustees and teachers, and consider-
" ing the united labours of all as constituting the system of education for the
" youth of the country."

35. The pupils attending the normal school are necessarily brought from their homes to Toronto, where that institution is situated, and, consequently, withdrawn from the care of their natural protectors. In accordance with the principles above laid down, the school authorities themselves are, therefore, bound to exercise in their case a closer surveillance over their religious and moral training. The following are among the rules prescribed by the council of public instruction for the normal school:—

" The teachers on training shall board and lodge in the city, in such houses,
" and under such regulations as are approved of by the council of public
" instruction.

" Each teacher in training is required, every Friday afternoon, from three to
" four o'clock, punctually to attend the classes for separate religious instruc-
" tion by the clergyman of the religious persuasion to which he or she respec-
" tively belongs. Any students absenting themselves from such exercises will
" be required to forward a written explanation of such absence.

" The teachers in training are expected to lead orderly and regular lives, to
" be in their respective lodgings every night before half-past nine p.m., and to
" attend their respective places of worship with strict regularity. Any impro-
" prieties of conduct will be brought under the special notice of the chief
" superintendent of schools."

I visited the normal school in the course of a tour which I recently made through the western section of the province, and the address presented to me on that occasion by the council of public instruction contains information of so much interest, that I venture to append an extract from it.

" After an interval of three years, we, the members of the council of public
" instruction for Upper Canada, have great pleasure in again meeting your
" Excellency.

" We cordially welcome your Excellency on this your first visit to an insti-
" tution, the erection of which was commenced under your Excellency's auspices.

" On the occasion of the interesting ceremony performed by your Excellency
" in laying the chief corner stone of the edifice in which we are now assembled,
" we adverted to the noble and patriotic objects contemplated by the legisla-
" ture on its establishment. Those objects have been kept steadily and
" anxiously in view, and we have now much satisfaction in presenting your
" Excellency with some statistics of the results.

" Since the establishment of the normal school in the autumn of 1847, 1,456
" candidates for admission have presented themselves, of whom 1,264, after
" due examination, have been received; of these, about 150 have been care-
" fully trained each year, and sent to different parts of Western Canada. That
" they have been eminently successful in teaching the youth of the country,
" and elevating the character of our common schools, we have been repeatedly
" assured, and the great and increasing demand for trained teachers stimulates
" us to further exertions to increase the number of these meritorious and
" valuable public servants.

" The liberality of the legislature in recently providing a fund of 500*l.* per
" annum towards the relief of superannuated or worn out teachers, the council
" cannot but believe will prove a strong ground of encouragement to many to
" enter a profession hitherto but ill requited, while it cannot fail to provoke
" increased zeal and exertions on the part of those already engaged therein.

" It will be gratifying to your Excellency to learn that the system of esta-
" blishing free public libraries throughout Upper Canada has been put into
" successful operation during 1853 and 1854. Since December of last year
" nearly 75,000 volumes of books, embracing the more important departments
" of human knowledge, have been circulated through the agency of the town-
" ship municipalities and school corporations, from which the council anticipate
" the most salutary results.

" As an illustration of the cordial co-operation of the people in promoting
" the system of public education established by the legislature, we are rejoiced
" to add that the very large sum of *half a million* of dollars was last year
" raised by their free action to promote this object, exclusive of legislative aid.

" These facts we are assured will be no less gratifying to your Excellency
" than they are cheering to ourselves, and worthy of the people of Upper
" Canada; and we hope that, in the course of a few years, when the grammar
" schools have been effectually incorporated with our educational system, the
" general results of our operations will not be less satisfactory."

36. The census of 1851 gives the following summary of the condition of the population of Upper Canada, as respects religious belief:

Church of England	223,190
Church of Scotland	57,542
Church of Rome	167,695
Free Church, Presbyterian	65,807
Other Presbyterians	80,799
Wesleyan Methodists	96,640
Episcopal Methodists	43,884
New Connexion Methodists	7,547
Other Methodists	59,585
Baptists	45,353
Lutherans	12,089
Congregationalists	7,747
Quakers	7,460
Bible Christians	5,726
Christians	3,093
Second Adventists	663
Protestants	1,733
Disciples	2,064
Jews	103
Menonists and Tunkers	8,230
Universalists	2,684
Unitarians	834
Mormons	247
Not known	6,744
No creed given	35,750
Other creeds, not classed	7,805
Total population	952,004

The total number of teachers employed in the common schools in Upper Canada in 1852 is stated at 3,258; male, 2,451; female, 807; and their religious faith is given as below:

Church of England	700
Roman Catholics	358
Presbyterians	865
Methodists	893
Baptists	196
Congregationalists	68
Lutherans	9
Quakers	45
Christians and Disciples	25
Reported " Protestants"	36
Universalists and Unitarians	23
Other persuasions	12
Not reported	28

CANADA.

The total number of common schools reported for that year was 2,914, and of separate schools 18, of which 3 were protestant and 2 coloured schools.

37. On a comparison of the educational condition of Upper Canada in the years 1847 and 1853, the following results are arrived at:

Population between the ages of 5 and 16:—

1847	230,975
1853	268,957

Total common schools	1847	2,727
	1853	3,127
Total pupils attending do.	1847	124,829
	1853	194,736

Total students and pupils attending universities, colleges, academies, grammar, private, and common schools:—

1847	131,360
1853	203,896

Total amount available for common school teacher's salaries:—

	£	s.	d.
1847	63,780	0	0
1853	106,881	7	5

Total amount available for teachers' salaries, school houses, libraries, apparatus:—

	£	s.	d.
1847	No report.		
1853	132,960	16	5

Average number of months each school has been kept open by a qualified teacher:—

1847	8½ months.
1853	10 months.

These figures do not however adequately represent the progress which the common school system has been making; for it has been the policy of the department rather to encourage the enlargement of the boundaries of existing school sections than to multiply new ones; and, throughout the whole period a very material rise in the standard of qualification of common school teachers has been taking place through the instrumentality of the normal and model schools. Free schools also, as distinguished from schools in part supported by rates levied on the pupils, are rapidly increasing. No separate return of this particular description of schools was made before 1850. In that year 252 were reported; in 1853, the number had risen to 1,052. Adverting to these and other facts of a like nature, the chief superintendent of schools for Upper Canada, in closing his report for last year, which has just been laid before Parliament, and is not yet in print, thus summarily sketches the result of the educational proceedings of the few past years. "It must ever be a source of "satisfaction to your Excellency, that during the period of your administra- "tion of the government of Canada, the laws under which our whole school "system is now organized, have been passed; that our normal and model "schools have been established and rendered extensively useful; that the "increase of pupils in our schools, the sums voluntarily provided by the "people for their support, the improvements in the modes of conducting them, "in the houses erected for them, as well as their conveniences and furniture, "have advanced beyond all precedent; that a general system of public school "libraries has been brought into successful operation, and that every feeling "of the people is onward in education and knowledge, as well as in railroads, "manufactures, commerce, and agriculture.

38. An increase in the legislative provision for school libraries is about to be proposed in the present session, and a sum is to be specially appropriated for the establishment of a model grammar school in connexion with the normal school at Toronto. The grammar schools hold an intermediate place between the University and other collegiate institutions of the province, and the common

schools. The model grammar school will raise the standard of the instruction afforded by them, and impart to it a certain uniformity of character. When this object shall have been effected it will hardly be too much to affirm that educational facilities, unsurpassed by those provided in any part of the world, will have been placed within the reach of the youth of Upper Canada of all classes.

39. The position of the lower province in respect of education is not so satisfactory. Neither normal schools nor public school libraries have yet been established in that section of the country, although some preliminary steps have been taken towards the introduction of both. The commissioners of schools are still, in too many instances, uneducated, and the teachers indifferently qualified for their office; and there are parishes where, under one pretence or another, the local contribution for the support of schools is not levied. It is but fair to say, that in some districts of Lower Canada, far removed from the towns, and where the winters are very long and inclement, there is a good deal of poverty among the inhabitants. Nevertheless, progress has been made of late years, and there are indications of further improvement. Soon after the introduction of common schools into Lower Canada, it was deemed necessary, partly because of the imperfect operation of the municipal system, and partly because of the unwillingness of the inhabitants to take such burdens voluntarily upon themselves; to make the school tax compulsory instead of leaving it, as in Upper Canada, optional with the municipalities to tax themselves, subject to the condition, that no school section should receive its share of the legislative grant which did not raise an equal amount from local sources. During the earlier years of my administration, acts of violence were from time to time committed by the opponents of the obnoxious impost. This species of resistance to the law has now ceased, and there appears to be among the population generally, a disposition to acquiesce in its provisions. The total number of educational institutions in Lower Canada has increased from 1,727 in 1847 to 2,352 in 1853, and the pupils from 68,133 in the former to 108,284 in the latter year. This last number includes 3,524 girls educated at 53 superior girls schools, and 2,786 educated at 44 convents, 4,923 pupils attending 83 independent schools, 1,169 attending 19 preparatory classical schools, and 2,110 students at 14 Roman Catholic colleges. The terms at these last mentioned institutions, for what purports to be an education of a higher order, are exceedingly moderate, the whole charge for a student, board and lodging included, being from 14*l.* to 18*l.* a year. They are able to afford education at this very low rate, partly because they are in general, to some extent endowed, and partly because their professors, being ecclesiastics, receive no remuneration beyond food and clothing for their services.

40. It is painful to turn from reviewing the progress of the European population and their descendants established in this portion of America, to contemplate the condition and prospects of the aboriginal tribes. It cannot, I fear, be affirmed with truth that the difficult problem of reconciling the interests of an inferior and native race with those of an intrusive and superior one, has as yet been satisfactorily solved on this continent. In the United States the course of proceeding generally followed in this matter has been that of compelling the red man, through the influence of persuasion or force, to make way for the white by retreating further and further into the wilderness; a mode of dealing with the case which necessarily entails the occasional adoption of harsh measures, and which ceases to be practicable when civilization approaches the limits of the territory to be occupied. In Canada the tribes have been permitted to dwell among the scenes of their early associations and traditions, on lands reserved from the advancing tide of white settlement, and set apart for their use. But this system, though more lenient in its operation than the other. is not unattended with difficulties of its own. The laws enacted for their protection, and in the absence of which they fall an easy prey to the more unscrupulous among their energetic neighbours, tend to keep them in a condition of perpetual pupillage, and the relation subsisting between them and the Government, which treats them partly as independent people and partly as infants under its guardianship, involves many anomalies and contradictions. Unless there be some reasonable ground for the hope that they will be eventually absorbed in the general population of the country, the Canadian system is probably destined in the long run to prove as disastrous to them as that of the

CANADA.

United States. In 1846 and 1847 the attempt was first made to establish among them industrial boarding schools, in part supported by contributions from their own funds. If schools of this description be properly conducted, it may, I think, be expected that among the youth trained at them a certain proportion at least will be so far civilized as to be capable of making their way in life without exceptional privileges or restraints. It would be, I am inclined to believe, expedient that any Indian showing this capacity should be permitted, after sufficient trial, to receive from the common property of the tribe of which he was a member (on the understanding of course that neither he nor his descendants had thenceforward any claim upon it) a sum equivalent to his interest in it, as a means to enable him to start in independent life. The process of transition from their present semibarbarous condition could hardly fail to be promoted by a scheme of this description, if it were judiciously carried out. Meanwhile, some questions arising out of Indian claims on certain portions of the Canadian territory towards which the tide of population is advancing, which promised at one time to occasion considerable embarrassment, have been within the last few years satisfactorily settled. In 1850, the mining districts of the north shore of Lakes Huron and Superior were surrendered to the Crown for an annuity by the tribes supposed to have an interest in them ; and an arrangement has been recently effected through the exertions of Mr. Oliphant, the present superintendent general of Indian affairs, by which the Saugeen peninsula, an Indian reserve of great extent and value, situated in the very heart of Upper Canada, will be brought at once into the market with much advantage both to the Indians and to the community at large.

41. In 1850 the Canadian Legislature passed an Act, granting an annuity of 821*l.* 18s. 6*d.* to the Lower Canadian tribes which had been up to that period without either lands or funds of their own, and setting apart some 230,000 acres for their benefit. The financial position of the Indians has been so far improved by these and other measures, that Her Majesty's Government has felt that the time has arrived at which it may be justifiable to take decisive steps towards the extinction of the charge on their account, which has been for many years borne by the British Treasury. The annual presents which formed the heaviest item of charge have already been greatly reduced in amount, and will shortly be altogether discontinued, and it is probable that it will be practicable at no very distant period to effect a transfer of the remaining expenses of the department from imperial to Indian or provincial funds. I append a statement, showing the present population of the several Indian tribes in Canada, the amount of their funds, and the charges now borne upon them. The amounts stated in the following schedule are currency ; all other sums named in this report are in sterling money.

The following Sums are in Currency at the rate of 1*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* to the 1*l.* sterling :—

UPPER CANADA, 1854.

Tribe.	Population.	Annuity.	Commutation Money, 1854.	Investments.	Annual Interest.	Salaries and School Subscription.	Remarks.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Six Nations	2,406	None.	886 12 5	88,610 0 0	7,138 16 2	1,085 0 0	600 town lots and about 14,000 acres farm land yet to sell, besides 50,000 acres reserved for their use.
Mississagas of Credit	202	522 10 0	109 9 11	5,850 0 0	351 0 0	230 12 6	Considerable sums due on land sales; but little land remains unsold.
Chippewas of St. Clair and Walpole Island	1,291	1,100 0 0	628 5 8	2,900 0 0	174 0 0	407 10 3	About 8,700*l.* due on sales; small quantity of land remains unsold.
Chippewas of Thames	595	600 0 0	299 10 9	2,700 0 0	160 10 0	212 10 0	About 1,500*l.* due on sales; ditto ditto.
Moravians of the Thames	154	150 0 0	77 10 7	None.	None.	75 0 0	Have some valuable land held by Moravian Society.
Wyandotts of Anderdon	126	None.	65 13 0	3,223 6 8	192 16 0	50 0 0	About 5,000*l.* due on land sales; very small quantity of land remaining
Mohawks of Bay of Quinto	374	450 0 0	178 4 10	7,973 6 8	456 9 7	129 12 0	A considerable sum due on land sales; approximate amount not ascertained.
Saugeen and Owen's Sound	343	1,250 0 0	170 13 9	500 0 0	30 0 0	547 10 0	Have recently surrendered a tract of about 450,000 acres.
Chippewas, Lake Huron, and Simcoe	383	1,200 0 0	186 1 2	2,850 0 0	167 0 0	532 5 0	A small balance due on sales; not much land remaining excepting islands.
Mississagas of Alnwick	142	642 0 0	71 19 5	3,655 0 0	213 10 0	227 2 6	Ditto ditto ditto.
Ditto of Rice and Mud Lakes	210	740 0 0	108 0 2	None.	None.	247 10 0	No land fund, and but little land.
Manitontin Island	1,875	—	—	—	—	—	
Lake Superior	1,240	500 0 0	—	—	—	—	
Lake Huron	1,422	600 0 0	—	—	—	—	
	10,763	7,754 10 0	2,775 1 8	118,261 13 4	8,884 11 9	3,744 12 0	

LOWER CANADA, 1854.

Hurons at La Jeune Lorette	167	£1,000 annually is granted by the Province for the benefit of these tribes, besides 200*l.* for schools.	- -	- -	- -	- -	Set apart for their use 9,600 acres of the grant of 230,000 made by the province.
Amalicites, Micmacs, and Abenequois at Isle Verte and Posts on the St. Lawrence	133		- -	- -	- -	- -	Ditto 3,650 ditto ditto.
Abenequois of Beaucour	77		- -	- -	- -	- -	Ditto 2,000 ditto ditto.
Algonquins, near Three Rivers	63		- -	- -	- -	- -	Ditto 14,000* ditto ditto.
Tête de Boule, at Wormantashingue River, St. Maurice	86		- -	- -	- -	- -	
Iroquois at Canghuawaga	721		- -	260 0 0	15 12 0	- -	Ditto 16,000 ditto ditto.
Ditto at St. Regis	498		- -	6,500 0 0	390 0 0	- -	
Algonquins of River Desert in the Ottawa	85		- -	- -	- -	- -	Ditto 38,400 ditto ditto
Abenequois of St. Francis	310		- -	- -	- -	- -	* Included in the above 14,000.
Nipissingues of Lake of Two Mountains	265		- -	- -	- -	- -	
Algonquins of ditto	282		- -	- -	- -	- -	Ditto 45,750 ditto ditto.
Iroquois of ditto	326		- -	- -	- -	- -	
	3,213						
Micmacs of Restigonches	- -		- -	- -	- -	- -	Ditto 9,600 ditto ditto.
Nomadic Tribes on the Saugeen Lake, St. Jean and North Shore of St. Lawrence	- -		- -	- -	- -	- -	Ditto 90,000 ditto ditto.

CANADA.

42. It may not be altogether unprofitable, at the present time, to look somewhat more narrowly into these returns, with the view of ascertaining whether any facts can be gleaned from them that may serve to illustrate the bearing which the treaty relative to fisheries and to commerce and navigation recently concluded between Her Majesty and the United States, is likely to have on the interests of these provinces.

43. The main concessions made by the provinces to the United States by the treaty in question are comprised under the three following heads :—Firstly, the removal of duties, on the introduction to consumption in the provinces of certain articles the produce of the United States. Secondly, the admission of citizens of that country to the enjoyment of the inshore sea fishery. And, thirdly, the opening up of the St. Lawrence and canals pertaining thereto, to their vessels.

44. As regards the first of these concessions, it appears, from the statements herewith submitted, that the whole amount of revenue yielded to Canada in 1853, by the articles in question, was 22,823*l.* 5*s.* I have not, I regret to say, access to any returns to show the precise amount of the sacrifice which the other provinces will have to make under this head. I apprehend, however, that, except in the case of Newfoundland, where some special arrangement may be necessary, it will not, in the flourishing state of their revenues, and with the prospects of increasing trade which the treaty opens up, be attended with inconvenience to any of them.

45. A good deal of misconception prevails as to the amount of the concession made under the second head. The popular impression on this point is, that a gigantic monoply of a most valuable description is about to be surrendered; but this view of the case is by no means borne out when the matter is more closely examined. The citizens of the United States have already, under the Convention of 1818, access to the most important cod fisheries on the British coasts. The treaty of the present year maintains, in favour of British subjects, the monopoly of the river and freshwater fisheries; and the concession which it makes to citizens of the United States amounts in substance to this.—that it admits them to a legal participation in the mackerel and herring fisheries, from illegal encroachments on which it has been found, after the experience of many years, practically impossible to exclude them. It is, moreover, a circumstance not altogether unworthy of note, in determining the value of this concession, that, from the ascertained habits of the mackerel, there would appear to be no great security for its continuing to frequent the coasts where it is now most abundant. " Mackerel," says Mr. Perley, in his valuable Report on the Sea and River Fisheries of New Brunswick, " were formerly abundant near the " coast of Newfoundland, but none have been taken there since 1837. They " were also plentiful formerly in the Bay of Fundy, near Grand Manau, and " the West Isles, where but few are now taken." And in a lecture on Newfoundland and its fisheries, delivered last year, before the Mechanics' Institute, at St. John's, Newfoundland, I find it stated, " In 1832, there were exported from Newfoundland 916 barrels of mackerel. This fish, so valuable an article of commerce as well as so great a luxury, has deserted our coasts for many years." The following extract from the Official Return of the Exports of Newfoundland bears out these statements :—

Years.	Casks of Mackerel exported.	Years.	Casks of Mackerel exported.
1832	916	1844	None caught.
1833	635	1845	do.
1836	149	1846	do.
1837	79	1847	do.
1838	None caught.	1848	do.
1839	4	1849	do.
1840	None caught.	1850	do.
1841	do.	1851	do.
1842	do.	1852	do.
1843	do.		

At a still earlier period, the coasts of New England would seem to have been their favourite haunt.

46. The exports from Canada of products of the seas, for the four years from 1850 to 1853, both inclusive, averaged in value 53,075*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*, an amount greatly exceeded, it may be observed in passing, by that of the imports into the province of the same class of articles during the same period. The exports of fish from New Brunswick in those years, averaged in value 42,322*l.* 2*s.* I am unable to furnish similar information with respect to the exports from Nova Scotia; but I find that the census of that province, for 1851, values the total produce of the fisheries at something less than 200,000*l.*, and gives 9,927, out of a population of 276,117, as the number of persons engaged in them. The exports of fish and oil from Prince Edward's Island are inconsiderable, amounting in 1851 (the only year for which I have returns) to 8000*l.* in value. As these amounts include produce of the deep sea fisheries, which are protected neither by the Convention of 1818 nor by the treaty of 1854, and of the fresh-water fisheries which are protected by both, as well as of the inshore sea fisheries which are thrown open by the one and protected by the other, some estimate may be formed from them of the real commercial value of the monpoly which it has been sought to preserve at an enormous cost, and with the risk, always imminent, of hostile collision with the citizens of that country, which both from contiguity, similarity of population, and commercial activity, is calculated, in the absence of obstructive legislation, to be the most valuable customer of the British North American colonies. So long as the Americans are intruders on the fishing grounds, and debarred from landing on the shores of the colonies for the purposes of their trade, it is impossible to prevent them from resorting to practices which are prejudicial to the fisheries, or to give effect to regulations for their preservation and extension. Under these circumstances, and looking to the increased energy which will be imparted to this branch of colonial industry by the co-operation of the United States' fishermen, it may reasonably be hoped that the provinces will reap from it, directly and indirectly, greater profits, after the treaty comes into operation, than they have done during the preceding period of monopoly.

47. The opening up of the river St. Lawrence and canals pertaining thereto, to vessels of the United States, which is the third concession made to that country by the treaty in question, affects Canada only; and it is easy to discover from facts disclosed in the returns herewith submitted, that the advantages which the Americans will derive from it, will not be acquired at any cost to the province. In the general statement of the affairs of the province, the St. Lawrence canals are debited with 1,352,702*l.* 14*s.* 0*d.*, and the Welland with 1,361,368*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*, which sums respectively represent the amount sunk in their construction. The latter canal has been for several years free to vessels of the United States, while from the former they have been in a great measure excluded by being refused permission to pass from Montreal to Quebec; and although no doubt there are other circumstances which contribute to the superior productiveness of the Welland canal, it is a fact not altogether undeserving of notice as illustrative of the tendency of the freer system, that the total tonnage of vessels of all kinds passing through the Welland canal in 1853 was, 1,072,248 against a tonnage of 620,399 passing through the St. Lawrence canals. The tons of merchandize transported on the former were 905,518, against 651,101 on the latter; and the revenue from the former 53,452*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* against 19,726*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* from the latter.

It has been the practice, I am informed, for many years, to build ships of considerable tonnage on the Ohio, at points where timber is abundant, and to float them down to the ocean for sale or export during the season at which the waters are high in the western rivers. It is probable that a similar branch of industry will be prosecuted on the shores of the greater lakes, when a route to the sea by way of the St. Lawrence is open to American vessels.

48. Of a grand total of exports of Canadian produce and manufacture amounting in 1853, as appears from these returns to 4,890,678*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.*, the exports to the United States are given at 2,205,706*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* Some idea of the magnitude of the trade between Canada and the United States, and of the importance of the reciprocity clauses of the treaty as bearing on that trade, may be formed from these figures. It is no doubt true that a considerable portion of these exports now pass through the United States in bond; but it may be presumed on the other hand, that large amounts of Canadian produce, which

CANADA.

have been hitherto forced by the high American duties to seek other markets, will be entered for consumption in that country when these duties are removed. Some idea of the growth of the transit trade through the United States may be formed from the fact that the value of the merchandize transported in bond to Canada from Boston alone, which was for the year ending the 31st December 1847, 4,461*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*, amounted for the nine months ending the 30th of September 1854, to 977,805*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.*, and the value of Canadian produce taken in bond to Boston, was for the year ending the 31st December 1850, 12,906*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.*; and for the three first quarters of 1854, 123,245*l.* 8*s.* 0*d.*

49. The natural products of Canada entering the markets of the United States, may be classed under the two following heads: First, articles for which there is in the United States, or in those parts of the United States at any rate which adjoin the producing districts of Canada, a demand which is constant, though of varying intensity. The removal of high duties on the importation of this class of articles from Canada, will be obviously a great benefit to the Canadian exporter, by raising the exchange value of his produce, or withdrawing further from him the limit beyond which increase of supply will oblige him to submit to reduction of price.

50. The other class of natural products of Canada entering that market, consists of articles of which, on an average of years, there is produced in the United States an amount exceeding the internal consumption of that country, and with respect to which the United States are therefore habitually an exporting country. It is a somewhat more complicated problem in this case, than in the other to determine the precise amount of benefit which the Canadian producer will derive from the removal of duties on the importation of his produce into the markets of the United States, and an intimate acquaintance with the movements of the trade is essential to its satisfactory solution.

51. It might for instance on general grounds be surmised that as the United States are in the habit of exporting wheat and flour to a market in which they meet the Canadian producer on equal terms, the price of these articles in the home, must be determined by that of the foreign market; and that therefore except in rare and exceptional cases, it can be of little consequence to the Canadian producer of wheat and flour to be excluded by high duties from the markets of the United States. Experience does not, however, I apprehend, support this conclusion. Whether it be from the inconvenience which attends the bonding system, or the superior value which attaches to a commodity admissible to two markets over another admissible only to one; the fact would seem to be, that the price of Canadian wheat and flour, in proportion to intrinsic value, has been permanently lower than American, though not always by the full amount of the American duty, during the whole period which has elapsed since 1846, when the produce of the United States was placed in the British market in a more favourable position than that occupied by Canadian produce in the American.

52. Circumstances of taste and quality affect this result in a very remarkable manner. When I reached New York in May last, I met one of the largest wheat growers in Canada, and he informed me that, after making every inquiry, he had found it more profitable to pay the American duty on his wheat and bring it into the New York market than to export it in bond. At that time prices of grain still ruled very high in the British market. It may be proper to observe that this gentleman grows wheat of a very fine quality, and there can be little doubt that if the reciprocity treaty had been in operation, that portion of the price of his commodity which went into the Treasury of the United States would have found its way into his own pocket.

53. It is, moreover, probable that, besides the staple products of the colonies, such as wheat, coal, fish, and timber—articles which have not been hitherto exported to any great extent, some of them being of low value in proportion to bulk, will be introduced into the United States under this treaty. In illustration of this point I may mention that I was lately informed by a person who expressed great anxiety to know whether stone was included in the free list, that he had ascertained that there was in the Bay of Fundy a building stone superior in quality to any other on the coast, and that he calculated on being able to introduce 50,000 tons during the ensuing season into New York alone. The bearing of this feature of the treaty on the shipping and shipbuilding in-

terests in the colonies calls for a passing remark, as exception has been taken to it in some quarters, on the plea that it does not provide for the opening up of the coasting trade of the United States, and for the admission of British ships to American registry.

54. I do not now stop to inquire whether or not these exceptions are justly taken. There is at least some plausibility in the rejoinder that ships cannot, by any latitude of construction, be classed among the natural products of the colonies, and that if the concession in question be demanded from the United States as equivalents for similar concessions granted to that country under the amended British Navigation Laws, the proper time for urging that claim would have been when those laws were passing. As the objection to include in this particular treaty the matters referred to, did not, however, rest on any such technical grounds, but on the additional risk of its rejection by Congress which their introduction would have occasioned, it may be well to inquire whether or not their eventual attainment is likely to be facilitated by its adoption in its present shape.

55. Now it seems to be evident that the exclusion of colonial-built ships from the American coasting trade and registry cannot in any way affect the ship-building and ship-owning interests in the provinces, unless it have the effect of keeping the price of colonial vessels below that of the United States vessels, and the rates of freight obtainable by the former below those obtainable by the latter. But if it should have this effect, it is obvious that all the trade between the United States and the colonies will be carried on in colonial ships, and persons in the United States who produce bulky articles of the same description as those exported from the colonies, such for instance as coal, timber, and stone, will find that in supplying their own cities on the seaboard, they compete at a disadvantage with the colonists, in consequence of the enhanced expense of carriage entailed upon them by their protective system. It follows that the admission of these articles duty free into the American market from the colonies will have a strong tendency to swell the ranks of that already influential party in the United States which contends that the rule of free competition is the wisest that a commercial people can adopt, and that there is something absurd in propping up sea freights by legislation when every effort is being made, by the multiplication of railways and canals, to lower land freights. The following resolution submitted by Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, in the Senate of the United States, towards the close of the last session of Congress, and adopted by unanimous consent, is evidence of the opinion on this point, which is gaining ground in many quarters:—

"Resolved,—That the committee on the judiciary inquire into the existing "laws concerning navigation and the coasting trade, and report at the next "session, by bill or otherwise, whether any, and, if any, what changes in them "may be necessary to cheapen the transportation of commodities, and to pro-"mote the general interests of the country."

56. A few words on the American bounties to fishing vessels may not perhaps, be inappropriate in this place, as the principle on which they are awarded is not very generally understood. They were first granted in 1789, as a commutation or drawback of the duty on salt, in the shape of a bounty of exportation, not on fish only, but on other salted provisions, including beef and pork. They have throughout retained their original character in this respect, for, although in 1792 an allowance on the tonnage of vessels employed in the Bank and cod fisheries, was substituted for the bounty on exportation, when the duty on salt was repealed in 1807, this allowance dropped with it, and it revived in 1813, when the duty on salt was reimposed. By the law now in force, bounties can be legally granted only to vessels exclusively engaged in the cod fishery, and on conditions with respect to manning, equipment, engagements between the masters and crew, and other matters, which are onerous, and give rise to much abuse and fraud. As a domestic question, affecting to some extent industry, trade and morals, within the United States, the bounty system is, no doubt, open to serious objection. But its bearing on the colonial interests specifically involved in the recent treaty, is by no means so direct or important as has been supposed. The amount paid by the Government of the United States for bounties to fishing vessels in the twelve years from 1841 to 1852, both inclusive, was 677,679*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*

CANADA.

57. On the whole, I am inclined to think, that while a certain change in the direction of the import and export trade of Canada is likely to take place under the operation of the reciprocity treaty, the admission of the natural products of the province into the same markets as those of the United States, and on similar terms, will very sensibly affect the value of property within the colony, and tend to attract to it capital and emigrants of a superior class. A powerful effect in the same direction will no doubt also be produced by the completion of the great lines of railway now in course of execution, which will render distant markets more accessible, and cause the province to become the channel of a great transit trade, while they stimulate the productive capabilities of the districts through which they pass. Similar results may be expected to follow in the adjoining colonies, when, under the operation of these combined causes, all commercial reasons for inferiority in the value of land on the British side of the boundary line, disappear. There is, therefore, every reason to hope, that if the great powers now wielded by the local legislatures be exercised with judgment, the prosperity of these provinces, which has been so noticeable of late, will continue to advance with even accelerated speed for some years to come, subject of course to such occasional fluctuations as affect the commercial world generally.

58. On the occasion of a visit to the western section of the province which I made a few weeks ago, to attend the annual exhibition of the Upper Canadian Agricultural Association, which was held this year in the town of London, I saw enough of the effect produced by the railways already in operation, to be able to form some estimate of the results which may be expected to follow when the great schemes now in course of execution shall have been completed. It is indeed, hardly possible for any one but an eye-witness, to form an adequate conception of the impulse which is given to these new countries which contain a vast amount of undeveloped resources, and are accessible to European emigration, by the introduction of such facilities for intercommunication, and the transport of commodities as railways afford. I was the better able to appreciate these effects in the present case, as I had visited portions of the same district of country on a similar errand in 1847. Copies of some of the addresses, which were presented to me on my recent tour, are herewith enclosed, as evidence of the loyalty and contentment which prevails among the population generally.

59. Before passing finally from the subject of the Fishery and Reciprocity Treaty, perhaps I may be permitted to observe that in one respect its fitness for the purposes which it is designed to accomplish has been subjected to a test of unusual stringency. As some of its provisions involved an alteration in the tariffs of the colonies, and rendered necessary the repeal of certain colonial statutes for the protection of the fisheries which had received the sanction of the Crown, it was deemed expedient, before bringing it into operation, to invite the colonial legislatures to pass such Acts as might be requisite for effecting these objects. The Canadian Parliament has responded to this appeal, by unanimously enacting the required law. The legislature of Prince Edward's Island has taken the same course. In the Legislative Council of New Brunswick there was no opposition to the measure, and in the Legislative Assembly of that province only five dissentient votes. The Congress of the United States has already ratified the treaty with much unanimity. The Parliament of Nova Scotia has met in special session, for the purpose of legislating on the subject, and I trust that it may be in my power before this Despatch is closed to report the result of its deliberations. Should its action, and that of the Imperial Parliament be favourable, the provisions of this treaty will have received the direct sanction of five of the most popularly constituted legislatures in the world, each of them representing constituencies deeply interested in the issue.

60. Simultaneouly with the great industrial and educational movement which I have endeavoured thus summarily to describe, changes have been taking place in the province of another character which are hardly less interesting and noteworthy, in a moral and political than in an economical point of view. On the 1st of January 1847, the force stationed in Canada, and maintained wholly at the charge of the British treasury, consisted of 7,149, sergeants, drummers, and rank and file, besides three troops of provincial cavalry, and one provincial coloured company, both of which were reduced in 1850.

On the corresponding day in 1848, the total amount of this force was - - - - - - 6,191

1st January 1849	6,253
„ 1850	5,971
„ 1851	5,817
„ 1852	5,714
„ 1853	4,542
„ 1854	3,306
1st October 1854	1,882

It is not expected that on the 1st of January 1855 it will number more than 1,750, and negociations are in progress which will probably by that time have relieved Great Britain of the greater part of the charge on account of barracks and military works, which has been hitherto borne by the imperial treasury.

61. The change which has taken place in the temper of the public mind and in the tone of provincial statesmen in reference to charges of this description, is even more important as bearing on the condition and prospects of the empire, than the reduction which has been effected in the actual expenditure incurred by Great Britain. At the commencement of the period which forms the subject of this review, not only was there no willingness on the part of the colonial government and legislature to relieve the mother country from any portion of this class of burdens, but there was even apparently in some cases a disposition to take a not very generous advantage of the liberality with which she bore them. When I arrived in the province in 1847, I found that certain articles imported by the commissariat for the use of the troops, and purchased with British funds, were chargeable on their introduction into the colony with duties which went into the provincial treasury, and it was not until the session of 1849 and 1850 that the alterations in the law were effected which put an end to this anomaly. As there was at that time hardly any semblance of a civil force in the province, Her Majesty's troops were constantly required to render services which would have been discharged more effectually and more consistently with British practice by a body of police. I am happy to say that a very different spirit has been manifested on meeting the requirements which the recent reductions in the military establishment of the province have occasioned, and that there seems to be every disposition to provide the funds necessary for the organization and establishment of an efficient local force. Although I hold that so long as the colonists have no voice in the imperial councils they are entitled to look to the imperial authorities for protection against hostilities which they have no share in provoking, and that it is therefore fitting that imperial garrisons should be maintained at certain important military stations, such as Quebec, as a pledge that this protection, when the contingency occurs, will not be invoked in vain, I am confident that nothing will more effectually tend to the security of the empire, or to the establishment of a high standard of national and manly morals among the colonists, than the assumption by themselves of some portion of the responsibility in respect of self-defence and the preservation of internal tranquillity, which has heretofore been cast upon the mother country.

62. The parliament of Canada has just given proof of interest in the struggle in which the empire is involved, and in the alliance now happily subsisting between the nations whose descendants form one people in this province, by unanimously voting the sum of 20,000*l.* for the relief of the widows and orphans of the soldiers and sailors belonging to either of the allied forces, who may fall in the service of their country during the present war. Is it too much to expect that, if at some future day, when the material strength of these flourishing provinces shall have been more fully developed, Her Majesty should chance to be engaged in a contest which carries with it, as the present contest does, the sympathies of all her people, the same spirit which prompts to this liberal contribution in the cause of charity, may lead Canadians to desire to share with their brethren of the mother country the glories and the sacrifices of honourable warfare?

63. These results have not, it is true, been attained without the introduction of certain modifications into the system on which the government of the province has been administered, in reference to which it may be fitting that I should say a few words before closing this report, as their effect has been in certain quarters very imperfectly apprehended.

CANADA.

64. The principles of constitutional or parliamentary government, admitted in theory since the date of the publication of the report of the Earl of Durham on Canadian affairs, have been during the past few years allowed their full effect in practice. All attempts to give a monopoly of office to one party in the province, or to relieve the provincial ministers from the responsibility properly attaching to their position as servants of the Crown within the colony, have been abandoned. The Governor has accepted frankly as advisers the individuals who have possessed from time to time the confidence of the country and of the legislature, on the distinct understanding, faithfully adhered to, that they should enjoy his support and favour so long as they continued to merit them by fidelity to the Crown and devotion to the interests of the province.

65. It was not to be expected that this system of administration could be honestly carried out in a country where the fires of recent civil conflict were hardly yet extinguished, without provoking in some quarters feelings of disappointment and irritation. But it ought to be remembered, when these matters are impartially reviewed, that the results of the Canadian rebellion were of a somewhat complicated character. While armed resistance to authority was promptly and effectually crushed, the grievances complained of by the disaffected were denounced by the officers of the Imperial Government appointed to investigate them, in terms hardly less emphatic than those employed by the disaffected themselves; and on the faith of these representations, the Parliament of England, in the hour of triumph, had taken measures for their redress. When referring to those grievances, the language of the report of the Earl of Durham, of Lord Sydenham's published correspondence, and of the biographer of Lord Metcalfe, is uniform. To assume, however, that after the causes had been thus removed, the effects remained—to attempt by indirect methods to maintain a system of exclusiveism which had been condemned in principle, was not less illogical than impolitic. It cast a doubt on the sincerity of the Imperial Government, and made it appear that the concessions which it had granted were due to something else than the sense of right and justice. Moreover, to any one accustomed to watch the movements of opinion, it was obvious that attempts of this nature could not by any exercise of skill on the part of the Governor, be rendered permanently successful. In communities where the jealousy of Imperial interference in local affairs was already so great, a special preference by the Governor for one party in the state could not fail, sooner or later, to expose the party so preferred to suspicion, and to weaken its hold on the public mind—while, on the other hand, the fact that any class of politicians was the object of his special distrust had a tendency no less certain to secure for it an amount of popular sympathy altogether disproportioned to its claims on public favour. And as suspicions and sympathies of this nature, when prevalent in the country and Parliament, were sure to tell on the stability of administrations, a Governor adopting this policy, whatever his tact and ability, found himself inevitably, at one time surrounded by councillors too feeble to aid him, at another, by party leaders, who conceived that they had attained to office against his will, and that they were there less as servants of the crown than as tribunes of the people, bound to press popular opinions and party interests on a reluctant and irresponsible executive. I saw enough of the fruits of this policy soon after my arrival in this province, to satisfy me that the situation which it created for the Governor was a false one, and that the perpetual agitation of the public mind occasioned by it was most unfavourable to the material and moral progress of the community,

66. In a despatch which I addressed to Earl Grey early in 1849, and from which I am at liberty to quote, as it was published in the Parliamentary papers of the day, I made the following remarks in describing the results of the constant antagonism between the executive and the popular branch of the legislature, which had characterized for many years the system of Canadian administration:

"In a society singularly democratic in its structure, where diversities of race
"supplied special elements of confusion, and where consequently it was most
"important that constituted authority should be respected, the moral influence
"of law and government was enfeebled by the existence of perpetual strife
"between the powers that ought to have afforded each other a mutual support.
"No state of affairs could be imagined less favourable to the extinction
"of national animosities, and to the firm establishment of the gentle and
"benignant control of those liberal institutions which it is England's pride and

" privilege to bestow upon her children." And I added, " I am not without " hope that a steady adherence to the principles of constitutional government, " and the continuance of harmony between the co-ordinate branches of the " legislature, may lead in process of time to the correction of those evils." It is a fact of some importance, as justifying the hopes expressed in the latter portion of this paragraph, that, during the present session of the provincial legislature, intensely exciting questions, such as those of the clergy reserves and seigniorial tenure, should have been settled on terms which command very general approval both in and out of parliament, by an administration enjoying the confidence of the conservative party in the province.

67. I readily admit that the maintenance of the position and due influence of the Governor is one of the most critical problems that have to be solved in the adaptation of parliamentary government to the colonial system, and that it is difficult to over-estimate the importance which attaches to its satisfactory solution. As the imperial Government and Parliament gradually withdraw from legislative interference, and from the exercise of patronage in colonial affairs, the office of Governor tends to become, in the most emphatic sense of the term, the link which connects the mother country and the colony, and his influence the means by which harmony of action between the local and imperial authorities is to be preserved. It is not however, in my humble judgment, by evincing an anxious desire to stretch to the utmost constitutional principles in his power, but on the contrary, by the frank acceptance of the conditions of the parliamentary system, that this influence can be most surely extended and confirmed. Placed by his position above the strife of parties, holding office by a tenure less precarious than the ministers who surround him, having no political interest to serve but that of the community whose affairs he is appointed to administer, his opinion cannot fail, when all cause for suspicion and jealousy is removed, to have great weight in the colonial councils, while he is at liberty to constitute himself in an especial manner the patron of those larger and higher interests—such interests, for example, as those of education, and of moral and material progress in all its branches, which, unlike the contests of party, unite instead of dividing the members of the body politic. The mention of such influences as an appreciable force in the administration of public affairs may provoke a sneer on the part of persons who have no faith in any appeal which is not addressed to the lowest motives of human conduct, but those who have juster views of our common nature, and who have seen influences that are purely moral wielded with judgment, will not be disposed to deny to them a high degree of efficacy.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey, &c. &c. &c. (Signed) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

P.S.—I have just learnt that the Legislative Assembly of Nova Scotia has, by a majority of thirty-one to ten, passed the law necessary for giving effect to the Fishery and Reciprocity Treaty, in so far as that province is concerned; and that the Lieutenant-Governor has assented to it in Her Majesty's name.

Enclosure 1 in No. 1.

Encl. 1 in No. 1.

To his Excellency the Right Honourable James Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Baron Elgin, K.T., Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Province of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,

We, the citizens of Kingston, in public meeting assembled, beg leave to convey to your Excellency our sincere gratification at being honoured with your Lordship's presence among us on this occasion, and to express our regret that your Lordship's high and important duties will not admit of a longer continuance of that honour.

The steadily increasing prosperity of this province during the period that your Excellency has governed us as Her Majesty's representative, calls for our grateful thanks.

It is also our duty and desire humbly to thank your Excellency for the manner in which, by all the means afforded by your exalted position and influence Lordship, your has fos-

CANADA.

tered and encouraged throughout the province our literary, scientific, and educational institutions, our mechanics and agricultural associations, as well as all those great enterprises which tend so much towards the advancement of our material interests and provincial prosperity.

We take this opportunity to convey to your Excellency our humble assurance of our devotion and allegiance to Her most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and our heartfelt prayers for the success of her arms in the just and necessary war in which she is now engaged.

While we regret that the exigencies of this war have temporarily withdrawn from among us the gallant soldiery that has so long occupied this garrison, we venture to assure your Excellency that should occasion require, neither inclination nor exertion will be wanting on our parts to preserve Her Majesty's flag still floating upon our fortresses, and this province as a portion of the dominions of a Sovereign so much and so justly beloved by us all.

(Signed) DAVID SHAW, Secretary.
THOMAS A. CORBEN (Sheriff), Chairman.

Kingston, October 6, 1854.

Encl. 2 in No. 1.

Enclosure 2 in No. 1.

To his Excellency the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T., Governor General of British North America, &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,

WE, members of the Senatus of the University of Queen's College, are happy to welcome your Lordship on your present visit to the city of Kingston. We rejoice to think that your Lordship, as representative of our most gracious Sovereign in this part of the empire, and as such occupying a high and influential position, takes a lively interest in the material prosperity of the province. This has been abundantly shown on former occasions, as well as on your recent visit to the late provincial exhibition. And cherishing the belief that your Lordship entertains a deep conviction that the material resources of a country, as well as its agricultural and commercial advantages, can only in the end prove really beneficial to a people just in as far as those people are thoroughly educated and their minds brought under the salutary influence of Christian truth and sound moral culture, we cannot but express the hope that your Lordship will ever employ the whole weight of your high official station, and also give your personal talents and countenance to the accomplishment of these purposes, so indispensable to the good of the inhabitants of Canada.

As the high objects to which we refer are the objects for which the University of Queen's College was established, and to the achievement of which all our labours are devoted, we cannot doubt your Lordship's good will to this, as also to other institutions engaged in similar efforts.

That God may bless, protect, and prosper your Excellency, is our sincere prayer.

In names, and by appointment of, the Senatus Academicus of the University of Queen's College.

JAMES GEORGE, Vice Principal.

Queen's College, Kingston, October 6, 1854.

Encl. 3 in No. 1.

Enclosure 3 in No. 1.

To his Excellency James Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T., Governor General of British North America, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,

WE the inhabitants of the town of Cobourg cheerfully avail ourselves of the opportunity presented by the unexpected visit of your Excellency for tendering to you our hearty welcome and congratulations, both as our most excellent and distinguished Governor, and as the honoured representative of our most beloved and gracious sovereign the Queen.

The zeal, ability, and success which have marked the discharge of the difficult and onerous responsibilities of your Excellency's administration are best attested by the condition of our public credit abroad, by our universal prosperity at home, and by the warm and cordial greetings which meet your Excellency in every part and from all classes and parties of our country; and we state our conviction that the distinguished example of moderation and forbearance exhibited by your Excellency upon several trying occasions has largely tended to break down the asperities of party spirit, and to teach us that kindness and gentleness, with firmness, are more powerful weapons than animosity or violence.

We refer with great pleasure to your Excellency's exertions for the benefit of these provinces during the late visit of your Excellency to the mother country; to the measures originated or perfected under your Excellency's administration, which have resulted in the marked advancement of our agricultural interests, in unprecedented commercial prosperi ty

in rapidly developing facilities for internal communications, and last, though not least, in the progressive development of our almost unequalled system of public instruction.

We regret that the time of your Excellency's visit and shortness of stay prevent a personal observation of an enterprise particularly connected with our locality.

Had circumstances permitted, we should have been happy to escort, with engines and cars all of Canadian manufacture, your Excellency over the finished portion of the Cobourg and Peterborough railroad to the Rice Lake bridge, and feel assured your Excellency would be highly gratified with an inspection of this work; a work totally impracticable for such a community as ours, but for the facilities afforded for raising funds upon undeniable security by a measure originated under your Excellency's auspices, and we feel proud to say, one of the first practical evidences of the great boon conferred by the Consolidated Loan Fund Act for developing the resources of our noble country.

We congratulate your Excellency upon the success which has crowned the labours of your Excellency's administration in obtaining the enactment of the reciprocity measure, and earnestly hope that a like success may result in the final settlement of the other great measures alluded to in the speech of your Excellency at the opening of the present session of Parliament "according to the well understood wishes of the people" expressed in no equivocal manner.

We have heard with regret the probability that your Excellency may shortly leave our shores for a larger, we cannot say a nobler sphere of labour, and ardently hope that the largest measure of success may attend the labours of your Excellency in the development of constitutional government wherever exercised. And earnestly pray that the blessings of a benignant Providence may ever rest upon your Excellency and family; and should your Excellency ever revisit our country, the fruits of your Excellency's labours will be visible in the prosperity of a happy, contented and loyal people.

D. MOULTON, Mayor.

Enclosure 4 in No. 1.

To his Excellency the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Governor General of British North America, &c., &c.

WE, the members of the municipality of the town of London, gladly embrace the present opportunity of expressing our devoted attachment to your Excellency, as the representative in this colony of our gracious sovereign the Queen.

We have much satisfaction in expressing to your Excellency our high estimate of the ability and zeal with which our public affairs have been administered since your Excellency assumed the government of this province; and we may congratulate your Excellency upon the fact, that the present condition of the country, when compared with its condition at the period of your Excellency's arrival among us, affords abundant evidence of increasing general prosperity and happiness.

Under your Excellency's administration, public confidence in the practicability of successfully working our political institutions has been strengthened; our public credit has been materially improved and extended; our internal improvements carried vigorously forward; and our country about, in a short time, to rank second to none as regards its admirable system of railway communication.

We have also to express our gratification that through your Excellency's persevering exertions in promoting colonial interests, we have obtained that great boon to the Canadian producer, so long and so anxiously desired by the people of this province,—reciprocal trade with the neighbouring republic of the United States.

In addition to these material advantages, our constitutional liberties have been placed, under your Excellency's administration upon a sounder basis by the extension of the rights of the people, obtained through the new Representation and Franchise Acts.

In order fully to appreciate the measure of your Excellency's success in the government of this colony, we must necessarily take into consideration the fact, that your Excellency has been placed, at different times, and under different circumstances, in a position requiring much governmental ability and a strict adherence to sound constitutional principles, to enable your Excellency to meet and surmount the difficulties that have presented themselves. We do not forget that, upon the occasion of your Excellency's former visit to the town of London, we were in the midst of a political commotion which threatened to subvert public tranquillity in the colony; and that, through your Excellency's forbearance, firmness, and practical political wisdom, the stormy elements of internal strife that then shook the social fabric have been long hushed to repose; and we congratulate your Excellency that we now have met again, after a lapse of several years, not to witness a scene of political excitement, but a scene more pleasing to your Excellency,—an exhibition of the productive industry and mechanical skill of an energetic, thriving, contented, and loyal people. In the various ministerial changes that have taken place among us during your Excellency's administration, we recognize the same strict adherence to constitutional principles, the same measure of justice awarded to contending political parties, the same desire to govern "according to the well-understood wishes of the people," constitutionally expressed. This feature of your Excellency's government so clearly defined will endear your name in the

CANADA.

recollection of Her Majesty's Canadian subjects, and place it in the same category with that of the illustrious nobleman whose invaluable report formed the charter of our constitutional liberties, and to whose family your Excellency is related by such close and endearing ties.

Although your Excellency's sojourn among us as Governor General of this colony has extended over a period unprecedented in the history of Canadian government, still, it is with heartfelt regret that we have heard of your Excellency's probable departure from among us to assume the functions of government in another portion of Her Majesty's dominions; and should such be the case, we have only to express our sincere desire that a similar measure of success may attend your Excellency's administration in your new field of labour, and that the divine Disposer of events may grant to you and your beloved consort many happy years, and crown your lives with every earthly and spiritual blessing.

M. HOLMES, Mayor.

Encl. 5 in No. 1.

Enclosure 5 in No. 1.

To his Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T., Governor General and Governor in chief in and over the Province of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,

WE, the president, officers, and members of the Toronto Mechanics Institute, beg leave to approach your Excellency with the renewed assurance of our loyal devotion to the person and government of our beloved Sovereign, and with the cordial expression of our congratulations on your arrival once more amongst us.

Whilst we should be ungrateful in not acknowledging the support which during the term of your Excellency's administration has been generously extended to this institution in particular, of which you are the patron, we should be unjust in failing to regard it but as a part of the enlightened system of general education which under your fostering care and energetic guidance has been so successfully established in this province; and which embracing within its beneficial influences every class of the population, has nevertheless never diverted your Excellency's active sympathy and aid from societies specially calculated to elevate and strengthen mechanical and agricultural industry amongst us.

Happily removed by our byelaws from the excitement of political discussions, and engaged in pursuits which tend to promote good will towards all men, we rejoice that our city with the province at large is united in those fruitful efforts of industry and enterprise which the great measures directed by your Excellency for the extension of commerce and the promotion of internal improvement are so well calculated to induce.

Whilst the increase of our city in numbers, material prosperity, and substantial comfort, must, after an absence of three years, be self evident to your Excellency, we may be pardoned for pointing with pride and pleasure to our new hall, now rapidly approaching completion, as an illustration alike of the liberality and enlightenment of our fellow citizens, and although the difficulties attendant upon its erection have not yet been entirely surmounted, we feel confident that in these days of internal prosperity and quietude our efforts will be rewarded by ultimate success, and that we shall then be enabled to extend the practical usefulness of our institution by the more efficient promotion of sound knowledge, the provision of innocent recreation, and the preparation of our youth for the practice of every social virtue, and the temperate exercise of every public privilege.

Understanding that your Excellency's official connexion with this province may soon cease, we avail ourselves of this opportunity to express our fervent wishes for your continued happiness, welfare, and success.

Signed on behalf of the officers and members of the Toronto Mechanics Institute,

P. FREELAND, President,

ROBERT EDWARDS, Secretary.

Toronto, October 3, 1854.

Encl. 6 in No. 1.

Enclosure 6 in No. 1.

To his Excellency the Right Honourable James Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T., Governor General of British North America, &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,

WE, the mayor and town council of the town of Belleville, beg to approach your Excellency with sentiments of respect for your Excellency personally, as the representative in these provinces of Her most Gracious Majesty.

We beg to assure your Excellency of the unabated devotion and loyalty of the inhabitants of Belleville to the crown and person of our beloved Sovereign; and also to congratulate your Excellency on the increased prosperity of the province, and the wise and constitutional manner in which its government has been conducted since your Excellency

has been called upon to preside over its affairs; and we fervently pray that it may be ever, as now, our pride and boast, that these provinces form an integral part of the wide empire ruled by the beneficent sway of a British monarch.

While we sympathize with Her Majesty, that her unwearied exertions to provide for her subjects the blessings of peace have been frustrated by the ambitious designs of a powerful European sovereignty, we have a firm reliance that the justice of her cause and the blessings of heaven will secure additional glory to Her Majesty's arms and to those of her allies, and pave the way for the conclusion of an honourable peace; and we rejoice that the peace and contentment now prevailing in these provinces, and the settlement of many subjects of difference between Her Majesty's Government and that of the United States, have enabled Her Majesty to employ a considerable portion of the forces formerly stationed in Canada, in the more pressing services of the empire.

We beg most cordially to welcome your Excellency on the occasion of your visit to this section of the country, which is dependent for its prosperity, in a great measure, on the resources of a large and enterprising agricultural population and the trade in sawed and other lumber. It is therefore with much satisfaction that we hailed the conclusion by your Excellency with the Government of the United States of a treaty for the reciprocal free trade in the great staple products of the field and the forest, on the activity of which trade so much of our welfare depends.

Situated near the head of the waters of the Bay of Quinte, and remote from the great route of travel during the season of navigation, the inhabitants of Belleville have long felt the want of another outlet for their trade, by a short canal connecting the head of the Bay of Quinte with Lake Ontario, and which would bring them into more immediate connexion with Canadian and American ports on the lake; and we trust that the time is not far distant when this great object will be accomplished.

The settlement of the unsurveyed lands lying to the north of the county of Hastings has also been a subject of much solicitude to us; and while we rejoice that the attention of the Government has latterly been directed to this subject, we feel that much yet requires to be done to prevent our increasing population from seeking in other parts of the province, or even in another country, lands for settlement, which would in many respects be inferior to those at no great distance from Belleville, but which, not having been yet surveyed, have remained uncultivated.

Although our trade is principally dependent on lumber and agricultural products, it may not be unknown to your Excellency that the county of Hastings possesses vast though almost entirely undeveloped resources of minerals, including lithographic stone and marble, iron and other metallic ores, the working of which would greatly increase the commercial importance of Belleville, and be the maintenance and support of a large labouring population.

The completion of the vast system of railroads now in course of construction in the province must be of material benefit to this section, and if connected with tramways or other means of communication with the interior of the county of Hastings, will have the effect of greatly increasing the importance of the trade of Belleville.

We beg again respectfully to tender to your Excellency a cordial and hearty welcome to the town of Belleville.

B. F. DAVY, Mayor.

Enclosure 7 in No. 1.

Encl. 7 in No. 1

Unto his Excellency the Right Honourable James Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T., Governor-General of British North America, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,

THE inhabitants of the county of Hastings avail themselves of the present opportunity of addressing your Excellency, and of offering you a hearty welcome to this part of the province.

We approach your Excellency not only with the feelings of loyalty and respect due to the representative of Her most Gracious Majesty in this colony, but with that grateful respect which is due to a trusty and faithful servant of the Crown, who, by a strict adherence to constitutional government and an unremitting attention to the best interests of the colony committed to his charge, has contributed in no small degree to strengthen and confirm their attachment to the British Government.

It has not been unusual on such occasions to direct the attention of such visitors as your Excellency to the peculiar advantages of the particular region honoured by his presence.

We feel that with respect to your Excellency this task would be superfluous, because the whole course of your Excellency's government has tended directly to develop the natural resources of every part of the colony; and because we are sensible that the enlightened mind of your Excellency will readily appreciate the advantages which are due to our peculiar position.

While alluding to your Excellency's career, in which your public and private virtues have been so happily blended, in order to bring about one great result—the prosperity of

CANADA.

the people—we feel that to your Excellency's untiring efforts and address we are indebted for the great boon conferred on this province of reciprocity in our trade with the United States, with whose commercial interest the prosperity of Canada is, by its geographical position, inseparably connected.

By this great measure, which may ultimately lead to others of a still more liberal character, our commerce and the value of our products and landed property will be extended and increased beyond calculation.

For the countenance and encouragement invariably extended to our provincial agricultural efforts, as lying at the foundation of general prosperity, we feel that our thanks are peculiarly due.

Wherever a sincere and untiring zeal for the agricultural, commercial, and educational interests of the people could find employment, your Excellency's best efforts have been directed.

That the contentment and prosperity diffused by a just and wise government may long continue to add to the domestic happiness of your Excellency, is the sincere prayer of the people of Hastings.

J. W. DUNBAR MOODIE, Sheriff, County of Hastings,
on the part of the people of Hastings.

Encl. 8 in No. 1.

Enclosure 8 in No. 1.

To his Excellency the Right Honourable James Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Baron Elgin, K.T., Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,

WE, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the city of Kingston, beg leave most respectfully and cordially to welcome your Lordship, on the occasion of your revisiting this city.

We have also the honour of offering to our beloved Sovereign, through her representative in this province, our renewed assurances of the devoted loyalty and undeviating attachment of the inhabitants of our city to Her Majesty's person and government.

We gratefully acknowledge the watchful care and attention of your Excellency in fostering and encouraging the material and moral interests of the people of this province; and we cannot but express our heartfelt gratitude to Providence for the prosperity which this country has enjoyed during the period that your Excellency has administered its affairs.

In conclusion, we beg leave to assure your Excellency that you carry with you, wheresoever the commands of Her Majesty or your exalted position may place you, our hearty and cordial wishes for the prosperity and happiness of your Lordship and family.

Kingston, October 6, 1854.

Encl. 9 in No. 1.

Enclosure 9 in No. 1.

To his Excellency the Right Honourable James Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T., Governor General of British North America, &c., &, &c.

HER Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Mayor and Councillors of the town of Niagara, approach your Excellency with mingled feelings of pleasure and regret; of pleasure, that, during your present journey through Upper Canada, evidences in every direction must present themselves to your notice of that large advancement in all the constituents of permanent prosperity which has signalized your administration of public affairs; and of regret that a connexion which has borne such happy fruits is so shortly to be severed.

For many years previous to your arrival among us we were distracted with discussions upon the principles of government, and upon the numerous theories propounded in reference to them. The patient moderation with which your Excellency gave form and vitality to the constitutional rule of a parliamentary majority, and the energy and wisdom with which your late advisers directed the finances and resources of the country and the industry of its people, diverted public thought from speculative to practical subjects; with the blessed result that the few years of your government have witnessed the population of our land nearly doubled, its revenue and wealth trebled, and its industrial and commercial interests correspondingly increased.

Your Excellency found us a poor and distracted colony; you will leave us a happy and prosperous people, possessing in abundance all the elements which constitute the basis of national character and power.

We cannot avoid referring to one act of your administration, your Excellency's personal and successful negotiation with the authorities of the United States of the Reciprocity

Treaty, because we look upon it as the "crowning glory" of your government. For that measure, which removes to a great extent the barriers to a close commercial intimacy between nations of a common origin, common pursuits, and common character, millions of both countries will bless your name.

Into whatever quarter of the globe the service of our Gracious Sovereign may hereafter call your Excellency, the people of Upper Canada will ever think of you with affection and gratitude; and they will never fail to pray that God may visit you and yours with His choicest blessings.

Enclosure 10 in No. 1. Encl. 10 in No. 1.

To his Excellency the Right Honourable James Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T., Governor General of British North America.

May it please your Excellency,

We the members of the municipality of the city of Toronto, having heard with great pleasure of the intention of your Excellency to visit our city before your return to Quebec, resolved to embrace the opportunity of expressing our appreciation of the distinguished consideration due to your Excellency as the representative in this colony of our gracious and well-beloved sovereign the Queen.

We have much pleasure in congratulating your Excellency upon the increased prosperity of this province at large during the continuance of your Excellency's administration of the government.

We believe that next to the proper administration of the law under our admirable constitution, that the present and future prosperity of this city and of this province generally will be best subserved by the most extended information being given to the people of Europe of the salubrity of our climate, the fertility of our soil, our vast resources in timber and minerals, and our increasing facilities by land and water for the profitable pursuits of commerce and agriculture.

We beg to acknowledge our feelings of gratitude to your Excellency for the great zeal and ability with which you have upon all public occasions (but more particularly during your late visit to the mother country) advocated our best interests, and recommended to the favourable consideration of the people of England the growing importance of this province, and the many inducements it offered to the capitalist, the artizan, and the labourer for the accumulation of wealth and the possession of a happy home.

We wish also to convey our acknowledgments of the recent eminent services of your Excellency to this province, in expediting by your successful exertions the passing of measures by the Government of the United States as well as our own, to establish reciprocal free trade between that country and the British American colonies, and our gratification that the measure was unanimously concurred in by both branches of our legislature.

We confidently hope that your Excellency will be able to discover during your stay among us that the city of Toronto has not been behind any other portion of the province in its onward progress since your last visit, and that its citizens are not less hospitable than your Excellency found them on that occasion.

Permit us, in conclusion, to assure your Excellency of our grateful remembrance of the uniform kindness and affability of your Excellency and Lady Elgin during your sojourn amongst us, and to express our earnest wishes for the future prosperity and happiness of your Excellency and family.

Enclosure 11 in No. 1. Encl. 11 in No. 1.

To his Excellency the Right Honourable James Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Baron Elgin, K.T., Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Province of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same.

May it please your Excellency,

We, the president and members of the committee of management of the Kingston Mechanics Institute, beg leave to approach your Excellency to renew our assurance of our devoted loyalty and attachment to the person and government of our beloved Queen to you as her representative, and our cordial congratulations on this occasion of your visit to our city.

We think this a fitting opportunity for expressing our gratitude to your Excellency for the generous and liberal encouragement, and for the warm interest you have personally evinced in the welfare and prosperity in this and kindred institutions during the period of your Excellency's administration of the government of this province, believing, as we do, that they afford great facilities for the self-improvement of the industrious mechanic, a means of innocent recreation for our youth, and are well calculated, by means of their libraries, public lectures, and reading-rooms, to promote the diffusion of sound and useful

CANADA.

knowledge among all classes, the only safeguard for the future prosperity of this our great and growing country.

We have learned with much regret that the period of your Excellency's administration is about to terminate; yet we cannot but congratulate your Excellency on the peaceful and prosperous condition of the province—the inhabitants ardently and devotedly attached to the person and government of our beloved Queen, and ready, if need be in the present crisis of ourcountry's history, to defend her Government from every foe; our country fast advancing in material wealth and prosperity. These are all matters of which your Excellency, as head of the government, may justly be proud, and are indisputable evidences of the success of the administration of your Excellency.

Permit us, in conclusion, to express our earnest wishes for the future prosperity and happiness of your Excellency and family.

Signed in behalf of the officers and members of the Kingston Mechanics Institute,
GEORGE DAVIDSON, President.

Encl. 12 in No. 1.

Enclosure 12 in No. 1.

To his Excellency the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Governor-General of British North America, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,

WE, the president, officers, and members of the Agricultural Society of the county of Frontenac, at their annual meeting assembled, beg leave to approach your Excellency with the assurance of our loyal devotion to the person and government of our beloved sovereign the Queen, and with the cordial expression of our congratulations on your arrival amongst us.

We gratefully acknowledge your Excellency's past exertions in promoting the agricultural interests of this province, holding out encouragement to the farmer by the passing of liberal and wise enactments of law, which have already produced much emulation and improvement; while of no less importance to the same interest are the great internal improvements that facilitate commerce and thereby enhance the value of the products of the soil.

We also beg to assure your Excellency that, as agriculturists, we look upon the treaty of reciprocity with the United States as highly advantageous to this portion of Her Majesty's dominions.

While we regret the withdrawal of Her Majesty's troops from our garrisons, it is consolatory to know they are engaged in a good cause, and we have full confidence that in the fostering care of Her Majesty's government over us, in the good feeling existing mutually with our neighbours, and in the bravery and loyalty of our population, we have ample security for peace.

In conclusion, we beg to assure your Excellency of our earnest wishes for the prosperity and happiness of your Excellency and family.

WILLIAM FERGUSON, President.
THOMAS GLASSUP, Secretary.

NOVA SCOTIA.

[*The usual annual Report for* 1853 *has not been received from the Province of Nova Scotia.*]

NEW BRUNSWICK.

No. 2.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Sir EDMUND HEAD, Bart. to the Right Hon. Sir GEORGE GREY, Bart.

Government House, Fredericton, N. B.,
(No. 12.) September 5, 1854.
SIR, (Received September 23, 1854.)

I HAVE the honour to enclose the "Blue Book" for 1853, with the duplicate copy of the same.

In the despatch which I addressed to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle on the 14th of January last, I explained the condition of the finances of the Colony for the year to which this "Blue Book" relates. It is therefore unnecessary for me to say much on this subject at the present time; as, however, I am on the point of handing over the administration of New Brunswick to my successor, it is important that I should bring the statement of its financial condition down to the last moment.

A reference to the despatch of January 14 will show that the Revenue of 1852 largely exceeded that of 1851, and that the increase of 1853 was still more in excess of that of 1852. Notwithstanding such increase it appears from the account prepared by the Provincial Secretary and Treasurer, which is appended to this Despatch, that the gross amount received from the 1st December 1853 to the 1st June 1854 was larger than that received in the corresponding period of the former years by 24,138*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*, currency. The deduction from this sum made in the statement referred to, requires explanation.

3. The surplus income of last year induced my council to advise that a debt due on account of the province to the Bank of British North America, and which need not have been paid for several years, should be at once discharged. This course was taken, and was afterwards approved by the Provincial Parliament; who did not however repeal, as I hoped they would, the duty of one per cent. on all imports, which had been originally established to meet this debt. On the other hand, they did not continue the duty by express enactment, but the Treasurer demanded it as usual until the question was raised by some of the merchants of St John, whether such a demand was justified by the original Act after the loan from the Bank of British North America had been paid off.

4. I submitted this question to the Law Officers of the Crown, and they advised me that such duty was no longer payable. The Treasurer, therefore, has been instructed to return whatever was levied in excess, and a deduction of 6,438*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* currency, must accordingly be made from the gross receipts of the six months in question, leaving a net increase of 17, 699*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.* currency, after the virtual repeal of the import duty of one per cent.

5. You will observe, Sir, that the portion of the year to which the above return relates includes the mass of the spring importations, which are probably the heaviest. We cannot, therefore, expect an increase on quite so large a scale in the autumn half-year, but still a large portion of goods remain in bond on which the duty will be paid hereafter, and a considerable trade may be generally expected in this and the two following months.

6. The unfortunate affliction of St. John by the cholera, and the consequent stoppage of many mills and ship yards, will no doubt derange in some degree the commerce and industry of that city. I rejoice to say that the public health is restored, and things have resumed their usual course. The mortality has been very great in proportion to the population, and many persons left their homes altogether for several weeks. A certain number of deaths from Asiatic cholera occurred at Fredericton also; but the disease has now subsided, and the panic which prevailed for some time has in a great degree gone off.

7. On the other hand I conceive, Sir, that the conclusion of the recent treaty with the United States of Ameriea will apply a new stimulus to the trade of St. John and all our ports. I cannot for one moment suppose that the Provincial Legislature can be so blind to their own interests as to hesitate to make the necessary changes in our tariff. The constant demand from such close neighbours for all our natural products will give a new impulse to our farming and fishing as well as to our lumber trade. Oats, hay, potatoes, cordwood, deals,

NEW BRUNSWICK.

and lumber of all kinds will find a market constantly open and easily accessible. The citizens of the United States will catch some of our fish for themselves, but I firmly believe that we shall hereafter send them more caught by our own people, than we have ever done, whilst we had the monopoly of the article. Our fishermen will learn by example and will be stimulated by competition to pursue with greater vigour a trade which has hitherto been neglected. I have seen the whole Bay of Chaleur, abounding as it does in fish, with scarcely a single boat upon its surface, and I felt, I confess, that no zeal or respect for national privileges could justify such a waste of the gifts of providence. This state of things will now, I trust, cease, and I feel sure that the import trade and the revenue of the province will in a very short time show the working of the increased freedom which is about to prevail.

8. I have been led away by the consideration of the Treaty to consider the future rather than the past, to which the "Blue Book" relates.

There are, however, one or two other topics to which it may be worth while to advert in a despatch of this general character as requiring some consideration.

I do not think that the arrangements connected with the Savings Bank in new Brunswick are completely sound. The interest allowed is high, and no regular investment of the money for which the Government is answerable, is made.

The enclosed memorandum has been laid by me before my Executive Council, and I trust that hereafter some steps may be taken in pursuance of it.

9. The visitation of the cholera has forced upon me not only the general importance of sanitary measures, which are difficult in a new country, but the necessity of more action on the part of the Colonial Government to insure precautions against another disease which may appear at any moment, the small pox. I have called the attention of the Executive Council to this matter also, and have urged them to bring forward some Legislative measures for offering gratuitous vaccination to all parts of the province, however remote, at certain fixed periods. Steps were taken in Sir W. Colebrook's time for securing a supply of pure lymph, but I fear that the general healthiness of the people has caused them and their representatives to overlook the necessity of constantly renewing the preventive of vaccination. I know of no reason for apprehending an inroad of small pox at the present moment, but such precautions are never misplaced, and the sufferings of remote settlers and of the Indians, living far from medical aid, would in the event of such an epidemic be frightfully severe. I doubt much whether the habits and temper of the people would allow the Government to carry out any measure of compulsory vaccination, however much such a system might operate for their own good; but periodical visits of a medical man to different parts of the country at the public expense for the purpose of vaccination would be highly beneficial.

I have now, Sir, only to close the last despatch on the condition of this province, which it will be my duty to address to the Secretary of State and to beg you to believe me, &c.

(Signed) EDMUND HEAD.

Encl. 1 in No. 2.

Enclosure 1 in No. 2.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Revenue of New Brunswick for the Half Year ended 31st May 1854, with the same period in 1853.

——	From 1st Dec. 1852 to 31st May 1853.	From 1st Dec. 1853 to 31st May 1854.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Import Duties -	50,713 11 3	69,132 17 8	18,419 6 5	—
Export Do. - -	4,156 6 1	5,044 16 10	888 10 9	—
Lighthouse Do. -	1,745 8 4	1,514 0 1	- -	231 8 3
S. & D. Seamen's Do. -	615 17 2	568 11 8	- -	47 5 6
Emigrant Do. -	91 5 0	172 12 6	81 7 6	—
Loan Fund Do. -	4,873 11 1	7,226 7 9	2.352 16 8	—
From receiver-general of casual revenue -	1,500 0 0	3,500 0 0	2,000 0 0	—
From Clerk of the Pleas	58 1 3	- - -	- - -	58 1 3
Total £	63,754 0 2	87,159 6 6	23,742 1 4	336 15 0

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Net increase on the half year - - - -		23,405 6 4
To which is to be added the amount collected at Fredericton during that period - - - - -		
Add amount of duties collected by Deputy Treasurer Taylor at Fredericton, not included in this return for the six months ending 31st May 1854, (returns not being in possession of Treasurer) -		732 17 6
		24,138 3 10
Deduct:		
Deduct loan fund duties collected for the six months, ordered to be refunded from the date on which the balance of loan was paid off in England, which took place on the 1st January 1854 -	7,226 7 9	
Less:		
Duties collected from the 1st December 1853 to 1st January 1854, not refunded, and will form part of the revenue of present year -	787 10 0	
		6,438 17 9
Net increase for six months - -		17,699 6 1

Fredericton, 1st September 1854. J. R. PARTELOW, Secretary.

Treasury, St. John, 12th August 1854. (Signed) B. ROBINSON, Treasurer.

Enclosure 2 in No. 2.

Encl. 2 in No. 2.

In Council, 25th August 1854.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor recommends the Council to prepare a scheme for securing the regular and systematic investment of money received by the province on account of the Savings Banks.

It is clear that receipts of this character ought not, under any circumstances, to be liable to be applied to meet the current expenditure of the year.

Whilst on the one hand the rate of interest paid to the depositors should be such as to leave *no profit* above the average expense of management, so, on the other hand, it is not desirable to destroy the independent character of the deposits, or as it were to pauperise the working classes who place them there by paying out of the public revenue a premium over and above the fair rate of interest.

His Excellency would recommend :—1. That before the commencement of the next year, a sum (say 10,000*l.*) be invested in some public funds of undoubted character, or in exchequer bills or bonds, as a beginning towards investment of the whole sum now due on account of the Savings Banks; 2. That a Bill should be prepared and submitted to the Legislature legalising the first investment, and prescribing the continued investment, of all interest accruing thereon, as well as of stated sums from time to time until the interest of the whole so invested shall cover the interest payable to contributors, and the actual cost of management.

When this is accomplished the law ought to provide that investments be made once or twice a year in like manner, so as to keep the capital fund up to a proper amount, and the interest becoming due on that fund should be applied to the payment of interest for which the province is answerable.

3. The Bill should provide carefully for an audit of the Savings Banks accounts, and the publication of a balance sheet once a year at least; some two or three public officers ought to be named in the Bill, in whose joint names the stock purchase may stand.

Extract from the Minutes.

JOHN C. ALLAN, Clerk Executive Council.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

[*The usual Annual Report for* 1853 *has not been received from Prince Edward Island.*]

NEWFOUNDLAND.

No. 3.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor HAMILTON to the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 96.) Government House, St. John's, Newfoundland, May 12, 1854.

(Received June 5, 1854.)

My LORD DUKE,

I have the honour to transmit to your Grace the Blue Book of this colony for the year 1853.

Imports and Exports.

2. It will be observed that the imports amount to 912,095*l.*, being an increase of 116,337*l.* over those of 1852; the exports to 1,170,503*l.*, being an increase of 204,731*l.* over those of 1852. This increase, however, in the value of imports and exports, but more especially of the latter, arises more from increased value than increased quantity.

Although Newfoundland has been the means of developing commerce and increasing wealth, the natural features and products of the country have had the effect of impressing on it a comparatively stationary character.

3. As every removal of restrictions upon trade is a practical acknowledgment of the fact that Providence, by assigning to each climate its appropriate productions, evidently designed that these should be diligently cultivated and interchanged among men, for their mutual benefit; so, therefore, the more general the abandonment of the former restrictive laws of trade becomes the more it behoves each country to ascertain what are its peculiar productions. Here it is a favourite theme to discourse on the vast undeveloped resources of this country. It is true that they are not sufficiently developed; but it is, perhaps, from the sea rather than from the plain that they must be educed. Being without agriculture, properly so called (for almost all that is exacted from this soil towards the subsistence of the people is the potato), and without manufactures, this colony has not witnessed the great changes which the extraordinary progress in those departments of industry has produced in other countries; and at the end of the last quarter of a century—a most momentous era in the history of the world, and which has imparted a new character to many other countries—Newfoundland, with the exception of its capital town, remains comparatively little altered; and notwithstanding the increase of its population, and that it has been the means of developing commerce and increasing wealth, that wealth is transferred to more genial climates, and this colony is still dependant upon other countries for what its people eat, drink, and wear. The power of the steam engine, which everywhere supersedes a vast amount of physical labour, performs a portion of that work which here might employ our people in the winter season, and the very staves of the barrels in which our produce is removed can be imported cheaper than they can be prepared in a country in which the woods are free to all. A due consideration of the dissimilarities of of our geographical position, climate, and soil, and their influence upon the circumstances and pursuits of the people, will show that the inferences that are often attempted to be applied from the example of other and differing countries, are inapplicable to us. I allude to these circumstances, and to those deficiencies of nature which can only be partially corrected by human industry, not in disparagement, but because the true source of the riches of this country lies in the incomparable position of its shores for the prosecution of a valuable fishery, offering to us wealth more bountiful, more accessible, more easily guarded, and less liable to be influenced by variable seasons than the wealth produced in more genial climates. But to ensure the prosperity which seems offered to us, it is necessary that the fisheries should be guarded not only against encroachments from without, but against the no less serious detriment to them resulting from the cupidity of our own people, which induces them to carry on an illicit traffic in bait with our great rivals. And it is to be feared that the unrestricted taking of bait likewise for agricultural purposes, and the absence of any regulations for protecting the breeding of it, will, if not corrected, have injurious influence upon the great industrial pursuit of the colony.

Causes of Distress during the past Winter.

4. Previous to the year 1846, the culture of the potato, the crop of which vegetable amounted, according to the census of 1845, to no less than 341,300 barrels, compensated, in no small degree, for the injurious consequences to the labouring classes of the competition of our rivals in the fisheries. Upon this vegetable, indeed, the fishing population had come to depend in a great measure for their support. With this esculent to fall back on, they were never, excepting in a very few localities, without sustenance of some sort during the long and inclement winter of this climate. But the disease of the potato, which, with unabated rigour, has prevailed for seven years, has had a most disastrous effect upon the condition of the fishing population. An increase in the value of the staple commodity of the island has had no sensible influence in mitigating

the severity of the distress caused by the loss of such an article of food as the potato, since the price of fish and that of imported provisions have generally undergone parallel fluctuations.

5. The distress arising from the failure of the fishery of last season in many localities, and a more than usually destructive visitation of the potato disease in all parts of the colony, was aggravated in no small degree by the consequences of the unexpected failure and sudden stoppage, in the middle of last summer, of the operations of the late electric telegraph company. Owing to all these causes, the extent of pauperism exhibited during the past winter has surpassed that of any previous year, and has taxed to the uttermost the means at the command of the local government to meet it.

6. After a winter of more than usual length and severity, during which great numbers of able-bodied as well as of sick and infirm paupers had become a very heavy burden on the public funds, the prospects of the labouring classes for the ensuing fishery season, with provisions at exorbitantly high prices, were most discouraging. Numbers of those who possessed the necessary means were preparing to quit the colony, and it began to be a serious economical consideration whether it might not be politic to assist the removal of others who would not probably obtain remunerative employment during the ensuing season, and who had not the means of emigrating in order thus to diminish the public burdens during another winter.

Electric Telegraph with Continent of America—immediate and prospective advantages of the resumption of the project of.

7. In this state of affairs the recent organization of a new company, consisting of capitalists of ample means and extensive commercial influence, for carrying out the project of uniting this port by an electric telegraph extending across the island for upwards of 300 miles, and thence by a submarine cable, with the continent of America, was hailed with the liveliest satisfaction by all. The many and great advantages to result to this island from the successful completion of such an enterprise are not easily estimated. Among some of the more prominent of these advantages may be mentioned the value of prompt and frequent information of the state of the markets for our staple produce, as well in the United States as in the West Indies and South America, and the removal of the great disadvantage under which we now labour in receiving intelligence from these markets, always a fortnight, sometimes a month later, than our competitors in the same trade in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Canada. The advantage in this respect will be the more easily comprehended when it is borne in mind that telegraphic communication will, before long, be extended in an unbroken line from hence to the island of Cuba. The increasing trade and intercourse with the continental provinces and the interior of Canada will by this undertaking also be greatly promoted, to the general benefit of all, especially of this island. But, above all these, this port must, with the successful completion of this great project, be the point at which will be received and forwarded the earliest European, and from whence will be transmitted the latest American, intelligence, and will consequently become a port of call for the steamships, yearly increasing in number, which traverse the Atlantic ocean.

8. At no period, however, could the execution of this enterprise have been entered on with such peculiar advantage to the colony as at the present time. The large amount of money which must be expended during the present year in the construction of the works of the company will afford ample and remunerative employment for a considerable portion of our labouring population, and thus, by indirectly enhancing the value of the labour of those engaged in the fisheries, many of whom would otherwise remain unemployed, profitable occupation will be found for all.

9. But there are other advantages of great importance which the colony will derive from this undertaking. Among these will be the construction of a main trunk line of road, of sufficient width for present purposes, leading from the capital to the southern and western extremities of the island. Secondly, the opening up of the interior, and the inducing capitalists to embark in the development of the mineral resources of the island, thus furnishing new fields of labour and sources of commerce, and, eventually, an addition to the revenue of the colony. The interior of the island is, in almost all parts, waste and barren, and

NEWFOUNDLAND

the lands to be allotted to the company will be useful for little else than mining purposes. Compared with our large territory, our population is small; on the other hand, with reference to the actual means of employment, the colony is too populous; but, as emigrants as well as our people will now probably be induced to settle on parts of the company's lands for the prosecution of other branches of industry, in which capital may be profitably employed, the result can hardly fail to be beneficial to the colony.

10. The new company has already discharged all the debts and outstanding obligations of the former company, amounting to several thousand pounds, including more particularly the sums due to the numerous labourers, the families of very many of whom have been receiving, and would otherwise have continued to receive, pauper relief from the public funds.

11. Although this colony cannot with truth be termed an agricultural one, yet in many parts of it cattle can be and are reared. But in the absence of good roads connecting the capital with those more distant settlements, not only is the former deprived of a more plentiful and cheaper supply of food than it now enjoys (the cattle being imported), but the inhabitants of the district I allude to are deprived of motives to improve advantages which now lie waste around them. In these localities there are cattle which cannot now be removed to the capital; but if, by means of transport, the demand for them could be met, then the necessity of assuring a good supply of food for them in the places where they are bred would, in its turn, contribute to the profitable cultivation of the soil. Were the main lines of road completed—a result towards which the electric telegraph will contribute—the agricultural capabilities of the colony, whatever they may be, would be developed, and the prosperity of the island would be greatly promoted.

12. On the whole, the best estimate of the advantages which the colony will derive from this project is to be gathered from the readiness and unanimity with which the Legislature acceded, with some modifications, to the terms upon which the projectors proposed to undertake the enterprise.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KER B. HAMILTON.

The Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c.

BERMUDA.

No. 4.

BERMUDA.

No. 4.

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Officer administering the Government to the Duke of Newcastle.

Bermuda, June 15, 1854.
(Received July 3, 1854.)

My Lord Duke,

I have the honour to forward the Duplicate Blue Book for 1853.

Although the returns of revenue and expenditure exhibited a deficit of 671*l.*, the decline in the year's income compared with that of the preceding year is extremely trifling, and I am happy to report that there appears no feature indicative of any general decline, while a manifest increased degree of enterprize in the productions of the soil promises results of a gratifying nature.

I have, &c.
(Signed) MONT. WILLIAMS, Lt.-Col. R.E.,
Administering the Government.

The Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

PART II.

WEST INDIES AND MAURITIUS.

PART II.—WEST INDIES.

JAMAICA.

JAMAICA.

No. 5.

No. 5.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir Henry Barkly to the Duke of Newcastle.

(No. 70.)

King's House, 30th May 1854.
(Received 29th June, 1854.)

My Lord Duke,

I have the honour to transmit the Blue Book for 1853. I did not arrive in the island until the year had nearly closed, and the position in which I then found not only matters connected with the revenue, but all branches of internal administration, was so exceptional, that my report must necessarily be brief and unsatisfactory.

2. In consequence of the dissensions which had arisen between the Council and Assembly, the import and rum duties were, as your Grace is aware, suffered to expire on the 30th of April, and as the payments from the public treasury from that period necessarily fell into arrear, the abstract of net revenue and expenditure, though made up in the usual form, gives very little real information.

3. It was on this ground that I ventured to accede to the Receiver General's request that he should be allowed to make up this abstract for the year ending 10th October 1853, the date at which the public accounts of the island are balanced, instead of as heretofore to the 31st December, which entails very great additional labour on that hard-worked officer, as he has to make up another quarter's accounts and construct a fictitious balance sheet, which has been one great cause of the delay in forwarding the Blue Book in former years.

4. The period embraced in the abstract, therefore, only includes about six months of the financial crisis; but the effects even of that are sufficiently deplorable, the revenue falling short of that of the previous year by 67,000*l.* The expenditure meanwhile remained, in point of fact, unreduced, though of course an equivalent decrease appears on the face of the accounts, no notice being taken of the debt accumulated.

5. The system of book-keeping adopted appears, judging from these accounts, defective, and by no means calculated to give a correct idea either of the monies collected or disbursed. Salaries and contingent expenses are, on the one hand, deducted before the revenues out of which they are payable are accredited, while, on the other hand, the net expenditure, and not the gross, is given under many heads.

An example will be found in the first item on both sides of the account, viz., "customs tonnage," which is totally omitted as a source of revenue, though it will be seen that no less a sum than 7,293*l.* 6*s.* was levied on the shipping, and applied as authorized by law in payment of the salaries of Custom House officers, the amount debited under that head being only 1,034*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.*, in lieu of 8,328*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.* as it ought to have been carried out. Such a method of stating the public burdens and the cost of collection is evidently fallacious, and I trust will be abandoned so soon as the finances of the colony are put under proper superintendence.

6. The parochial expenditure, so far as the imperfect state of the returns in both years admits of a comparative estimate, exhibits a reduction from similar causes of about 10,000*l.*, amounting to fifty thousand pounds odd, in lieu of sixty; but it still constitutes a very heavy addition to the general taxation of the island, and presses with very unequal severity upon some of the poorest and worst managed parishes.

7. The military expenditure incurred by the island consists chiefly of the outlay on the defences at Port Royal from the Council Fund, which, owing to alterations and repairs of some importance, reached the considerable sum of 2,500*l.* in the year 1853; the outlay on the other island forts having ceased from the 31st March, when the Board of Forts Act and Gunpowder Tonnage Act were suffered to expire, and have never since been renewed, whilst the expenses for the support of the militia dwindled from 712*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.* in 1852 to only 2*l.* 14*s.* in 1853.

The disbursements of the Commissariat and Ordnance on account of the army and navy stood the mother country in about the same sum as in the previous year.

I have, as your Grace is aware, endeavoured to impress upon the Assembly the necessity of re-organizing the militia, but as yet without success.

8. The succeeding portions of the returns, which relate to public works, legislature, and the details of the civil establishment, I am not at present in a position to comment on with any advantage. The latter will no doubt form the subject of a searching investigation, with a view to its reduction upon equitable principles, so soon as anything like responsibility to the Crown in such matters can be introduced into this colony.

9. Meanwhile I proceed at once to the return endorsed "Education," which I am happy to say presents a much more complete view of the number of children educated in the schools of the different religious denominations than was given last year, those of the Baptists, Independents, and Presbyterians being now inserted, by which means the grand total is raised from 12,792 to 19,662, although I am afraid that the increase is simply apparent and not real, the schools of the Established Church in particular having actually fallen off about 12 per cent., which is not a surprising result when it is remembered that they ceased to derive the usual aid either from the Education Board or from parochial grants.

10. Considering indeed that at the present moment no provision of any sort is made by the State for the promotion of education, the House of Assembly having declined to make any grant last session for this purpose, on the plea that a new system of public instruction was contemplated, I think it is a subject of congratulation that nearly twenty thousand children should be receiving so inestimable a boon. The general standard of teaching is necessarily not a very high one, owing to the great want of qualified masters, but efforts are being made by the Mico Trustees, at their training institution in Kingston, by the Baptists at Calabar College, and by the Presbyterians at their academy at Montego Bay, to rectify this defect, and I have met with very intelligent native teachers, trained at either one or other of these establishments.

11. Passing on to the returns connected with the commercial condition of the island, I am sorry to observe that the shipping trading to its different ports again diminished by nearly 8,000 tons, a result too surely accounted for by the falling off in the exports, the article of sugar alone having declined from 537,000 cwt. in 1852 to 421,000 cwt. in 1853, or equal to more than 5,000 tons weight.

12. The value of goods imported from Great Britain exhibits a reduction of 36,000*l.*, but as that of the imports from foreign countries was in excess by 62,000*l.*, owing no doubt to the speculative importation which took place when the duties first ceased to be levied, there is on the whole an increase of 26,000*l.* in the value of the year's imports.

13. The value of the exports shows a decline of no less than 90,000*l.*, consisting entirely of goods the produce of Jamaica, the transit trade having been the same in both years.

14. The comparison for the two years therefore stands thus:—

	Value of Exports.	Value of Imports.
1852 -	£927,377	£837,894
1853 -	837,276	864,094
Diminution -	£90,101	Increase - £26,200

15. I need hardly say much on the subject of the distress among all classes dependent on the production of exportable produce, which returns of this sort, forwarded as they must have been for a series of years by my predecessor, too

JAMAICA.

clearly indicate. They will go far to extenuate, if they cannot altogether excuse, the folly of the course ultimately adopted by the planting interest, with the view of forcing the consideration of the sad position of Jamaica upon the attention of the mother country.

16. I wish it were in my power to assure your Grace that this downward course of affairs was likely to be at once arrested, but I am afraid that so far as the import trade is concerned the confusion into which the financial crisis of last year plunged every description of business, will be productive of more serious effects than have yet been manifest; with regard to exports, I am in hopes that the crops will be somewhat in excess of those of 1853, and that the high price of rum will render them in most instances remunerative to the producer.

17. The enormous rise in that article occasioned by the deficient harvest and the increased demand for warlike purposes, came most opportunely to prevent the complete abandonment of many estates which had otherwise been determined on, and I am not without hopes that as the political horizon grows brighter, proprietors may take a less desponding view of the capabilities of Jamaica as a sugar-growing country, and continue to keep up the cultivation thus rescued from destruction.

18. Little, it is true, has yet been accomplished in the way of supplying the deficiency of labour, which has been the main obstacle to remunerative production, nor can anything exceed the hardship of the position in which the planter has been placed during the past year in this respect; for whilst scarcely an immigrant has been introduced, owing chiefly to the defective provisions of the island law intended to regulate immigration, he has been compelled in virtue of that same law to pay a direct tax on his produce, the proceeds of which have been applied solely to sending back the coolies, whose term of service had expired, to India, thus reducing the supply of labour instead of augmenting it.

19. A very large emigration too has lately sprung up from Kingston to Navy Bay, where immense wages are offered to labourers willing to engage in the construction of the railway across the Isthmus of Panama; but though the absence of some 1500 to 2000 of the labouring population must occasion additional inconvenience to estates in this vicinity, I do not look on it as an unqualified evil, as the majority of them will no doubt return in a short time with enlarged ideas and a taste for comforts which can only be acquired by honest industry.

20. The concluding returns of the Blue Book relate to the gaols, in which it would appear that the greatest number of persons confined at any one time during the year did not exceed 1080. I have not the means of comparing this total with the maximum of last year, as the returns were then, as observed, at the time very incomplete, but in comparison with the criminal statistics of Guiana, the result appears much in favour of the Jamaica population.

21. The Judges, however, unite in deploring the increase of crime of an immoral and degrading character, and I am afraid that if the police system were as effective as it ought to be many more convictions would take place.

22. Discouraging as must be the impression as to the state of the island deduced from the Blue Book Returns of 1853, and small as seems the chance of speedy or complete recovery, I venture however in conclusion to express an opinion, that the lowest point of depression has very nearly, if not quite, been reached. A new era in its political and financial administration is, I trust, about to commence; and even as regards its agricultural position it may fairly be presumed that as the equalization of the sugar duties is on the eve of accomplishment, the worst is now known of the effects of foreign competition, and that the self-reliant spirit and thirst for improvement, which I am happy to say is becoming as manifest here as in other colonies will be crowned with success, whilst under a sounder system of legislation the population increases in numbers, in intelligence, and in industry, until with the aid of an influx of suitable immigrants it is gradually rendered sufficient for the development of the natural resources which Jamaica possesses in so eminent a degree.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY BARKLY.

The Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

HONDURAS

No. 6.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir Henry Barkly to the Duke of Newcastle.

(No. 17.) King's House, Jamaica, May 25, 1854.

My Lord Duke, (Received 15th June, 1854.)

I have the honour to forward the Blue Book for this settlement for the year 1853, together with a report from the Superintendent, Mr. Stevenson, upon its contents, which is so clearly and elaborately drawn up as to supersede the necessity of any remarks from myself.

I have, &c.

The Duke of Newcastle, (Signed) H. BARKLY.
&c. &c. &c.

Report on the Blue Book of British Honduras for 1853.

Taxes and Duties.

The only important alteration that has been made in this department consists of an additional permanent duty of one per cent. on all imported goods, 2*s.* per imperial gallon on all imported wines and spirits, and 2*s.* per ton for tonnage dues.

This is under the authority of the "Act to amend the System of Government," 16 Vict. c. 4. s. 40., which requires a perpetual revenue to be raised to meet the small civil list it provides, amounting to 6,100*l.* sterling.

Fees.

The Act 16 Vict. c. 8. takes away the fee of 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* currency, (or 3*l.* 4*s.* sterling) on the celebration of marriages by special licence.

Revenue and Expenditure.

It would appear by the comparative statement of revenue and expenditure for 1852 and 1853, that, although the figures show an increase in the revenue of 1853 over that of 1852 to the extent of 4,225*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*, and at the same a decrease in the expenditure to the extent of 1,158*l.* 18*s.*, there still seemed to be an excess of expenditure over revenue to the extent of 657*l.* 15*s.* "as returned to the legislature of 1854, and confirmed by the auditors." This apparent anomaly is to be accounted for thus:

It is the customary mode of settling duties on imports, to give a credit paper at three months, instead of paying cash, to which that paper is deemed and dealt with as quite equivalent; and, as much of the imported merchandise arrives towards the close of the year, there is then a considerable amount of duty unpaid by cash, but provided for by paper becoming due early in the ensuing year. Some of the expenditure of the year remains also to be worked out against or paid by such paper credits, and thus artificial balances are shown.

This is no doubt a wrong mode of dealing with customs revenue, which should in strictness be paid in cash. But where, as is the case here, all the papers of the end of the year fall due and are paid in time to square off unpaid liabilities, no practical evil seems to result.

The late superintendent, Mr. Wodehouse, saw the difficulty, and tried to rectify it, and it is that attempt to rectify it by a new mode of keeping the accounts only, without striking at the root of the error, that has occasioned the apparent anomaly in the present year's account.

The treasurer, however, reports to me that it is a very convenient and intelligible mode of dealing with the customs and of keeping the public accounts; the several mercantile gentlemen to whom I have spoken, agree in saying so, as of course they would be inclined to do, as a matter tending to their accommodation, and the auditors of public accounts concur in recommending a continuance of that mode of keeping the accounts as the best understood by the commercial community here. And as I see that the radical error and difficulty consists in the

HONDURAS.

custom of paying by credit papers instead of cash, which cannot be now readily altered without great inconvenience, I have thought it best not to require the attempted change to be persisted in, but to allow the "credit papers" to be entered as heretofore as cash, and to be dealt with by the treasurer in that character, since no practical inconvenience seems to be the result, or has ever been known to be so.

I may also add that as all payments in this settlement are made in bullion, and there are no banks or substitutes for banking, the commercial "credit papers" are considered by the mercantile community a convenient method of dealing; and I am informed that no bad debts to the public have ever been known to result from this "credit paper" system.

Public Works.

None of any importance were prosecuted during the past year; there being no competent person to superintend; and hence the great difference in amount between that and the preceding year in this item of expenditure.

But I have had an opportunity of inspecting the gaol, court houses, legislative hall, bridges, and other principal works requiring immediate alteration; and as I find a great deal is now required to be done, and ample provision has been made by the legislature for defraying the expense of necessary repairs and improvements, I have put the proper public officer in motion, and he has already begun his active operations.

Legislation.

The most important legislative enactment of last year was that "To amend the System of Government in British Honduras," 16 Vict. c. 4., which passed at the commencement of the year, but was not proclaimed as an Act that had received the Royal assent until the 17th of September 1853.

That Act gives a new and improved constitution to the settlement.

The legislature now consists of twenty-one members, of whom eighteen are elected and three are appointed by the Government; with a speaker and other necessary officers chosen by the Assembly, and the superintendent, with the choice and consent of the Legislature, has power to make all laws for the peace, welfare, and government of the country.

The superintendent has also the assistance of an Executive Council of six members; three of whom are designated official members, and the other three appointed by the superintendent by the approbation of the Crown

A perpetual revenue is raised under this Act for the civil list, but to a limited extent only; and the other revenues are raised by periodical Acts in the usual manner; but all these latter revenues are only appropriated by Acts of the Legislature introduced on the recommendation of the superintendent; and such revenues are payable under the warrant of the superintendent, and not otherwise.

The remaining Acts of the past year have been already specifically reported on by the late superintendent.

They are enumerated, and their object shown, at pages 48 and 49 of this Blue Book.

An Act or Decree of the Government of Guatemala, for the mutual extradition of criminals with British Honduras, in accordance with the Act of this settlement of 1852, was also proclaimed in September 1853.

Council and Assembly.

The late Executive Council became extinct at the promulgation of the Royal assent to the New Constitution Bill in September, 1853.

The present Council has lately been appointed, under Royal instructions issued in pursuance of the Constitution Act, 16 Vict. c. 4. s. 43. It consists of six members, as already stated, under the last head in my comments on that Act.

The new Legislative Assembly, elected and appointed under the authority of the same Act, has likewise been described under the last head of this report.

Civil Establishment.

It may seem strange to find a minister of the Free Scotch Church among the civil officers of the settlement.

When the civil list was proposed, there were at first two items of 600*l.* and 200*l.* specified for the stipends of the two paid clergymen of the established

church; but, when the Bill was passed, these two items and their aggregates were struck out, and the sum of 1,200*l.* substituted for "public worship."

The intention was found to be to secure a permanent provision to the Scotch minister of 300*l.*, which had already been given him by an Act passed about three years before, but which was only annually secured by grant from the House.

There appeared to be a difficulty in the mind of the late superintendent in dealing with this item of the civil list, so far as the stipend of the Presbyterian minister was concerned; and he refused to allow any part of it to be paid, unless the congregation would consent to an Act, giving to the former some control over the appointment, and otherwise in reference to the discipline. But to this there was an objection on the part of the committee of the congregation, and there the matter ended for the moment; although it left the minister without the stipend that the law sanctioned, and which the Legislature refused to provide by any other grants, conceiving it to be already settled by the undefined civil list appropriation.

I have been able to set this difficulty sufficiently at rest by making the appropriation of the 1,200*l.*, under a Council order, among the three clergymen to whom stipends are provided by Acts of the Assembly, namely,

1st. To the incumbent of St. John's 600*l.*

2d. To the incumbent of St. Mary's 300*l.* (giving these two incumbents the designations of their respective incumbencies, so as to perpetuate the appropriation to their successors), and

3d. To the Rev. David Arthur, minister of the Presbyterian church, 300*l.*, (giving to the latter an appropriation to the present minister, by name only).

And thus, by naming the present approved minister, and leaving the continuance of all the appropriations open to any future change by the superintendent and Council, the whole effect of a legislative provision for a wholesome expression of approbation in the choice of the minister is sufficiently secured.

The only other addition to the establishment of civil officers that has taken place during the past year, is that of the engineer and surveyor of public works, an officer long wanted in this settlement; he arrived at the close of this year, and is now in the exercise of his official duties.

Education.

So far as I have been able to judge by personal inspection and inquiry since my arrival in Belize, the remarks at page 147 made by the chairman of the Board of Education appear to be substantially correct.

The settlement is very liberal in its contributions towards educational purposes, and is inclined to be still more so where individual exertion deserves support; but some well-considered improvement of the system is much required, and will soon be pressed upon the attention of the Board.

Imports and Exports.

There is a deficiency in the value of imports of 1853 over those of 1852, to the amount of nearly 4,000*l.* This is confined to the imports from the West Indies and from foreign states, those from Great Britain and the United States having slightly increased.

In the exports there has been a far greater deficiency in value, the amount being nearly 46,000*l.* Those to Great Britain have fallen off to the extent of 63,000*l.*, while those to the United States have increased to upwards of 20,000*l.* Those to foreign states have also diminished.

Gaols and Prisoners.

The arrangement for the separation and accommodation of the prisoners, although as perfect as the present inadequate buildings will admit, are exceedingly defective.

An adjacent piece of land has lately been purchased, which will afford space for the exercise of the prisoners, as well as for the enlargement and improvement of the prison in the various respects now contemplated and soon to be carried into execution.

WILLIAM STEVENSON,
H. M. Superintendent.

Government House, Belize,
May 15th 1854.

BAY ISLANDS.

BAY ISLANDS.

[*The usual Annual Report has not been received for Bay Islands.*]

BAHAMAS.

BAHAMAS.

No. 7.

No. 7.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor Nisbett to the Duke of Newcastle.

(No. 24.)

Government House, Nassau, Bahamas, March 29, 1854.
(Received May 18, 1854.)

My Lord Duke,

I have the honour to forward herewith in duplicate the Blue Book for this colony for the year 1853, prepared under the superintendence of the acting colonial secretary, Mr. Doyle, together with a report which I have prepared to accompany the same.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. R. NISBETT, Lieut.-Governor.

The Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

Lieut.-Governor Nisbett's Report upon the Blue Book for 1853.

After the disappearance of cholera in the month of February 1853, the colony was restored to its ordinary healthy state. Pains were taken to preserve its sanitary condition intact, by the improvement of roads, removal of weeds, filling in allotments liable to swamp in the low grounds, and paying greater attention generally to cleanliness and purification.

2. Under the impression that disease was liable to be communicated to the shore from vessels arriving and pumping out putrid and offensive bilge water, the malaria from which, at peculiar seasons, and with the wind blowing on shore, is capable, probably, of contaminating the atmosphere, and originating or aggravating any tendency therein to produce cholera, yellow fever, or other malignant disease, the health officer was instructed by me in the month of September last to ascertain the state of the bilge water, before granting vessels pratique, with the view to their purification at a proper distance, and to leeward of the town.

3. The births in 1852 were 1156, and the deaths 1053, while in 1853, the births were 1185, and the deaths were only 540.

4. Among the latter the Governor of the colony is to be numbered. Although the atonic effects of the climate may have accelerated his death at the age of fifty-seven, yet it is not attributable to any disease peculiar to this climate. Mr. Stipendiary Justice Inglis reports, " that fever has been unusu- " ally prevalent in the district of Abaco, and no medical assistance being " procurable there, many valuable lives are sacrificed." I have reason to believe that a skilful medical man settling in this district would realize not less than from 150*l.* to 200*l.* per annum.

5. The legislature have paid a graceful tribute to the memory of Governor Gregory by unanimously voting the erection of a monument, at the public expense, over his Excellency's grave.

6. The revenue for the year 1852 was 28,250*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.*, and for 1853, 29,212*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*

7. In both years are to be included receipts from the Turks Islands in aid of the liquidation of the debt allotted to that colony on its separation from the Bahama government, and deducting the sums received on this account, and for " drawback," during the years 1852 and 1853 the net revenue for those years stands respectively as follows :

	£	*s.*	*d.*
For 1852 - - - -	26,104	3	8
For 1853 - - -	27,251	15	9

8. The ordinary expenditure and liabilities differed but little from preceding years, but the arrears arising out of the expenses of cholera prevented any portion of the revenue being appropriated to the liquidation of the public debt, except the remittances received from the Turks Islands.

9. The balance of the debt due by the Turks Islands Government has been discharged, and the present reduced debt of this colony is 18,508*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* bearing interest at the rate of 5*l.* per cent. payable quarterly, under an Act of the Bahama legislature, 13 Vict. c. 6.

10. Owing to the non-passing of the "Appropriation Act" for 1853, at the usual period, advances from Crown funds, arising from local sources, and available for colonial purposes, were made during that year, to defray the expenses of the Nassau prison, of the New Providence Asylum, the repairs of roads, and various other public contingencies. The Legislature was convened in the month of January 1854, and having readily passed the Appropriation Act for the service of the year 1853, all the advances referred to have been promptly replaced.

11. The Crown funds collected in 1852 amounted to 513*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, and in 1853 to 1,349*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*, viz.:—

	£	s.	d.
Sales of land	407	17	9
Timber licences	8	11	6
Quit rent commutation	375	0	0
Rental	31	2	0
Contingencies	6	0	10
Imprest refunded	520	14	1
	£1,349	6	2

The total expenditure out of Crown funds amounted in 1852 to 579*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*, and in 1853 to 1,553*l.* 12*s.* 5¾*d.*

12. The cause of the apparent large expenditure in 1853, arises from the various advances referred to in paragraph 10 of this Report; and the large receipts to the refund of a previous imprest for 431*l.* for militia clothing in 1851.

13. The year 1853 was not a successful one for the salt raker, and a hurricane in last November destroyed, at Rum Cay, a considerable quantity of salt, stacked, but not housed.

14. The value of salt exported in 1852, was estimated at 14,440*l.*, and in 1853 at 11,880*l.*

15. One of the principal canals referred to in Governor Gregory's annual report for 1852 at Inagua were completed, but the new elected commissioners of salt ponds for that island under date of 9th January 1854, report "that though "it has been so recently completed, and has been so short a time exposed to "the action of the water passing through the canal, the Board regrets to have "to state, that it is in a very dilapidated state, a large portion of the work on "both sides has fallen or is falling, and it is beyond a doubt, that in the course "of a short time the whole of it will tumble down. The Board is unable to "attribute this very unsatisfactory result of the heavy outlay, to any other "cause than to the slight superficial manner of its execution." With respect to the other canals the Board of Salt Pond Commissioners report, "everything "about this work appears to have been bad," and after detailing the causes, add, "to render the canal of any further use, the whole will require to be "rebuilt.

16. It did not appear to me that similar errors could be prevented without the presence, on the spot where public works were constructing, of a civil engineer to take care of the public interest; and having communicated with the Legislature convened in January of the present year, an Act has passed for the appointment of a civil engineer and assistant-surveyor, for the Out Islands. I trust, therefore, the appointment and arrival of such an officer will be a guarantee against similar wasteful expenditure.

17. The rentals of salt ponds received in 1853, was 1,213*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.*, and the total expenditure 2,310*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*

BAHAMAS.

18. The principal salt-producing islands now are :—

Inagua, which produced in 1853	249,852	bushels
Rum Cay, which produced	183,389	„
Long Cay, Crooked Island, which produced	63,019	„
Long Island, which produced	40,568	„
Exuma, which produced	18,138	„
Ragged Island, which produced	51,347	„
Total	606,313	

It is not improbable that these may be extended as capabilities and population increase.

19. Mr. Acting Stipendiary Justice Pinder makes the following remarks relative to " Lake Gambier," Great San Salvador.

" This lake is of immense size, extending in length and width so far, that a " person on the opposite side could not be discovered. On the eastern side a " small quantity of salt has, during the present season, been made, and on the " same side does it make salt every year, but to what extent no one can inform " me. The bottom of the lake is, as far as I am capable of judging, very good, " and well adapted for the production of salt." Mr. Pinder further reports, that a canal to the sea to draw off rain water would be indispensable to the cultivation of this pond for the production of salt. Mr. Pinder points out two routes by which, avoiding hills, canals might be made from Lake Gambier to the sea, one about $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles in extent, and the other 3 miles over perfectly flat ground. Without capitalists, the peasantry at San Salvador are unable to work this lake as a salt pond. This lake has been supposed to have been the river or lake alluded to by Columbus on his first arrival and brief visit at San Salvador, on the discovery of the New World. There are other ponds at San Salvador from which salt is occasionally obtained.

19. The value of fruit exported in 1852 was 10,850*l.*, and in 1853, 15,709*l.*

20. The value of sponge exported in 1852 was 11,257*l.*, and in 1853, 14,515*l.* Mr. Stipendiary Justice Inglis reports that " 49,462lbs. of sponge have been " shipped from New Plymouth (Abaco) for Nassau, most of which has been " collected within the last six months, and under date of 7th February 1854, " sponging is still carried on by the inhabitants of Hope Town as actively as " ever, the demand for sponge at Nassau still continuing at remunerative " prices. Five small vessels for the above purpose were on the stocks at Hope " Town, and rapidly progressing, along with one large schooner, which will " probably tonnage at least 60 tons."

21. In 1852 the number of ships built in the colony was 12, measuring altogether 393 tons. In 1853 13 were built measuring 432 tons.

22. There are very fine materials for the construction of vessels in this colony consisting of cedar, mahogany, dogwood, mastic, and pine.

23. The total number of vessels registered as belonging to this colony are 141, measuring 4963 tons.

24. The total value of goods imported in 1853 was 131,007*l.*

The total value of exported goods in 1853, was 78,403*l.* at the following ports of entry, viz. :—

	Imports.	Exports.
Nassau	£111,738	£51,016
Rum Cay	78	2148
Long Island	47	881
Abaco	9,459	4,471
Crooked Island	347	160
Ragged Island	56	1,069
Eleuthera	2,894	5,562
Exuma	—	446
Harbour Island	4,648	5,668
Inagua	1,740	5,707

Of the exported goods, upwards of 30,000*l.* in value were previously wrecked on the Bahama Coasts, or brought into port from vessels in distress.

25. The value of imports from Great Britain was 39,158*l.*, exports to Great Britain, 16,013*l.*

26. The value of imports from other countries (including goods wrecked) was 91,849*l.*, exports to other countries 62,390*l.*

27. Comparative statement of shipping which visited the Bahamas proper, in 1852 and 1853.

	Inwards.		Outwards.	
	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.
1852	400	41,138	410	43,395
1853	319	29,673	342	30,304

28. There were only nine Acts passed by the Legislature in 1853, and none of them of any great importance. The one for authorizing the loan of 1000*l.* for the service of the several salt ponds of the colony, has been found very beneficial pending the slow collection of rents, owing to adverse seasons.

29. Some improvement took place in this respect in 1853, but the limited funds at the disposal of the Education Board prevented it supporting the requisite number of schools. I communicated a copy of the report of the Board of Education, accompanied by the school inspector's report to the Assembly, soon after the commencement of the session in January of the present year. The Education Board were enabled, by some changes, to establish one additional school in the year 1853; and with the approvol of the late Governor Gregory, in Council, augmented the rate of the school fees, which, by a comparison of the receipts of school fees from scholars in the years 1852 and 1853, yielded an increase in the past year of 17*l.* 11*s.* $9\frac{3}{4}d.$

30. At some schools these fees are punctually collected, at others they are very imperfectly so; but the circumstances of widely-scattered districts vary materially; some are afflicted by poverty, occasioned by temporary drought or disaster, from which others are exempt. Yet it is to be feared that all do not pay who are able; but it is undesirable that children should suffer from the culpable negligence of parents to pay their fees, and no power is at present delegated to any school teacher to refuse admission to children for non-payment of school fees. The Education Board having reserved to themselves the power of investigating and deciding on individual cases of omission from time to time.

31. The number of scholars taught in the schools under the Board of Education in 1853 was 1749.

32. I have the satisfaction to add that the Legislature have, during the present session, augmented the funds of the Education Board at the rate of 300*l.* per annum.

33. There are various Sunday schools and day schools not in connexion with the Board of Education, in New Providence Harbour Island, Inagua, and other islands, besides private schools.

34. In the Education Act (10 Vict. c. 1, sec. 9) it was declared that a knowledge of music should be one of the indispensable qualifications of the inspector, or general superintentendent, of schools. Mr. Webb, the teacher appointed, has not confined his instruction to the children of the public schools, but the children of the Sunday schools of different denominations have had the benefit of his services, and choirs, bands, and concerts have been formed under his superintendence. In these respects, much benefit has accrued from this judicious provision in the law.

35. Mr. Webb, the inspector of schools, in his annual report for the year 1853, states, that "for many years past the annals of crime in the town of "Nassau have not contained the name of any person who had regularly passed "*through* any of the public schools. Another pleasing proof also of the "influence and success of the system may be witnessed any Sunday in every "place of worship in this island (New Providence). In some, where formerly only a solitary bible, prayer or hymn book here and there was to be "seen, at the present time the large majority use books. Being able to read "is now the *rule*, as it was formerly the *exception*. The respectable position "which children who have been educated in the public schools are taking up, "and the eagerness with which they are sought after, afford alike gratifying "evidence of success."

BAHAMAS.

" Some are employed as teachers, others as clerks in stores, and others are " learning useful trades: all, however, as far as I can learn, bid fair to become " useful members of society."

36. The inspector of lighthouses under date the 14th December 1853, reports that " he has visited the lighthouses at 'Abaco,' 'Gun Cay,' and " 'Cay Sal,' and found them each in excellent order."

Steps are in progress for surveying sites for two additional lighthouses in this Colony, one on " Lobos Cay" at the southern edge of the " Great Bahama bank," and the other on the " Great Isaacs," on the northwest edge of the same bank.

37. There can be no doubt of the great advantage of lighthouses to the passing mariner; still, however, one or more are represented as needed, agreeably to a report already made by me in a despatch on the subject No. 10 of 1st February 1854, with enclosures, one of the most important points requiring one being " Castle Island," at the most southern end of the Crooked Island.

38. In one of those enclosures the following remark is made, affording some idea of the number of vessels that pass through the Crooked Island passage.

" A gentleman residing at Inagua in 1852, kept an account of the vessels he " saw pass daily, and during the year the number nearly approached 800."

39. By another enclosure in that despatch it was shown that in 1853 thirty-two vessels other than Bahama vessels were wrecked in this colony. (See Appendix for detailed list of vessels wrecked.)

40. So late as the month of November 1853, a hurricane occurred in this colony, visiting some islands more severely than others, damaging the growing crops of corn and other edibles approaching maturity, as also fruit and salt, to a considerable extent. Numerous applications from the sufferers were made to me, and, in the absence of available pecuniary funds, the inhabitants of New Providence were successfully appealed to, through the resident ministers of different denominations of the gospel. This timely relief, with some credit authorized for the purchase of provisions, enabled the poorer classes to tide over the calamity.

41. Diagrams were drawn by Lieut. Heygate of the Royal Engineers. It would appear that this hurricane was first experienced in the Island of St. Domingo and travelling with a rotatory motion over Inagua, Turks Island, Rum Cay, Long Island and Exuma, passed a little to the north of New Providence and ended at Grand Bahama. It was not felt at Abaco or Bimini, or by vessels coming from the northward, who during the severity of the hurricane were becalmed.

42. The number of grants of Crown land in 1853 were 82, containing in the aggregate 1045½ acres. In the previous year the number of grants were 84, containing in the aggregate 612 acres.

43. These grants of land indicate an increased number of settlers as small farmers on the " out islands " of the colony. The greatest number of acres being granted on " San Salvador" and " Eleuthera," both fruit-producing islands, viz., pine apples and oranges.

44. Some publications which appeared during the year 1853 on a new use to which the leaves of the pine (pinus sylvestris) had been applied near Breslau in Silesia, after obtaining from them a hemp-like fibre, attracted attention; those publications stated the fibre to be extensively used in Germany for " stuffing " pillows, cushions, and mattresses, or instead of wadding," and substituted for cotton and wool in the manufacture of blankets, also that " it can be spun and " woven resembling the thread of hemp for its strength, and that it can be " made into rugs and horse-blankets."

45. There being vast forests of pitch pine trees on New Providence and certain other portions of the Bahamas, a specimen from the fibre of such trees was sent to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, who forwarded portions of the same to Sir William Hooker, director of the Royal Gardens at Kew, and to the Society of Arts, and the result of the promised investigations of the latter are anxiously awaited. A packet of " Argan " seeds, sent out by Sir William Hooker, has been received and distributed.

46. The total receipts in the Nassau Bank in the year 1853 were 236,599*l.*, the total payments in the same year were 239,222*l.*

47. The average quantity of specie in the Nassau Bank in the year 1853 was:—

	£
British Gold	1,000
Foreign Gold	22,000
British Silver	8,000
Foreign Silver	7,000

48. Extract from the report of the Trustees of the Library and Museum for 1853:

"About 100 volumes have been added to the library during the past year, "and an order for a further supply has been recently remitted to England. "The trustees deem it a gratifying circumstance to report that, whereas in the "year 1850 the subscriptions only amounted to 57*l.* 13*s.*, in the year 1851 they "increased to 81*l.* 18*s.*; in the following year to 82*l.* 13*s.*, and during the last "year they have increased to 84*l.* 5*s.*

"They have further to report that several specimens and objects of interest "and value have been presented during the past year to the Museum."

49. The number of volumes now in the library are 2,260.

50. Return of the number of interinsular letters which have passed through the General Post Office, Nassau, including letters on the public service and the amount of postage received during the same period, including remittances from the several deputy postmasters:

Number of Letters sent.	Number of Letters received.	Total Number of Letters.	Amount.
			£ s. d.
1,637	2,301	3,938	13 14 11

51. Mr. Stipendiary Justice Inglis reports that a resident at New Plymouth (Abaco) Mr. Parris, has succeeded in obtaining from the "Aloe" a composition, with which he makes with other mixtures a species of submarine paint which bids fair to supersede verdigris, used extensively here for the bottom of vessels, A specimen of this called "Parris's Submarine Paint" will be forwarded to the Sydenham Exhibition.

52. To convey the latest intelligence on matters of interest to trade and commerce, I subjoin a copy of the new tariff of duties,* to commence on the 1st April 1854.

(Signed) C. R. NISBETT,
Lieut.-Governor.

Nassau, Bahamas, March 29, 1854.

STATE of the Barometer and Thermometer at the Nassau Library during the year 1853.

Month.	Barometer.		Thermometer.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mimimum.
January	30·30	29·80	81	65
February	30·30	29·94	81	69
March	30·34	30·00	84	74
April	30·22	30·00	83	75
May	30·18	30·00	86	79
June	30·25	30·05	88	81
July	30·26	30·15	91	84
August	30·24	30·00	90	84
September	30·17	30·04	91	81
October	30·16	29·86	88	79
November	30·20	29·70	85	75
December	30·33	29·84	78	65

(Signed) AUG. W. SMITH,
Librarian.

---

* This Tariff will be found printed with the usual collection of Colonial Tariffs annually laid before Parliament.

A RETURN of VESSELS wrecked in the Bahamas during the Year 1853, excluding Vessels belonging to the Colony.

When Wrecked.	Where Wrecked	Vessel's Name.	Country.	From Whence.	Whither Bound.	Nature of Cargo.
January 7	Mayaguana	Mary Lutterloh	United States	Philadelphia	Cerufugos	Shooks and hoops.
„ 24	Beaks Cay	Hero	British	Mantanzas	The Clyde	Molasses.
Feb. 1	Abaco	Emma Francis	United States	New York	Attakapos	Ballast.
„ 12	Ditto	L'Abouette	French	St. Domingo	Marseilles	Coffee and logwood.
„ 15	Near Memory Rock	Wildes P. Walker	United States	Mantanzas	Providence, Rhode Island	Molasses.
„ 17	Ditto	Elsinore	Ditto	New York	New Orleans	Assorted cargo.
„ 17	Hogsties	La Perle	French	Port au Prince	Havre	Coffee, cotton, cocoa.
„ 20	Near Memory Rock	Emily	United States	Havana	Boston	Molasses.
March 13	Orange Cays	Wabash	Ditto	Boston	Mantanzas	Empty casks.
„ 17	S.E. from G. Bahama	Osbourne	Ditto	Liverpool	New Orleans	Railroad iron, &c.
„ 18	Abaco	Yamouri	Ditto	Bordeaux	Ditto	Wine, Brandy, &c.
„ 18	Ginger Cay	Luise y Jessussa	Spanish	The Clyde	Cuba	Assorted cargo (derelict).
June 3	Great Isaac	William and Mary	United States	Liverpool	New Orleans	Railroad iron.
July 8	Mirafiorbos	David Francis	Ditto	Gonaives	Boston	Coffee, logwood.
August 6	Egg Island	Adelaide	Ditto	Nassau	New York *via* Inagua	Ballast.
„ 27	Abaco	Joseph Henry	Ditto	Baltimore	Texas	Provisions.
Sept. 3	Berry Islands	Gipsey	Ditto	New York	Ditto	Ditto.
„ 13	Biminies	Henry	Ditto	Boston	New Orleans	Assorted cargo.
„ 26	Elleuthera	Fanny Heron	British	Halifax	Mantanzas	Lumber and shooks.
„ 26	Inagua	Solon	Danish	-	-	Ballast.
„ 26	Ditto	Gold Hunter	British	St. Domingo	Halifax	Logwood and cotton.
Nov. 11	Abaco	Ira Brewster	United States	Wilmington	-	Lumber.
„ 21	Inagua	Elizabeth	Ditto	} Wrecked in a Hurricane.		
„ 21	Ditto	Henry Woodis	Ditto			
„ 21	Ditto	Prospect	Ditto			
„ 21	Ditto	Lapwing	British	Jamaica	Halifax	Salt.
„ 23	Abaco	Urania	United States	Charleston	Tampa Bay	Government stores.
Dec. 9	Memory Rock	L'Ocean	French	Havana	Marseilles	Sugar, &c.
„ 10	Castle Island	Asof	United States	Hayti	Boston	Coffee and logwood.
„ 11	Wood Cay, G. Bahama	Water Lily	British	Jamaica	London	Rum and sugar.
„ 24	Bud Rock	Young Queen	Ditto	St. Jago de Cuba	Swansea	Copper ore.
„ 28	Nassau Bar	Janes	Ditto	Honduras	London	Mahogany.

Custom House, Nassau,
(Signed) T. H. ROUSE, Controller.

TURKS ISLANDS.

[*The usual Annual Report has not been received from Turks Islands.*]

TRINIDAD.

No. 8.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Lord HARRIS to the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 10.) Trinidad, January 23, 1854.

MY LORD DUKE, (Received February 15, 1854.)

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Grace the Blue Book of this colony for the year 1853.

I am happy to say there is no diminution in the income of the colony as compared with last year.

Under the most important head of Customs there is an increase of nearly 4,000*l.* This must partly be attributed to the increased duties which were exacted for the last six weeks of the year; but, independently of their aid, there still would remain an increase over last year.

The large sum of 37,802*l.*, which appears on the side of receipts, comprises the monies repaid from the loans to the colonial treasury for sums advanced for immigration and other purposes.

The only items on the side of expenditure which require any notice from me are as follows:—

In the fixed establishment there is an increse of 2,539*l.* as compared with 1852, arising from extra clerical assistance in the offices of the Colonial Secretary, Treasury, Customs, and Superintendent of Public Works departments, an addition to the Church of England, and to the police; also an increase in the allowances of about 400*l.*, and of a similar amount in the contingencies.

Under the head of "Conveyance of Mails" there is apparently a large increase, which has been caused by the advance in part payment which was made to a new steamer from Glasgow.

Interest.—This comprises the payments made on account of interest and sinking fund on the loans.

Under the head of "Local Revenues" I am happy to be able to inform your Grace that the wards are nearly all out of debt, and most of them possess a balance to their credit; about seven still remain in arrears for monies advanced, and it is doubtful when they will be able to repay their debt, their income being very small.

Of the public works, a large addition to the Royal Gaol was completed, which has added materially to the conveniences for the detention of prisoners, and has allowed of better opportunities for the enforcement of discipline.

The waterworks on the side of the Maraval river were also completed, by the means of which an ample supply of water has been introduced into the town of Port of Spain.

The expenditure on roads has been as usual large, and I see no probability of there being any diminution under this head, so great is the damage caused by the climate in all parts of the island, but more especially in those where the soil is of a loose and friable nature.

The funds which are raised annually by means of the contribution from the wards and from turnpikes are I consider very nearly sufficient to keep the royal roads in repair, where they are put thoroughly in order. This has been effected in some cases; in others, the funds have been wanting to permit an outlay sufficiently large at any one time to complete them.

I have appointed a committee of council to reconsider this subject; it is now sitting, and I hope that, with the knowledge now possessed and the experience which has been gained within the last four years, they may be enabled to adopt a method which will prove permanently advantageous.

TRINIDAD.

The chief feature in the legislation of last year was the ordinance which enlarged the powers of the municipalities, by which the veto of the Governor on the general business of these bodies was withdrawn.

I am happy to be able to give a very favourable account of the progress made in the system of education lately established. The schools, which have been placed under the control of masters from the normal school, are well attended, and the acquirements made by the scholars very satisfactory.

Much still remains to be done in order to perfect this system, and I have greatly to regret that the state of the funds of the colony has not enabled me to commence an industrial school. I am of opinion that schools of this description would be attended with the happiest results.

Under the head of immigration there are two points which I have to notice. The first is the arrival of 1,000 Chinamen into the colony.

These immigrants are, upon the whole, doing well, though I should say they have not entirely fulfilled the anticipations which had been formed about their powers of labour and their habits of industry.

It is difficult, however, to come to any very satisfactory conclusion upon this subject, as the reports respecting them vary considerably. On some estates they are reported to be far superior to any labourers previously imported; from others a directly contrary report has been received. The season was very unhealthy, which naturally had an effect on persons just introduced, and disabled them from performing as much labour as they might otherwise have performed.

The second point to which I would allude is the departure of 600 coolies, taking with them savings to the amount of 45,000 dollars. I cannot but hope that this will be a sufficient proof that there is no want of opportunity in this colony for the labourer to gain a fair subsistence.

I touched on this subject in the blue book for 1852, as well as on many other points on which it is scarcely necessary for me now to dilate, as I could add nothing to what I then stated.

The immigration has certainly done much for this colony, in fact, without it, I have no doubt that it must have gradually dwindled into a state of poverty. By its means the cultivation has been greatly improved, the crop of sugar increased on an average by 10,000 hogsheads, and that of cocoa in equal proportion.

At the same time, I cannot but remember that this result has been effected at a fearful expense. When I arrived in this colony in 1846, there was a sum of 72,000*l.* in hand, of which more than 30,000*l.* was entirely free and applicable to any purpose; there now exists a debt of 180,000*l.*, the greater portion of which has been expended in immigration.

It is useless to indulge in vain regrets on the past, and I feel sure that your Grace is fully impressed with the fact, that the struggle for existence in this colony still continues, and that it requires every aid, and that immediately, which by just and fair means the protecting hand of the mother country can afford.

In closing the last annual report which I shall have the honour of forwarding from this colony, nearly the last act of a career of almost eight years, during which numerous changes have been effected in every department of its government, which have been considered not altogether unsuccessful, it is my pleasing duty to state, that if in anything I have done well, it is mainly attributable to the kind encouragement, the anxious attention, the steady support, liberal minded confidence, and the valuable counsel which I have received from the four Secretaries of State under whom I have had the honour and the gratification to serve.

To your Grace my best thanks are due for many favours conferred on me; neither can I omit to mention the zealous and efficient aid which I have received from most of the officers of the Government, and from the members of the Legislature, and most especially have I been encouraged by the fact, that however much the measures proposed might be contrary to the previous impressions and notions of this community generally, I have always found that its members have been invariably willing to give a ready, a sensible, and a fair consideration to the subjects announced to them.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HARRIS.

The Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

BRITISH GUIANA.

No. 9.

No. 9.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor WODEHOUSE to the Right Honourable Sir GEORGE GREY, Bart.

(No. 41.)

British Guiana, George Town, Government House, July 23, 1854.

(Received Aug. 16, 1854.)

SIR,

I DO myself the honour of transmitting to you the Blue Book of this colony for the year 1853.

As I was not in the colony during any part of that year, I thought it would be satisfactory to Her Majesty's Government if it were accompanied by a report from the Government Secretary, and I now enclose for your consideration a memorandum which Mr. Walker has been good enough to draw up.

I have, &c.

(Signed) F. P. WODEHOUSE.

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart.,
&c. &c.

MEMORANDUM to accompany the Blue Book for the year 1853.

1. FROM the comparative yearly statement of the colonial revenue, it would appear that there was a net increase of 32,000*l.* (omitting fractions) for the year, over 1852; but from that amount must be deducted bills for upwards of 14,600*l.* drawn against the guarantee loan for immigration purposes which ought not, strictly, to be classed amongst the items of annual revenue. The increase has principally been in the import and wine and spirit duties; arising doubtless from the larger importations made during the first half of the year, on its becoming known that the Combined Court proposed to raise the duties on certain articles, on the 1st of July. There was, of course, a decrease in the amount of duties on exports, consequent upon the short crop of the year. Vide Enclosures A. and B. Vide Enclosure C.

2. The accompanying financial statements, prepared for the Combined Court of 1854 give a more complete account of the financial operations of the year, and the result may be thus concisely stated:—

The balance forward from 1852 (omitting fractions) was	$ 16,500	
The ordinary revenue of 1853 was	844,000	
		$ 860,500
The ordinary expenditure of 1853 was	757,000	
Old debts paid, including remittances for the augmentation of the sinking fund for the immigration loans	59,000	
		816,000
Balance to Cr. of 1854		$ 44,500

3. It will therefore be seen that the finances of the colony were not at any time in a condition to cause any anxiety as their meeting the unavoidable expenditure, which, even assuming the maintenance of the public departments to remain at its ordinary level, must nevertheless for some time continue to enlarge in consequence of the necessity of providing for the interest and sinking fund of an increasing public debt for immigration purposes.

4. Should, however, nothing untoward intervene, the measures taken for the repayment of the portion of the immigration loan falling due in 1857, will release an important amount of revenue which may then be applied in aid of the current expenses of immigration.

5. It will be observed that in consequence of the Combined Court of 1853 deeming it prudent to increase the specific duties on certain articles, and also to raise the rate of ad valorem duty uniformly to ten per cent., the statement of "import duties received" has been divided into two periods of six months each, so as to show at one view the effect of the operation of the two systems. As might have been expected, the quantities imported were larger in the first than in the second half, because the importers having

BRITISH GUIANA.

time to make their arrangements in anticipation of the increased rates of duty, would naturally bring in as large a stock as possible before the 1st of July, when the new fiscal year would commence. The stocks of wines and spirits especially were completely cleared out of the bonded warehouses, and brought in at the lower duties.

6. As in the majority of instances the amount of duties received in the second half year upon a smaller quantity of goods equalled, if they did not exceed, the sums received in the earlier half, the arrangement can hardly be said to have so far failed as a fiscal experiment; though it was to be regretted that it should have been found necessary to make it, so soon after the reductions effected in 1851.

7. It may not be without interest to select for comparison the items in the tariff upon which the changes in the rates of duty chiefly took effect: they are embodied in the table appended, marked D.

Vide Enclosure D.

8. The municipal expenditure of Georgetown shows a decrease of about 1,500*l.*; that of New Amsterdam an increase of between 600*l.* and 700*l.*, arising apparently from causes of a temporary character.

Vide Enclosure E.

9. The military expenditure for the year exhibits a large reduction, namely, from 32,684*l.* to 26,711*l.*

Vide Enclosure E.

10. The number of ordinances passed was about the average; some of them were of considerable importance, especially

No. 2, for regulating the relations of employers and labourers; and

No. 3, for the regulation of emigration, which had the misfortune of failing to receive Her Majesty's approval.

To which may be added,

Nos. 5 and 6, for settling a renewal of the civil list, and providing for the maintenance of the ecclesiastical establishment.

11. The difficulties alluded to by Sir Henry Barkly in his report on the Blue Book of 1852, as operating to defeat the effectual working of the sanitary arrangements contemplated by Ordinance No. 5, of 1852, led to the passing of Ordinance No. 8, of 1853, for appointing a local Board of Health for the city of Georgetown in the room of the mayor and town council. Some beneficial results attended the change, but as the powers of the local board were confined to private lots and premises, and as no corresponding exertions were made by the mayor and town council to improve the condition of the public roads and drainage, it cannot be said that the system altogether worked satisfactorily.

12. Although no actual legislation took place in regard to the condition of the peasantry settled in villages, the subject occupied much anxious attention, and a bill was introduced modifying the provisions previously enacted for the maintenance of village roads, bridges, &c., by local assessment, and introducing a proposition for ensuring to such villages adequate medical attendance and a proper supply of medicines.

13. Another bill introduced, but not yet passed, was for the purpose of amending the ordinance for repairing the roads and bridges generally throughout the colony; and a bill was also introduced to provide for the education of the people, in the hope of obviating the objections entertained to that previously submitted by the then Commissioners of Education, and to which allusion is made in the report on the Blue Book for 1852.

14. Under the head of Civil Establishments there is nothing calling for any particular observation.

15. In continuation of the return of mortality amongst the immigrants for 1850, 1851, and 1852, transmitted with the Blue Book for the last mentioned year, the subjoined would appear to be the result for 1853:—

Month.	Portuguese, 2,650.	Africans, 4,454.	Coolies, 7,964.	Chinese, 506.*	Total, 15,574.
January	10	14	29	1	54
February	10	5	12	3	30
March	17	4	15	7	43
April	3	7	19	7	36
May	5	2	17	1	25
June	10	4	25	7	46
July	6	8	22	9	45
August	26	5	29	5	65
September	28	4	33	5	70
October	38	3	31	6	78
November	35	3	25	4	67
December	22	2	26	2	52
Totals	210	61	283	57	611

* As the Chinese came in for the first time in 1853, and the bulk of them arrived after the month of January, it has been thought better to give the average of their number. The other classes are numbered as on the 1st of January.

16. It will be seen that there is a marked improvement as to the proportion of mortality; but there are some striking discrepancies as to the numbers of immigrants at work at the respective dates, especially as regards Portuguese and Africans.

17. It is extremely difficult to afford anything like an accurate view of the progress of population in the intervals between the decennial periods of taking the census. The registers kept by the ministers of religion give only the baptisms and burials of their respective congregations; while those of the immigrant population are necessarily defective for the reasons mentioned in the note annexed to the table; and there is no authentic record whatever of departures from the colony. Upon the whole, however, there is no reason to doubt that an effective addition was made to the population during the year, although for the reasons above assigned it is not easy to arrive at its actual amount.* It may be here remarked that yellow fever continued to prevail with varying intensity throughout the year, and that the mortality amongst unacclimatized persons continued high. In the Georgetown cemetery the interments for the month of January were 207; they fell to 93 in May, rose to 157 in October, and again sank to 97 in December.

Vide Enclosure F.

Vide Enclosure G.

18. There is no material progress to report under the head of "Education," arrangements having been allowed to go on as they previously existed until the decision of the Legislature should be definitively pronounced upon the Education Bill. Something, however, has been effected towards raising the standard and regulating the nature of the qualifications required to be possessed by teachers, so as to entitle them to an extra amount of pay granted by the Combined Court.

19. Queen's College grammar school has benefited by the liberality of the Legislature, and a new building, comprising accommodation for the various classes, with a residence for the principal, is nearly completed; the present house will then be converted into a domicile for boys whose parents reside at a distance from Georgetown, many such having been hitherto prevented from attending the school by the difficulty of providing suitable domestic accommodation for them in the city.

20. The Orphan Asylum is in full career of usefulness, and its operations are conducted on a large and effective scale; but owing to the prejudices of some and the opposition of others, it has not yet received 100 inmates, although calculated for the reception of at least three times that number.

21. The returns exhibiting the state of the community in regard to crime appear to me to be of a less satisfactory nature than must be desirable; but on the present occasion I think it preferable to submit merely the general results in figures, leaving others to draw their own inferences from them.

22. The number of commitments to all the gaols for the five years ending with 1852 show a gradual decrease, the number for that year being 2,090, and the average of the five years 2,928. The return for 1853 amounts to 2,828, made up as under:—

Georgetown	2,015
Mahaica	121
Wakenaam	146
Caponey	273
New Amsterdam	273
Total	2,828

23. Again, the number of cases disposed of by the stipendiary magistrates in 1852 was 10,315; amount of fines paid into the colony chest, £9,182. In 1853 the return of cases reaches 12,945, with £14,000 fines paid. The police magistrate of Georgetown in 1852 returned 4,107 cases, and £3,945 amount of fines paid in; in 1853 the same department reports 4,218 cases, and £5,071 of fines; exclusive of fees. It would appear either that the magistrates had inflicted heavier pecuniary penalties, or that the convicted parties more readily found the means of paying the fines awarded, and thus avoided commitment to prison. Probably both suppositions have some foundation in fact.

Vide Enclosure H.

Vide Enclosure I.

24. The number of prisoners in actual confinement on the 31st of December, including the penal settlement, is rather under the average of the preceding three years, the decrease being chiefly amongst the inmates of the country prisons.

Vide Enclosure K.

25. By the return of indictments tried at the Supreme Criminal Court, it would seem that there has not been any sensible variation during last year as compared with 1852, except that there was an unusual proportion of misdemeanants, which is accounted for by the occurrence of some disturbances amongst coolies whilst celebrating their religious festivals, and in which many individuals were compromised.

Vide Enclosure L.

26. Enclosure M. is a classified return of commitments to the gaol of Georgetown for the year, with a detail of the cases in which whipping has been inflicted under sentence of the inferior Criminal Court.

Vide Enclosure M.

* Enclosure F is a return of immigrants arrived in, and departed from the colony, during the year; and deducting from the aggregate of the former those who left, and the number reported to have died upon estates, there would be a net balance of 4,533 on this head, irrespective of the natural increase of the resident population.

BRITISH GUIANA.

Vide Enclosure N.

27. There is a considerable falling off in the declared value of imports for the year, the difference as compared with 1852 amounting to 117,800*l.*; on the other hand, there is an excess of 36,600*l.* in the estimated value of exported produce; although the quantity of sugar shipped fell considerably short of that of the previous year:—

	1852.	1853.
Hogsheads - -	55,700	44,230

Vide Enclosure O.

28. In the tonnage inwards there is also a considerable diminution, owing in a great measure, it is believed, to the large demand for shipping to the Australian colonies and California.

29. The detailed accounts of all articles imported and exported will be found in the financial statements appended to the estimate for the year, and prefixed to the Blue Book.

30. The falling off in the crop of 1853 was caused to a great extent by a drought in the early part of the year; and towards its close exportation was nearly at a stand still from the deficiency of tonnage to carry it away; the prospect for the crop of the present year is, however, highly favourable, and if no unforeseen check should occur, it may be safely expected to at least equal that of 1852. Up to this date the quantities actually exported are nearly balanced.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. WALKER,
Government Secretary.

Guiana Public Buildings,
July 22, 1854.

Enclosure A.

Enclosure A.

REVENUE.

Customs.			Rum Duty and Spirit Licenses.	General Revenue.	Total 1853.	Total 1852.
Import.	Export.	Tonnage.				
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
100,109 12 9	6,353 4 9½	6,239 0 10	51,193 3 7½	86,122 2 8½	250,017 4 8½*	218,014 16 9½

* Increase in 1853, 32,002*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*

EXPENDITURE.

Civil Government.	Judicial.	Ecclesiastical.	Education.	Poor.	Police.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
17,327 7 11	12,739 18 0	16,810 15 8½	5,353 14 7½	8,768 19 7	23,357 9 0

Roads.	Hospitals.	Penal Settlement and Prisons.	Public Buildings.	Immigration.	Public Debt.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
3,695 10 7½	16,037 18 3½	9,444 12 5½	5,609 9 7	64,438 5 0	25,806 17 11

Collection of Revenue.	Ferries and Steam Communication.	Extraordinaries.	Total 1853.	Total 1852.	Increase 1853.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
13,923 12 8	5,982 5 10	7,261 1 0	236,557 18 2½	227,070 11 3½	9,487 6 11

Enclosure B.

COMPARATIVE statement of duties received on goods imported into British Guiana in the years 1852 and 1853.

1852.

	Dols.	Cts.	Dols.
Amount collected as specific duties			245,923
Duties collected under schedule B. at 10 per cent. ad valorem :—			
Clocks and watches	43	96	
Drugs and chemicals	2,108	14	
Glassware	1,278	02	
Jewellery	372	95	
Musical instruments	242	25	
Perfumery	729	27	
Pickles and sauces	193	00	
Preserved meats	527	50	
Saddlery	538	38	
Silver and plated ware	449	64	
			6,482
Duties collected on non-enumerated goods at 4 per cent, ad valorem			40,584
			292,989

N.B.—This return is exclusive of the duties received for wines and spirits, for which see schedule D.

1853.

	Dols.	Cts.	Dols.
Amount collected as specific duties			281,233
Duties collected under schedule B. at 10 per cent. ad valorem, to 30th June :—			
Clocks and watches	22	50	
Drugs and chemicals	1,132	58	
Glassware	830	36	
Jewellery	80	92	
Musical instruments	124	29	
Perfumery	487	25	
Pickles and sauces	83	42	
Preserved meats	220	84	
Saddlery	207	73	
Silver and plated ware	79	93	
			3,269
Duties collected on non-enumerated goods at 4 per cent. ad valorem, to 30th June	Dols. 25,028		
Duties collected on non-enumerated goods, including those previously in schedule B., at an advalorem duty of 10 per cent. to 31st December	37,895		
			62,923
			347,425

Enclosure C.

Enclosure C.

COMPARATIVE statement of duties received on produce exported in the years

1852.	1853.
$36,144 47	$30,495 55

N.B.—Rates of duties the same in both years, except that in 1853 ; the subjoined were first subjected to duties :—

Shingles	per 1000	50 cents.
Fuelwood	per cord	16 „
Charcoal	per bushel	8 „

Enclosure D.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Quantities of the under-mentioned Articles imported into this Colony during the years 1852 and 1853, and of the Duties received thereon, with the increased Rate of Duty as levied on July 1, 1853.

Description of Article.	For the Year 1852.			For Six Months, ending June 30, 1853.			For Six Months, ending December 31, 1853.			Total Amount of Duties for the Year 1853.
	Quantities.	Rate of Duty.	Total Duties.	Quantities.	Rate of Duty.	Total Duties.	Quantities.	Rate of Duty.	Total Duties.	
		dols. cts.	dols. cts.		dols. cts.	dols. cts.		dols. cts.	dols. cts.	dols. cts.
Butter	649,125 1/6 lbs.	0 1 1/2	9,736 77	313,234 lbs.	0 1 1/2	4,698 47	251,746 lbs.	2	5,015 82	9,714 29
Candles, Tallow	428,245 „	0 1 1/2	6,423 67	258,900 „	0 1 1/2	3,883 50	76,280 „	2	1,525 60	5,409 10
Cheese	197,857 1/2 „	0 1 1/2	2,967 78	101,549 „	0 1 1/2	1,523 16	92,954 „	2	1,859 03	3,382 19
Cigars	763,666, No.	2 00	1,527 33	595,110 No.	2 00	1,190 22	347,300 No.	3 00	1,041 90	2,232 12
Coals, loose	14,348 tons	5	717 38	4,886 tons, 8 cwt.	5	244 32	6,770 1/4 tons	15	1,005 44	1,249 76
Cocoa	164,926 lbs.	1	1,649 26	58,749 lbs.	1	587 49	40,640 lbs.	1 1/2	609 60	1,197 09
Lard	164,233 „	1	1,642 33	132,075 „	1	1,320 75	41,319 „	2	826 24	2,146 99
Malt Liquor, &c., hhds.	2,839 5/12 hhds.	2 00	5,678 83	1,943 1/3 hhds.	2 00	3,886 40	639 hhds.	2 50	1,597 49	5,483 89
do. do. bottles	41,373 1/4 doz.	10	4,137 33	20,879 doz.	10	2,087 87	24,917 7/12 doz.	12	2,982 11	5,069 98
Snuff	6,906 1/2 lbs.	5	345 33	5,109 lbs.	5	255 45	1,585 lbs.	8	126 80	382 25
Tobacco	264,125 „	5	13,206 25	- -	5	- -	19,987 „	8	1,598 96	1,598 96
do. less than 1000lbs.	- -	- -	- -	364,492 lbs.	5	18,224 60	6 „	16	– 96	18,225 56
do. manufactured	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3,509 „	10	350 90	350 90
Tea	13,713 lbs.	10	1,371 30	8,672 lbs.	10	867 20	5,083 „	12	609 96	1,477 16
Matches	6,197 gross	1 50	9,295 50	7,950 1/2 gross	1 50	11,925 75	38 gro. 8 doz.	2 00	77 32	12,003 07
Wine in wood	39,233 gls.	54	21,180 42	33,522 1/3 gals.	54	18,102 05	9,429 gals.	72	6,787 44	24,889 49
do. in bottle	1,413 1/12 doz.	1 00	1,413 08	1,169 11/12 doz.	1 00	1,170 17	467 doz.	1 50	691 68	1,861 85
Brandy	47,037 11/12 „	1 20	56,445 50	61,445 3/4 gals.	1 20	73,734 90	2,638 gals.	1 50	3,955 20	77,690 10
Gin	13,535 1/4 gals.	1 20	16,242 30	26,898 1/4 „	1 20	32,277 90	1,304 1/2 „	1 50	2,050 95	34,328 85
Rum	- -	1 20	- -	171 „	1 20	205 20	64 „	1 50	96 –	301 20
Whiskey	123 gals.	1 20	147 60	2 1/2 „	1 20	3 -	- -	1 50	- -	3 -
Liqueurs and Cordials	697 gals.	1 20	836 39	739 1/2 „	1 20	887 50	399 gals.	1 50	580 11	1,467 61

(Signed) C. BAGOT,
Inspector of Imports.

British Guiana, July 20, 1854.

Enclosure E.

Enclosure E.

EXPENDITURE (LOCAL).

City of Georgetown.	Town of N. Amsterdam.	Total, 1853.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
11,226 17 7	2,662 8 1½	13,889 5 8½

MILITARY EXPENDITURE BY GREAT BRITAIN.

Commissariat. Pay of Troops, Provisions, &c.	Ordnance. Military Works, Stores, &c.	Total, 1853.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
17,076 10 9	9,634 17 3	26,711 8 0

Enclosure F.

Enclosure F.

IMMIGRANTS ARRIVING DURING THE YEAR 1853.

From what Place or Country.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Calcutta - - - -	1,410	344	90	68	109	2,021
Madeira - - - -	1,047	771	216	174	331	2,539
Africa - - - -	276	–	–	–	–	276
China - - - -	647	–	–	–	–	647
	3,380	1,115	306	242	440	5,483

EMIGRANTS DEPARTING DURING THE YEAR 1853.

To what Place or Country.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Madras - - - -	143	44	15	6	3	211
Madeira - - - -	47	13	2	4	3	69
Africa - - - - - -	53	–	5	1	–	59
	243	57	22	11	6	339

J. GARDINER AUSTIN,
Immigration Agent General.

Enclosure G.

RETURN of all INTERMENTS in the City of Georgetown during the Year 1853.

1853.	Europeans.	Madeirans.	Coolies.	Africans.	Chinese.	Creoles.	Americans.	Unknown.	Total per Month.	Total per Quarter.
January - - -	68	36	12	2	8	74	7	–	207	
February - - -	40	15	4	1	3	62	2	–	127	
March - - - -	33	30	7	10	12	52	2	1	147	481
April - - - -	10	18	11	3	–	61	1	–	104	
May - - - -	7	10	11	6	1	58	–	–	93	
June - - - -	18	15	6	5	–	63	1	–	108	305
July - - - -	18	24	6	13	2	70	–	–	133	
August - - -	18	20	2	12	–	52	1	–	105	
September - - -	43	18	7	9	–	59	2	–	138	376
October - - -	50	37	3	10	–	57	–	–	157	
November - - -	18	27	2	9	–	53	1	–	110	
December - - -	16	19	8	2	–	51	1	–	97	364
Total - - -	339	269	79	82	26	712	18	1	1526	1526

WHITE SEAMEN included in the above.

January.... 69	April..... 5	July..... 15	October.... 50	Total for the
February... 37	May..... 5	August 13	November.. 18	Year 1853 :—
March 30	June 16	September.. 37	December .. 12	
136	26	65	80	307

City of Georgetown, Demerara, British Guiana,
21st July, 1854.

PAUL PARIS MASSIAH, Colonial Sexton.

Enclosure H.

RETURN of Business disposed of by the Stipendiary Magistrates of British Guiana in the year 1853, and the Amount of Fines and Costs received by them and paid into the Colonial Treasury.

Year.	Number of Coroner's Inquests.	No. of Days in attendance at inferior Criminal Courts.	No. of Courts held as Stipendiary Magistrates.	No. of Cases disposed of under the Petty Debt Ordinance.	No. of Cases disposed of under Miscellaneous Ordinances.	No. of Cases disposed of under Ordinance No. 19, of 1845, being the Rural Police Ordinance.	Total Number of Cases disposed of.	Amount of Fines and Costs paid into the Colony Chest.		Grand Total in Sterling.		
								Dollars.	Cents.	£	s.	d.
1853	33	22	1,738	4,727	3,856	4,362	12,945	14,008	70	2,918	9	7

(A true Abstract.)

(Signed) W. B. WOLSELEY,
Circuit Stipendiary Magistrate.

Enclosure I.

RETURN of Cases disposed of by the Police Magistrate of Georgetown during the year 1853. Also of Fines and Fees paid into the Colonial Chest during the same period.

	No. of Cases.	Amount of Fines.		Amount of Fees.	
		Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.
January - -	323	436	00	141	98
February - -	292	331	–	131	08
March - -	321	360	42	159	40
April - -	308	566	–	140	90
May - -	301	342	–	113	84
June - -	361	281	–	112	64
July - -	427	506	–	149	48
August - -	398	563	–	170	48
September - -	324	253	–	132	40
October - -	363	516	–	150	18
November - -	409	493	–	161	44
December - -	391	424	–	191	16
Total - -	4,218	5,071	42	1,754	98

(True Return.)

(Signed) L. F. CHIGNARD, D.P.M.

Enclosure K.

RETURN of Convicts at the Penal Settlement and Prisoners confined in the respective Gaols of British Guiana, on the 31st December 1853.

Penal Settlement - - - - - -	217
Georgetown Gaol - - - - -	134
New Amsterdam Gaol - - - - -	24
Mahaica Gaol - - - - -	6
Capoucy Gaol - - - - - -	15
Wakenaam Gaol - - - - -	7
Total - -	403

Enclosure L.

Enclosure L.

STATEMENT of the number of Persons committed for Trial before the Supreme Court of Criminal Justice at each of its Sessions, held in and for the counties of Demerara and Essequebo, for the year 1853, distinguishing those committed under each head of Crimes mentioned in the annual Blue Book.

Session.	Number of Crimes and Indictments filed.	Number of Persons Committed for		Average Number of Causes at each Session.	Average Number of Persons committed at each Session.
		Felony.	Misdemeanor.		
Demerara.					
January 25, 1853 -	14	15	4		
April 19, 1853 -	14	16	1		
July 19, 1853 -	19	20	4		
November 18, 1853 -	26	19	26		
	73	70	35	County of Demerara } 18¼	County of Demerara } 26¼
Essequebo.					
March 29, 1853 -	6	6	–		
October 10, 1853 -	6	6	1		
				County of Essequebo } 3*	County of Essequebo } 3¼
Total -	85	82	36	Total - 21½	Total - 29½

* Assuming, for the purpose of comparison with previous years, that these would have formed part of the Demerara return had it not been for the separation of the criminal business of the two counties, and that there had been four sessions in the year for the county of Essequebo.

(Signed) HENRY WATSON,
Acting Clerk of Court.

Registrar's Office, Demerara and Essequebo,
July 21, 1854.

Enclosure M.

REPORT of PRISONERS in Georgetown Gaol for each Month of 1853.

—	Soldiers.	Seamen.	Coolies.	Portuguese.	Africans.	West India Islands.	Creoles.	Lascars Seamen.	Chinese.	Total.	Number of Prisoner worked each Month on the Treadmill.	Names of Prisoners Whipped.	No. of Lashes.	Date.	Nos. of Previous Convictions.	Sent to the Penal Settlements.
														1853.		
January - -	16	16	28	4	30	25	70	–	–	189	January.... 3	Damon Wilday	39	January 31	26	January
February - -	26	12	20	3	26	21	50	–	6	164	February... 17	Waldron Cumings	39	April 9	12	February 8 ... 11
March - - -	15	5	27	3	21	18	50	19	5	163	March 12	Abel Putsey -	39	„ 30	10	March
April - - -	8	7	21	4	18	14	60	–	3	135	April 8	Chr. Brathwaite	39	July 2	27	April 20 1
May - - -	12	3	23	4	12	10	90	–	13	167	May 22	Jacob Smith -	39	„ „	15	May 5 8
June - - -	10	20	22	7	26	16	70	–	–	171	June 15	Peter Waldron	39	„ „	5	June
July - - -	20	11	29	4	18	27	75	–	4	188	July..... 13	John William -	39	„ „	25	July 11 3
August - -	22	18	27	7	22	19	60	–	2	177	August 18	Anthony Hodge	39	Nov. 17	22	August 7 16
September - -	13	22	18	7	19	20	70	–	4	173	September.. 25	Edward Cobina	39	„ „	38	September
October - -	12	21	8	6	15	25	73	–	–	160	October 13	John Gay - -	39	„ 26	28	October 6 2
November - -	10	20	8	4	15	29	87	–	15	188	November.. 19	Edward Coleman	39	Dec. 31	13	November 26 12
December - -	6	12	14	3	17	20	65	–	3	140	December .. 17					December 3... 12
Total - -	170	167	245	56	239	244	820	19	55	2,015	Total 182					Total 65

Memorandum.—On Monday, the 17th November, 1851, the Treadmill was put in execution for the first time since its reinstation.

Her Majesty's Colonial Gaol, City of Georgetown,
July 22, 1854.

JNO. PEARCE, Keeper.

BRITISH GUIANA.
Enclosure M.

BRITISH GUIANA.

Enclosure N.

Enclosure N.

IMPORTS, 1853 (STERLING VALUE).

From Great Britain.	From British Colonies.	From Foreign Countries.	Total.
£	£	£	£
456,803	134,817	255,563	847,183

EXPORTS, 1853 (STERLING VALUE).

To Great Britain.	To British Colonies.	To Foreign Countries.	Total.
£	£	£	£
958,616	26,856	29,472	1,014,944

Enclosure O.

Enclosure O.

SHIPPING, 1853 (TONNAGE INWARDS).

From Great Britain.	From British Colonies.	From the United States.	From Foreign States.	Total.
42,815	50,579	17,822	13,772	124,988

SHIPPING, 1853 (TONNAGE OUTWARDS).

To Great Britain.	To British Colonies.	To the United States.	To Foreign States.	Total.
49,339	28,323	5,814	25,630	109,106

BARBADOS.

No. 10.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor-General Sir W. M. G. COLEBROOKE, C.B., K.H., to the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 15.)

Windward Islands, Barbados, March 20, 1854.

(Received April 17, 1854.)

MY LORD DUKE,

IN transmitting my Report upon the Barbados blue book for 1853, I subjoin to it an abstract of the several returns in the form which accompanied my report for 1852.

In reviewing the finances of these colonies in that report and in my previous report for 1850, I adverted to an alteration which had taken place in their system of taxation, in the augmentation of the duties of Customs and the reduction of the assessed taxes. This change was a consequence of the liberation of the peasantry and the greater facility of raising a revenue through the customs than by direct assessment, but it has proved detrimental to the trade of the islands and particularly of the smaller ones.

By means of the greater productiveness of the revenue in this populous island the duties are lower, but in the last year a new scale of duties was adopted which came into operation in April, and, although there was a decline from the preceding year of 207,811*l.* in the value of goods imported for consumption, there was a surplus on the import and tonnage duties collected of 1,873*l.*, so that the duties which in 1852 were 7·5 per cent. of the agregate value of the goods entered for consumption, in 1853 were 11·8 per cent. of the value, and deducting the value of the goods entered free of duty under the new tariff, the charge upon other importations was 13· per cent. nearly.

The assessed taxes, which have not materially varied, were in the proportion nearly of one fifth of the aggregate revenue of 1853.

The returns from the other islands have not yet been received; but the custom duties, which have generally been increased in a higher ratio than in Barbados, have pressed with greater severity where the population has been so much smaller and the establishments disproportionably large.

In the present disjointed position of the colonies, any reduction of their expenses, so far as this might be effected by a consolidation of their establishments, is impracticable; and although a more economical administration of their finances will be productive of some saving, the expense of the local establishments, if rendered efficient, must be increased rather than diminished.

In Barbados there has been a considerable increase in the charges for 1853, chiefly owing to the expense of erecting a new prison which had long been required, and an Act is in progress to provide for a larger prison establishment with more adequate remuneration for it. See Abstract, Appendix 1.

The defective state of the gaols in the other islands also has been long a subject of complaint, and it can only at present be partially remedied.

The governments in Barbados and the other chartered colonies, with some slight modifications originating in local peculiarities have been formed upon a uniform principle. The resident proprietors have gratuitously taken an active part in the local administration as members of the Councils and Assemblies, and instead of creating salaried departments as in the Crown Colonies, it has been the practice to associate the members of both branches in committees under the authority of local Acts. In Barbados they have been more numerous than in the other islands, but in all of them there are committees on whom have devolved the control and management of the finances. The chief defect of this arrangement has been that the Governor has stood in no relation with the committees, except through their members in the Councils, and having no recognized organ in the Assemblies, he has been unable to advise with those bodies in questions of public interest; so that in matters of finance where any See Appendix 2.

BARBADOS.

derangement has occurred, he has had no other alternative than to decline, as lately at Saint Vincent, to issue warrants on the treasurer or for monies granted, until funds had been provided to meet them.

So many of the proprietors having of late years retired from the colonies, there has been an increasing difficulty to find fit candidates for the Councils and Assemblies; and, from the desire of those who remained to obtain appointments in the Councils, several of the most efficient members of the Assemblies have thus been withdrawn from them. To obviate this defect without interfering with the system of local administration so long established, it appears to be advisable to appoint a separate Executive Council in each island which should include with the members of the Legislative Council a certain number of members of the Assembly, with which body the Governor would thus be placed in relation. In Barbados and Saint Lucia the chief justice has ceased to be a member of the Councils; and the opportunity might be taken of removing the Chief Justices from the Councils in the other islands, a measure which would have the effect of relieving those high functionaries from the inconvenience of being involved in the local party disputes which are apt so frequently to prevail in them.

The principles of responsible or party government are so obviously inapplicable in these small communities, that it should be distinctly understood that the appointment of members of the Assembly to the Executive Council did not alter the relations of that body to the Governor as his advisers, or divest him of responsibility for the measures which he might adopt with their advice.

The impracticability of carrying out, through the local legislatures, any general measures in which the several colonies have a common interest, and the unfavourable effect on the local administration of the smaller islands arising from the absence of so large a proportion of the proprietors, have long impressed me with a conviction of the importance of recurring to the principle of general legislation, and the following are the leading provisions which I should recommend to be made in carrying such a measure into effect:—

1. That an Act should be passed to sanction the convention of a general Legislature at Barbados.

See Appendix 2.

2. That there should be a Legislative Council, to consist of twelve members, and a general Assembly of thirty members triennially elected, in which the colonies associated should be represented.

3. That the legislative councillors should be chosen by the Governor and Legislative Council in Saint Lucia, from amongst the members of the Council, and by the Governor, Council and Assembly in the chartered colonies from amongst the members of the Council or Assembly, and that the general Assembly should be elected by the freeholders.

4. That the qualifications of the members and electors should be defined with reference to the value of their property, and not to the extent of their possessions in land, viz: for the members not less than 200*l.* per annum in any of the associated colonies, and for the electors not less than 10*l.* per annum in the towns, and 6*l.* per annum in the country.

5. That there should be an Executive Council of not less than seven members, to be selected by the Governor in chief from the members of the Legislative Council and general Assembly, who should be responsible to the Governor for the measures which, with his consent, should be brought forward in the Legislature.

6. That the Government so constituted should have the sole authority to originate in the Assembly votes of money, and that authority should be given to raise for the public service, and at a uniform rate throughout the colonies, such moderate duties of customs as would be sufficient to defray the expenses of the general Legislature, and provide for other objects of common interest to the colonies at large.

7. That to enable the general Legislature to provide for the establishment of courts of circuit; the Act of Parliament (6 Wm. cap. 17.) should be amended, and that a supreme or superior court should be established at Barbados, to consist of one chief justice and one senior puisne justice, by either of whom the court might be holden, and in each of the other islands, of the chief judge (or the senior puisne judge) with one resident puisne judge, as at present in St. Lucia; their qualifications to be as defined by the fifth clause of the Act,

and instead of the provisions in the twenty-fourth clause, for giving effect to the Act by reference to the Legislative Councils and Assemblies of the several colonies, that the reference should be limited to the central Legislature, who should have authority to provide for the whole expense of the establishments, including the resident puisne justices.

8. That the militia throughout the colonies should be raised under an Act of the general Legislature, and at the charge of the general revenue; and that there should be a general fund to be applied in aid of local rates or contributions for the support of schools; and a loan fund raised under Parliamentary guarantee, for the execution of public works, and to aid when required, the introduction of labourers.

9. That the local duties levied upon trade in the several colonies should progressively be reduced as the revenue could be spared by the consolidation of establishments, and the reduction of the local expenses, so that ultimately, the general and intercolonial trade might be liberated from all charges, excepting such uniform and moderate duties as are raised by general enactments and for general purposes.

10. That the laws of the several colonies should be as far as possible, assimilated, and that the local legislatures should be restricted from passing any laws conflicting with the enactments of the general Legislature.

11. That there should be a general Act to provide for the municipal incorporation of towns and districts in the several colonies.

Although the number of resident proprietors in the different colonies has been much reduced, there are sufficient remaining to form, if returned, a highly respectable and intelligent Council and Assembly, and as the session would be held during the winter months, some proprietors who are not constantly resident, but who visit their estates at that season, might be induced to take part in the general Legislature.

In regard to the qualifications for members and electors, it will be seen from the returns, that the rate proposed for the former is generally the maximum in these islands; but the qualifications for electors to the local assemblies being in general too high, a rate is proposed which would enlarge the constituency, with a due regard at the same time to the interests of property.

See Appendix 3.

The qualification derived from the possession of land, with reference only to its extent is open to objection from the great diversity in the value of land in the different colonies—the average price of an acre of land in Barbados being 75*l.*, while in some of the small islands, and wherever there is much unoccupied land the price of it is merely nominal. Although the opposition to the convention of the general Legislature of the Leeward Islands in 1838, arose from the jealousy of the local assemblies who were not represented in it, the common law qualification of the electors under the Act of 1705, constituted likewise a strong ground of objection. It would doubtless have been necessary to amend this qualification by a general Act, but it is just to the electors to remark, that some of the principal and most influential resident landholders were returned by them in all the islands.

It is of much importance that the Legislative Council should possess all the weight which it would derive from being elected by the local legislatures, and that the Executive Council should be selected from the general Council and Assembly, and held responsible for the measures which it advised, with authority to prepare estimates, to initiate grants of money, and to relieve the local governments from those charges of a general nature which press unduly and unequally on their resources; and if Parliament should be induced to aid the colonists by guaranteeing, through the general Legislature, a loan to encourage immigration when labour is required, and for the execution of useful works, on the principles of the Act of 1848 (11 & 12 Vict. cap. 130), their improvement would be greatly accelerated.

The construction of a harbour of refuge at Barbados was recommended in my report on the blue book for 1850, but works even of inferior magnitude are not likely to be undertaken by the unaided resources of the local legislatures, and still less by private capitalists. Of the establishments to be formed, the institution of circuits would be of the first importance, and the Act of 1833, founded on the report of the commissioners of legal inquiry may, with some modifications be adopted. As it was found to be impossible to induce the several legislatures to unite in giving effect to it, partial circuits were established,

BARBADOS.

which have exemplified the benefits to be derived from the system, if fully carried out, not only in an improved administration of justice, but in promoting an assimilation of the laws of the several colonies.

The re-organization of the militias upon a general principle, and with assistance in defraying the expense attending them, would facilitate this important measure.

The progressive reduction of the various indirect duties which are locally imposed in the several colonies, would liberate and encourage the general and inter-colonial trade, to which last I particularly adverted in my report on the Barbados blue book for 1848, and the municipal incorporation of towns and districts would lead to their expenses being defrayed to a greater extent than at present from local rates.

The necessity of giving greater encouragement to education is becoming daily more obvious. This has lately been done in Barbados, but the provisions elsewhere made are still very inadequate, and the system defective. In the last year a report was made of the schools in Barbados by the inspector, an abstract of which when printed will be transmitted; meanwhile, the return in the Appendix is taken from it.

See Appendix 1.

The principal of general legislation for these colonies having been recognized in some of the earliest enactments on record, it may be desirable to trace the causes which have led to its decline. The Leeward Island "Act" passed in Antigua in 1694, "to prevent disputes in electing Assembly men to serve in "General Assemblies," had an obvious reference to some earlier enactment, and the Act passed in Nevis, in 1705, "to settle general Councils and Assem- "blies for the Carribbee Islands, and to secure to each particular island their "own particular laws and legal customs," whilst it indicated the local jealousies which then existed, recognized the importance of conferring on the Governors authority for such general conventions, although there is no trace in the Windward Islands of such early conventions.

In the later history of the colonies, the most important occasion when the General Assembly of the Leeward Islands was convened under the Acts of 1694 and 1705, was in 1798, when measures were contemplated in Parliament for the abolition of the slave trade; and the Act of the General Assembly then passed for ameliorating the condition of the slaves, which was fully carried out in Antigua, may be considered to have been the basis of those reforms which prepared the negroes of that island for complete emancipation in 1834.

On the establishments of the general governments of the Windward and Leeward Islands in 1833, the question of reviving the convention was again considered, and in anticipation of the approaching abolition of slavery, the subject was referred to the Council of Antigua, by whom a minute was recorded which is explanatory of the views of the colonists at that period. In recommending the measure as a means of providing for the safety of the colonies at an important crisis, they were desirous that the local communities should be represented in the General Convention, and reconciled to it by the repeal of the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. duties. These duties had been granted to the Crown in the seventeenth century for the defence of the colonies on the concession to them of their local privileges, and they were ultimately repealed by Parliament in 1839, without any equivalent.

See Appendix 4.

I have already alluded to the opposition in 1838, to the convention then proposed in anticipation of the abolition of the system of apprenticeship; but I have no doubt that if that Convention had been carried out, it would have been productive of great benefit to those islands, and have been a means of saving them from many difficulties to which they have been since exposed.

In the present circumstances of the colonies, and with their improved means of intercourse, if a more comprehensive measure should eventually be thought advisable, it would admit of being provided for as proposed in regard to the judicial circuits by the Act of Parliament (6 Wm. 4. cap. 17.), but to whatever extent the measure might be sanctioned, experience has shown that it is hopeless to expect an agreement of the separate colonies in any general proposal for their common benefit, or to carry out in them the principle of responsibility, the application of which would greatly tend to give effect to their efforts for the general advantage.

It is also to be considered that the measure proposed is not one of interference with their local institutions, but would confer an additional franchise, with such

provisions as are calculated to protect the rights and interests of all classes of the people, and by restoring confidence and credit to encourage the influx of capital and revive the prosperity of the colonies. To effect these purposes in their present condition, the creation of a loan fund for the execution of public works I deem to be essential. The loans granted under the Act of 1848, although to a large extent taken up by colonies requiring supplies of labourers, have been inadequate to meet the applications even for this purpose, while many useful works have been suspended from inability to obtain funds for their execution.

A schedule is subjoined of the population of the several colonies, which may be sufficiently accurate for the purpose of showing the extent to which each colony might be represented in the Legislative Council and General Assembly; but without a registration of the persons qualified to vote in the several colonies, it would be impracticable to obtain even an approximative estimate of the number of electors in proportion to the population. See Appendix 2.

I have submitted at this time a proposal for the formation of a general Legislature, considering it to be desirable to preserve and improve the institutions of these ancient colonies, and to hold out an inducement to the proprietary body to identify their interests more closely with those of the other classes, than from the prevalence of non-residence they have been of late years enabled to do.

The substitution of an irresponsible agency in the management of their estates, and especially of a commercial agency where property is encumbered, has been not less unfavourable to themselves than to the prospects of the colonies, and the beneficial influence which is exerted by those who remain and take part in the local affairs of their respective communities, is an earnest of the good effects which would result were the habit to become general.

As there is no immediate prospect of forming an educated middle class to any extent, it is of the greater importance that the relations of the peasantry with the proprietors should be preserved and improved, and that the latter should be encouraged to take a prominent part in the government of the colonies, for which they are in general well qualified by education and experience.

As the interests of the several colonies are so closely identified, advantage will be derived from their association, and the example of Barbados, where the Legislature would be assembled, would be held out with good effect to the others.

Referring to the abstract of the Barbados blue book for further statistical details, and to the correspondence in the appendix.

I have, &c.

The Duke of Newcastle, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

(APPENDIX 1.)

BARBADOS.

ABSTRACT RETURN from Blue Book of 1853.

Revenue.

Customs Duties.			Assessed and other Taxes.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
Import.	Export.	Tonnage.					
£		£	£	£	£		
*41,835	Nil.	4,711	12,209	58,755	2,450		*1,689; the amonut of Drawback is not included.

Exclusive of Arrears of last year, and Incidental Revenue from miscellaneous sources.

BARBADOS.

Expenditure, Colonial.

Civil Government.	Judicial.	Ecclesiastical.	Education.	Police.	Prisons.	Other Expenditure	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
£ 8,258	£ 7,031	£ 7,535	£ 2,674	£ 16,412	£ 11,633	£ 14,653	£ 68,199	£ 10,425	Nil.

Exclusive of the amount of Drawback, &c. &c.

Expenditure, Local and Parochial.

Poor.	Roads.	All other Parochial Charges.	Total.	Remarks.
Nil.	Nil.	Nil.		The Returns are not sufficiently accurate to fill up this Return.

Expenditure, Great Britain.

Civil.	Military.	Total.	Remarks.
£. 10,000	£. 75,220	£. 85,220	The first Column includes the Governors, Bishops, Private Secretary, Ministers, and Stipendiary Magistrates' Salaries.

Population.

Males.	Females.	Total.	Remarks.
62,272	73,667	135,939	By Census of 1851.

Lands.

Acre in Square Miles.	Acreage under Cultivation.	
166	100,000	Cultivation has lately increased, but there are no returns of the amount.

Coins and Currency.

Specie in Circulation.	Notes in Circulation.	Remarks.
£ 50,000	£. 30,000	British Gold and Silver Coins are the standard Currency of the Island, which circulate with Colonial Bank Paper.

Churches.

No. of Churches,		No. of Sittings	Average Amount.	Remarks.
Church of England.	Other Denominations.	26,844	Nil.	No Returns of churches of other Denominations, and no accurate Returns of average Attendance.
49	Nil.			

Schools.

Church of England.	Other Denominations.	Total.	Per Cent. on Population.	Remarks.
6,480	1,880	7,360	5·4	From the Report of the Inspector of Schools.

Value in Sterling.

Imports.				Exports.			
From Great Britain.	From British Colonies.	From Foreign States.	Total.	To Great Britain.	To British Colonies.	To Foreign States.	Total.
£ 312,119	£ 94,175	£ 165,019	£ 571,313	£ 607,550	£ 153,605	£ 14,164	£ 775,319

Shipping.

Inwards.				Outwards.			
From Great Britain.	From British Colonies.	From Foreign States.	Total.	From Great Britain.	To British Colonies.	To Foreign States.	Total.
Tons. 32,500	Tons. 33,137	Tons. 31,799	Tons. 97,436	Tons. 35,576	Tons. 34,028	Tons. 30,979	Tons. 100,583

Criminal and other Prisoners.

Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Increase.	Decrease. 1852.	Debtors.
1126	676	205	121	—	291	31

BOUVERIE ALLEYNE,
Priv. Sec.

(APPENDIX 2.)

RETURN of Councils and Assemblies of Executive Committees and Courts of Justice in the Windward Islands.

Island.	Population.	Council.		Assembly.						Boards and Committees.			Courts of Justice.
		Minimum Number of Members by Royal Instructions.	Actual Number.	Number of Members.	Qualification of Members.	Qualification of Electors.	Number of Electors.	Numbers which polled at last General Election.	Number of Bills passed.		Council.	Assembly.	
Barbados -	135,939	7	10	24	Age 21; thirty acres of land, with a house valued at 333*l.* 6*s.* sterling; or a freehold estate of an annual value of 133*l.* 6*s.* sterling; or an income of 200*l.* sterling per annum from trade, public funds, securities, or mortgage.	Age 21; a freehold estate 13*l.* 6*s.* sterling annually, or a lessee 66*l.* 13*s.* sterling; a householder rated parochially at 33*l.* 6*s.* sterling; or taxed two years preceding the election 3*l.* sterling.	1,359	78	30	Correspondence	3	4	*Court of Chancery.*—Chancellor, the Governor; Assessor, the Chief Justice. *Error.*—Judge, the Governor; Assessor, the Chief Justice. *Ordinary.*—Ordinary, the Governor; Assessor, the Chief Justice. *Exchequer, Vice Admiralty, Grand Sessions, and Common Pleas.*—Chief Justice. *Escheat.*—Escheator General and Casual Receiver. *Assistant Court of Appeal.*—Three Justices.
										Burns District -	–	2	
										Gaol - - -	4	3; and three police magistrates.	
										Police Board -	3	5	
										Lighthouse—The Governor, the senior Naval Officer on the station, the President and Speaker, and the Commander of Royal Engineers.			
										Lunatic Asylum	4	3; and three police magistrates.	
										Market - -	3	5	
										Mole Head or Pier.	9	12	
										Pilgrim or Government House.	–	5	
										Public Accounts	4	6	
										Public Works -	3	5	
										Town - -	11	12	
										Town Hall, or Public Buildings.	3	5	
										Finance - -	–	7	
										Printing - -	–	5	
										Revising the Laws.	1	Attorney and Solicitor General.	
										Auditing Claims	–	5	
										Education - -	4	4	

Grenada -	32,671	7	9	26	Fifty acres of land, twenty being under cultivation. For the town of St. George a messuage of the annual value of 60*l.*	Twenty acres of land, ten being under cultivation, or an annuity chargeable on lands of 20*l.* For the town of St. George, a messuage of the annual value of 13*l.* 4*s.*	191	99	8	Public Accounts Correspondence Public Buildings Mount George Trustees. Library and Museum. Colony Hospital	3 2 3 3 2 5	5 3 4 5 3 9; and the Rector of St. George.	*Court of Chancery.*—Chancellor, the Lieut.-Governor. *Error.*—The Lieut.-Governor, and members of Council not being Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature. *Ordinary.*—The Lieutenant-Governor. *Vice Admiralty.*—The Chief Justice. *Supreme Court of Judicature.*—The Chief Justice, and three Assistant Judges.
St. Vincent and Grenadines.	30,128	7	14	19	A freehold estate of annual value of 100*l.*, or paying taxes upon not less 400*l.*, being value of estates produce; lessee of an estate for five years and pay rent not less than 200*l.*; an annual income of 300*l.*; or a landed qualification of not less than 100*l.*, but shall, with income otherwise derived, amount to 300*l.*	Possessing an estate of the annual value of 10*l.*, or 20*l.* if within any of the towns; lessee of an annual value of 40*l.* for twenty years, or of 60*l.* for seven years; tenants paying a yearly rent of 100*l.* for lands or tenements; paying a tax on an income of 70*l.* from trade, profession or business, or being the interest of mortgage. For Kingston, land of the yearly value of 5*l.*; paying rent for houses, stores, or other buildings of 400*l.*; tenants or joint tenants, if the yearly value of such premises when divided by the number of such owners be not less than 20*l.*; and if not in any town, not less than 10*l.*; parties in trade, if share of of profits amount to 70*l.*, and tax is paid.	273	152	9	Public Accounts Public Buildings Correspondence Gaol - -	2 2 2 2	4 4 – 3	*Court of Chancery.* — The Lieutenant-Governor. *Error.*—The Lieutenant-Governor and Council. *Ordinary.*—The Lieutenant-Governor. *Supreme Court of Judicature, and Court of Complaints.*—Chief Justice, and three Assistant Justices. *Grand Sessions.*—Chief Justice, and three Members of Council.

RETURN of Councils and Assemblies of Executive Committee—*continued.*

Island.	Population.	Council.		Assembly.						Boards and Committees.			Courts of Justice.
		Minimum Number of Members by Royal Instructions.	Actual Number.	Number of Members.	Qualification of Members.	Qualification of Electors.	Number of Electors.	Number which polled at last General Election.	Number of Bills passed.		Council.	Assembly.	
Tobago -	14,478	7	9	16	Fifty acres of cultivated land, or lands tenement, or hereditaments of the annual value of 100*l.*; an annuity or rent charge in possession of 100*l.* charged upon real property; manager of an estate, receiving 150*l.* per annum; attorney on a plantation; practising and medical practitioner. For Scarbro', land or messuage rental at 100*l.* sterling per annum; for Plymouth, 50*l.* per annum.	Ten acres of cultivated land, or an annuity of 50*l.* sterling per annum issuing out of lands, tenements, or hereditaments; or as manager of an estate with salary of 100*l.* per annum; or as attorney of plantation, messuage, or other buildings rented at 30*l.* per annum.	135	111	11	Public Accounts Audit - -	2 2	5 5	*Court of Chancery.*—Chancellor; the Lieutenant-Governor. *Error.*—The Lieutenant-Governor and Council. *Ordinary.*—The Lieutenant-Governor. *Vice Admiralty.*—Lieutenant-Governor and Council, Chief Justice, Assistant Justices, Secretary, and Treasurer. *Queen's Bench and Common Pleas.*—Chief Justice, and three Assistant Justices.
St. Lucia -	24,353	12	18	—	A Crown colony.		—	—	Ordinances 14	Corporation for the town of Castries, consisting of ten members.			*Royal Criminal Court.*—Chief Justice, or resident Puisne Judge. *Royal Civil Court.*—The Puisne Judge. *Vice Admiralty.*—The Puisne Judge, and Judge Advocate. *Court of Appeal and Superior Criminal Court.*—The Puisne Judge. *Court of Requests.*—The Stipendiary Magistrate of the district, and one or more Justices of the Peace.

BOUVERIE ALLEYN, Private Secretary.

(APPENDIX 3.)

SCHEDULE of Population and proposed Representation in the General Council and Assembly of the under-mentioned colonies.

Colony.	Population.	Members of Council.	Members of Assembly.
Barbados - - - - -	140,000	4	10
St. Lucia - - - - - -	24,000	2	5
St. Vincent - - - - -	29,000	2	5
Grenada - - - - -	30,000	2	5
Tobago - - - - - -	15,000	2	5
	238,000	12	30

N.B.—If other colonies should be associated, the number of members might be increased, or the same number re-distributed.

(APPENDIX 4.)

ANTIGUA.

EXTRACT of Minutes of the Privy Council, held by special summons at Government House, on the 23d November, 1833.

The Governor solicits the opinion of the board on the practicability and expediency of eventually establishing in Antigua a central legislature for the general government of the Leeward Islands and of Dominica, pursuant to the suggestion of Lord Viscount Goderich.

The board conceives that such an amalgamation of the institutions of the islands of this government will doubtless prove greatly to the advantage of Antigua, and they are of opinion that, as far as regards the judicial functions, there might probably be a concurrence on the part of the other islands. It is agreed that they take into their consideration, how far the whole measure may tend to the general advantage of the islands of this government.

(APPENDIX 5.)

ANTIGUA.

EXTRACTS of Minutes of the Privy Council, held by special summons at Government House, on the 10th January, 1834.

The Honourable Samuel Warner informs his Excellency the Governor, that the members of Privy Council having formed themselves into a committee to consider and report on the expediency and practicability of consolidating the legislative and judicial functions of the Leeward Island government, they were now ready to present that report; whereupon the report is read by the secretary as follows:—

" In compliance with the expressed wish of his Excellency the Governor, the undersigned forming a committee of the Privy Council, especially appointed for this purpose, have had under their consideration the despatch of the Right Honourable Secretary of State for the Colonies, of the 11th February last, more particularly the following part of it to which their attention has been directed by his Excellency the Governor:—

" ' Amongst the many important subjects connected with His Majesty's West India colonies to which the circumstances of the present times have called my attention, a prominent place has been occupied by the inconvenience resulting from the division of those possessions into so many distinct governments.

BARBADOS.

" ' Were it likely to be acceptable to the respective islands, it would not be difficult to show that advantages essential to their good government would be derivable from a more complete consolidation of their institutions than His Majesty has the power of effecting by his prerogative.

" ' Antigua will be the ordinary place of your residence. It is at once the most populous and important of the islands to which your commission extends; and from its geographical position, affords peculiar facilities for communication with the rest.'

" The committee have had no difficulty in coming to a decision on the question of expediency or practicability of consolidating the several legislative bodies of this government into one House of Assembly. They are aware of the great inconvenience which has attended, and which must still attend a government formed of so many separate and distinct institutions, and it appears to them that a consolidation of the executive, without a simultaneous concentration of the other function of the government, is not calculated to remove the inconvenience complained of; neither are the committee insensible to the advantages which would accrue to this island in particular, as the seat of the general government under the consolidated system.

" On general grounds of utility, therefore, as well as for especial reasons also in reference to the approaching change in the condition of the slave population, they incline strongly to the hope that such an alteration in the system of government of these islands as has been contemplated by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, may, if possible, be carried into effect.

" When they consider that nearly 90,000 persons in this government alone—who have never known freedom—who have from their birth been restricted to the narrow circle of their own domiciles, and kept in order and subjection by rules and regulations to which long usage and the ignorance of any other state had fully reconciled them, are about to be released at once from the trammels of slavery, and to claim by right all the privileges of a British free subject, they cannot but regard the near approach of so momentous a change with considerable anxiety, and they are led to believe that the difficulties of this new position might be more advantageously encountered by a legislature composed of representatives from all the islands, whose united experience would doubtless effect more benefits to the community, and also would legislate with more enlarged and liberal views than can be expected from small and distinct associations.

" But in regard to the manner in which such a measure may be accomplished, the committee have felt, and still feel, considerable difficulty.

" On referring to the accompanying return of the representation in the several islands of this government, the committee observe a total number of representatives which, if brought into one general assembly, would present a legislative body far too unwieldly for effective operation, and be quite inconsistent with a population composed of little more than 108,000 souls. It would follow then that a considerable reduction in the number of representatives would be found expedient, and hence would arise the main obstacle to the undertaking; for were it proposed to reduce the present number to a reasonable and efficient scale, nothing less than a strong opposition on the part of the local legislatures can be expected. The usual arguments of general utility, or prosperity of the whole, would have but little weight with those who are to part with their immediate share in the legislation of their country, and who would be called upon to give up a station of some consequence and importance in the society in which they live.

" The committee (stating this view of the subject) are at a loss to devise means for obtaining the concurrence of the parties concerned. It appears to them, however, that some proposition which, whilst it left the actual number of representatives untouched, yet restricted the legislatures of the sister colonies from sending more than a certain number as delegates to the seat of government, would have more chance of success. But even this proposition would be assented to probably only if contingent upon some concession or boon that might be esteemed an equivalent for ceding local privileges, which, whatever may be the inconvenience attached to them, are naturally considered as national rights, and will be clung to with all the tenacity that usually belongs to them.

" This reflection having led the committee to revert to the origin of the institutions of these colonies as they now exist, they find in the instance of some of them, that they were granted by the parent state in consideration of a voluntary impost of 4½ per cent. on the exportable staple produce for the use of the Crown, and for an indefinite period, at a time when proprietary governments on the one hand, and the exigencies of the Sovereign on the other, made such an arrangement mutually advantageous and agreeable.

" And although this intimate connexion between a burdensome tax and the existing institutions of the country will be found applicable only to a part of the colonies, it naturally leads to the suggestion that a relinquishment of this tax might possibly afford the means of purchasing the concurrence of the colonists to the plan proposed, and they respectfully take leave to add in this place, that they know of no measure on the part of the King's government which would go so far to restore and to cement a cordial good feeling between the colonies and the mother country, as an abandonment of an impost which has been so long and grievously felt by the colonial proprietors.

" The committee are not informed whether any or what means are in the contemplation of the King's government for effecting the plan which has been proposed by the late Secretary of State for the colonies; but if they may be allowed to presume that they are

such as will prove acceptable to the colonies, they would then humbly suggest that the number of representatives or delegates to be sent up from the other islands of this government be restricted to such a scale as should in the aggregate not exceed a convenient number for the purposes of business.

" That those members who may be thus called, from their homes and private affairs on this public duty should enjoy a remunerating allowance from their respective islands for the sacrifice of their time and their necessary expenses. That in order to restrain these expenses within proper bounds, and at the same time to promote despatch in the transaction of their legislative duties, the session of the general assembly should take place once a year, and continue for a period not exceeding three months.

" That for the purpose of obviating any difficulties which might arise under a concentrated legislature in voting supplies for the several islands, some improvement in the financial system might be suggested, such as sanctioning by vote of the general assembly a fixed expenditure for each island, upon an estimate previously submitted, instead of the existing practice of granting every little item of expenditure upon petition; whereby much time and inconvenience may be saved both to the assembly and to the public.

" With respect to the judicial functions, the committee feel no difficulty in recommending their consolidation, as far as may be found practicable; nor do they anticipate in this respect any material objections on the part of the sister colonies.

" It appears however, that the appointment of a supreme judge to adjudicate on circuit would be found more practicable and convenient, and less expensive to suitors than the establishment of a supreme court at the central seat of government, and it would be probably found expedient that the individual selected for this high office should also be the assessor in equity to the chancellor. These points however, and others connected with them, in reference to an improvement in the constitution of our courts, and more particularly in the court of chancery, the committee respectfully suggest, may more properly form subject matter for a separate report from the leading professional gentleman of the island. Thus much however, the committee beg to add, that there exists so general a feeling of the necessity of a reform in the administration of justice in the colonies, that they think they are not too sanguine in anticipating a combined effort of the sister colonies towards meeting the expense of a necessary provision for that purpose.

" The committee beg, in conclusion to observe, that they offer the above remarks with considerable reserve, and particularly those which regard any alteration in the legislative institutions of this government, and that they have entertained this question exclusively under the impression, that having been called upon by his Excellency the Governor for their opinion on the subject as privy councillors, they are thereby fulfilling their duty, and that whenever means may be proposed by His Majesty's Government for carrying such a consolidation into effect, they will be made acceptable to, and in concurrence with the local legislatures.

(Signed) " SAMUEL WARNER.
" M. H. DANIELL.
" RICHARD W. NANTON.
" G. SAVAGE MARTIN.
" St. John's, Antigua, January 9, 1833. " W. LEE.

" POPULATION of the Leeward Island Government, and how Represented.

Island.	Free.	Slaves.	Total.	
Antigua - - - -	5,800	29,839	35,639	25 Members.
Montserrat - - -	1,144	6,262	7,406	11 „
St. Christopher - - -	4,600	19,310	23,910	24 „
Nevis - - - -	2,700	9,259	11,959	15 „
Anguilla - - - -	365	2,023	2,388	—
Tortola - - - -	1,773	5,399	7,172	8 „
Dominica - - - -	4,446	15,392	19,838	19 „
	20,828	87,484	108,312	102 „

The Report having been approved and confirmed by the Board, it is ordered to be inserted on the Minutes."

(APPENDIX 6.)

EXTRACT of Despatch from Sir Evan M'GREGOR, to the Right Honourable E. G. STANLEY, dated Leeward Islands, Antigua, January 11, 1834.

THE changes about to be experienced by the different classes of society in these islands, on the abolition of slavery, naturally leading to the reconsideration of the Earl of Ripon's

BARBADOS.

recommendation, as announced in a Despatch of the 11th of February last, No. 1, for the concentration in Antigua of a general Legislature, I do myself the honour of transmitting a report prepared, at my request, by a committee of His Majesty's Privy Council, expressive of the sentiments of the Board upon the proposed measure.

Even if disposed to contribute to its accomplishment, the gentlemen of the several colonies, it will be observed, are not deemed likely willingly to waive the enjoyment of dignities and privileges held under the present order of things, in connexion with annual, triennial, or septennial Parliaments, and varying in other respects, according to the usages prevalent in each lieutenant government and presidency.

Perhaps their being suffered to retain local legislatures whence deputies shall be sent to the central Council and Assembly may not be esteemed objectionable, if means can be devised of accurately defining the line between the functions of the general and subordinate bodies respectively, and of strictly limiting the powers of the latter to matters of interior detail. In the event of such an arrangement, the particular footing in which the Antigua Legislature is to be placed will also require to be determined, so as to decide whether the deputies from other colonies are to be incorporated therein, or whether it is to continue distinct, merely deputing members like the rest, to the temporary annual congress when convened.

The Privy Council regard the remission, by the King's Government, of the four-and half per cent. duty, a concession likely to produce acquiescence in the contemplated legislatorial union.

(Signed) E. J. MURRAY M'GREGOR.

(APPENDIX 7.)

EXTRACT of a Despatch from The Right Honourable E. G. STANLEY to Sir Evan MACGREGOR, dated March 1, 1834.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No 8, of the 11th January, transmitting a report from the Privy Council of Antiqua, upon the subject of the concentration in that island of a general legislature for the government of the Leeward Islands. In expressing to the Council my thanks for their report, you will inform them that I am compelled for the present to postpone the consideration of this measure.

(Signed) E. G. STANLEY.

(General, No. 280.) Windward Islands, Government House, Barbados.

MY LORD, December 7, 1837.

IN a letter of the 1st March, 1834, (marked General, No. 48,) acknowledging mine of the 11th January of that year, (General, No. 8,) in which had been transmitted a report from the Privy Council of Antigua upon the subject of the concentration in that island, of a general legislature for the government of the Leeward Islands, I received Lord Stanley's directions to inform the Board that his Lordship was pleased to postpone the consideration of this measure.

It thus became my duty to relinquish the design of contributing towards the accomplishment of an object that I could not fail originally to cherish, in deference to the sentiments respecting it communicated, in the creation of the Leeward Island Government, in the Earl of Ripon's Despatch, No. 1, of 11th February 1833.

Understanding, however, that permission has been lately granted for holding a general Assembly in those colonies, I venture on the liberty of submitting to your Lordship's consideration the possible convenience of entrusting me with discretionary powers for the eventual adoption in the Windward Islands of a similar arrangement.

The impression of its being entirely abandoned by the Royal Government so long diverted my attention from this project, that I am by no means prepared now to pronounce a decided opinion upon its merits. In regard to the apprentices, the effect of congregating a general Assembly in the Leeward Islands would probably be more favourable than in this Government, because Antigua is already the seat of freedom, and the proprietary body of the principal colony may be expected, in the course of legislative deliberations, to acquire from that circumstance and from the force of their own laudable example a salutary influence over the members attending on the behalf of the neighbouring islands.

With respect to the same question again, in the Windward Islands Government—the system of apprenticeship still prevailing in Barbados, the arrival here of delegates from St. Vincent, Grenada, or Tobago would only possibly tend to produce a perfectly opposite result.

In any proceedings that may be entered on with the view of accelerating the liberation of the apprenticed population, it is therefore rather to be inferred from present appearances, that the Leeward Legislatures will assume the lead: But without further troubling your Lordship with speculations upon this point, or upon the general expediency of collectively assembling at the principal settlements, deputies from the associated colonies,

I hope to be favoured with the provisional authority herein solicited for the purpose of enabling me according to circumstances to take advantage of events in the spirit of such instructions as your Lordship may be pleased to issue for my guidance.

I have, &c.,

The Lord Glenelg, &c. &c. (Signed) E. T. MURRAY MACGREGOR.

APPENDIX 8.

SIR, Downing Street, 12th February 1838.

I HAVE had the honour to receive your Despatch marked "General," No. 280, in which you bring under my consideration the propriety of investing you with provisional authority to convene the meeting of a general assembly of the Windward Islands at Barbados.

My own impression is that the establishment at Barbados of such a general legislature might have a very beneficial influence on the colonies comprised within your government; and feeling disposed to support your proposition, I transmit to you for your information copies of the Despatches which I have addressed to Sir William Colebrooke in reference to the similar measures which he is endeavouring to carry out within his government, I must, however, draw your attention to the essential distinction which subsists between the supposed exercise of the royal prerogative in the Leeward Islands in pursuance of an ancient and established usage and the exercise of the same prerogative in the Windward Islands where no such usage can be alleged in its favour; but I would observe that if all the legislative bodies within the Windward Islands should be desirous to co-operate in the meeting of general legislature, and should address the Crown for that purpose, the constitutional difficulty might probably be overcome.

The adoption of such a measure should of course be preceded by much careful enquiry and reflection; and before it could be finally resolved upon and sanctioned, it would be necessary that you should have ascertained the general opinion of the parties immediately interested, and that you should prepare and transmit to me a report explanatory of the details of the plan and of the particular purposes to which you would propose to direct the attention of the general legislature.

I have, &c.

Major General Sir E. J. M. MacGregor, Bart. &c. &c. &c. (Signed) GLENELG.

No. 11.

No. 11.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor General Sir W. M. G. COLEBROOKE, to the Right Hon. Sir GEORGE GREY, Bart.

(No. 67.)

Windward Islands, Barbados, September 27, 1854.

SIR, (Received, October 19, 1854.)

With reference to my Despatch, No.* 15, of the 20th March last, I have the honour to forward an abstract of the return made by the inspector of parochial schools in Barbados for the half year ending the 31st of March last, from which it will be seen that 24·6 per cent. of the number of children under fifteen and over five years receive instruction in them, besides those in private schools who are not enumerated. *Page 67.

The disorganization occasioned by the recent epidemic has been very unfavourable to their progress, and there are defects in the provisions of the Act under which the public contributions have been made which will require to be amended.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

The Right Hon. Sir G. Grey, &c. &c.

Enclosure 1 in No. 11. Encl. 1 in No. 11

ABSTRACT REPORT.

Some improvement has been effected during the three years since the present Education Act has been in force, but from the inefficiency of the teachers as a class, and a want of some method in awarding the public grant by the Committee, which would be calculated to remedy this evil, but slow progress can be expected; what has been effected is chiefly owing to a better supply of books, &c., and to the zeal of some of the clergy.

Great improvement has been effected in the Wesleyan and Moravian schools through the zeal of their ministers.

Enclosure 2 in No. 11.

ABSTRACT of the REPORT of the INSPECTOR of SCHOOLS for the half-year ending April 1st, 1854.

PARISH.	Number of Schools.							Number of Scholars.														
								Average Daily Attendance.							Number on the List.								
	Receiving Public Aid.		Applying for Public Aid.		Endowed Schools.		TOTAL.	Receiving Public Aid.		Applying for Public Aid.		Endowed Schools.		TOTAL.	Receiving Public Aid.		Applying for Public Aid.		Endowed Schools.		TOTAL.	Population 15 years and under 5, per Census 1851.	Per cent. on Population, &c.
	Church of England.	Other Denominations.	Church of England.	Other Denominations.	Church of England.	Other Denominations.		Church of England.	Other Denominations.	Church of England.	Other Denominations.	Church of England.	Other Denominations.		Church of England.	Other Denominations.	Church of England.	Other Denominations.	Church of England.	Other Denominations.			
St. Michael - -	14	2	–	–	2	1	19	881	169	–	–	200	35	1,285	1,449	297	–	–	255	50	2,084	9,173	22·5
Christ Church - -	9	1	–	–	1	–	11	542	61	–	–	50	–	653	865	111	–	–	50	–	1,026	4,232	24·2
St. John - -	3	1	–	–	3	–	7	293	113	–	–	600	–	1,006	383	160	–	–	760	–	1,303	2,548	50·1
St. Lucy - - -	7	2	–	–	1	–	10	509	168	–	–	30	–	707	641	250	–	–	35	–	926	2,312	40·09
St. Joseph - -	3	–	–	–	1	–	4	180	–	–	–	50	–	230	225	–	–	–	65	–	290	1,914	15·1
St. James - -	7	–	1	–	–	–	8	267	–	–	45	–	–	312	361	–	–	58	–	–	419	1,805	22·6
St. Thomas - -	3	2	–	–	–	–	5	200	345	–	–	–	–	545	299	485	–	–	–	–	784	2,590	30·3
St. Philip - - -	4	2	1	1	1	–	9	212	200	40	60	80	–	592	259	264	60	80	120	–	783	3,908	20·03
St. Peter - -	3	1	1	–	–	–	5	171	52	36	–	–	–	259	255	75	52	–	–	–	382	2,583	10·8
St. Andrew - -	1	1	–	–	1	–	3	52	53	–	–	30	–	135	64	96	–	–	35	–	195	1,917	10·1
St. George - -	5	–	1	–	1	–	7	482	–	30	–	30	–	542	666	–	45	–	35	–	746	3,176	23·5
	59	12	4	1	11	1	88	3,789	1,161	106	105	1,070	35	6,266	5,467	1,738	157	138	1,388	50	8,938	36,257	24·6

Remarks—Column 1. Are those which Schools which receive aid under the Act through the Education Committee.
" " 2. Are those to whom aid has not been as yet granted on account of their not having fulfilled the conditions of the Act.
" " 3. Schools endowed by the Legislature or individuals.

BOUVERIE ALLEYNE,
Private Secretary.

GRENADA.

No. 12.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor General Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke to the Duke of Newcastle.

(No. 21.)

Windward Islands, Barbadoes,
May 16, 1854.

My Lord Duke, (Received June 15, 1852.)

I have the honour to enclose a copy of a Despatch from the Lieutenant Governor of Grenada, forwarding the Blue Book of that island for 1853, with a report and an abstract of the returns, also copy of my observations thereupon.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

The Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor Keate to Governor General Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke.

(No. 40.)

Sir, Government House, Grenada, May 4, 1854.

I have the honour to transmit to your Excellency the Blue Book for Grenada for the year 1853, with an abstract of the Returns contained therein, and a report which I have drawn up to accompany it, but which, owing to my arriving in the island so near the close of the year, must necessarily give a very imperfect view of the state and prospects.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) ROBT. W. KEATE.

Governor General Sir W. M. G. Colebrook, C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

Report on the Blue Book for the Year 1853.

Taxes and Duties.

1. The financial condition of the colony being calculated, under present circumstances, to produce some little uneasiness, it will be profitable to look narrowly into the sources from whence its revenue is derived. These are few in number, and may be divided under two separate heads, viz., duties and dues levied under permanent enactments, and taxes voted from year to year. The former consist of duties upon the importation of goods, and tonnage and water dues on vessels clearing from the harbour, and they have undergone no alteration since they were respectively fixed at the dates mentioned in the schedule of taxes and duties. The latter are composed of an assessment on houses, a tax on saddle horses and mules, on licenses to sell spirituous liquors, and to exercise the callings of auctioneers and of hucksters. The tax on hucksters' licences was an additional one, and the only such for the year under review to those of the preceding year; while at the same time horses and mules used with the crook or in draught were entirely exempted, having previously been so if belonging to proprietors or tenants of estates who paid other taxes to the amount of 2*l*. The valuation of houses for the purpose of assessment being practically estimated by their owners or tenants, though ostensibly by commissioners appointed by the House of Assembly, and each owner or tenant possessing almost as a matter of necessity a riding horse or mule, the payment which exempted crook or draught horses or mules was so easily made up that the tax upon them had proved inoperative. It fell in fact with such inequality upon those who had not exercised sufficient foresight to place themselves in a position to be exempted from it, that in the few instances in which it was paid

GRENADA.

by tenants of estates during the time it was in force, it was on petition remitted by a vote of the Legislature. The chief practical result of the tax, indeed, appears to have been to raise the assessment valuation of houses; it remains to be seen how far its withdrawal has affected it in an opposite direction.

2. In addition to these ordinary taxes there is an annual duty levied on rum consumed within the colony, the proceeds of which, though originally intended to be applied exclusively to the advancement of immigration, have, by special enactments, been taken from time to time in aid of the general revenue. A portion of this fund was so applied in the past year, and since its first establishment in 1846, no year has gone by, with the sole exception of 1851, without such an appropriation having been made. I consider myself justified, therefore, in looking upon it as in fact forming a part of the ways and means of the colony, and in concluding that a tax on the consumption of rum is not only abstractedly a most legitimate source of revenue, but one without which the expenditure of the island can hardly be met. The House of Assembly has apparently come to the same decision, for an additional tax of this description has been imposed for general purposes in the Money Bill for the present year, which had passed the Council and Assembly before my arrival in the colony.

3. Besides this rum tax there are other receipts in aid of revenue consisting of market fees and rents, of fees and fines collected and imposed by the magistrates, and of the proceeds of sales of forfeited goods.

Fees.

4. On my assuming the administration of the Government on the 22d November last, an Act passed in 1850, to regulate the fees of the future holders of certain public offices and benefices, came into operation, so far as the fees of the Governor, Chancellor, and Ordinary are concerned, but no other change has taken place in this particular.

Revenue and Expenditure

5. The sources of income having been pointed out, their produce and its expenditure come next under consideration. The total revenue raised in the colony during the year 1853 amounted to 15,038*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*, while that of the preceding year reached the sum of 17,365*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*, exhibiting a decrease of no less than 2,327*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*

6. The principal deficiency is in the item of import duties, which produced:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
In 1852 - - - -	9,637	11	8
In 1853 - - - -	8,613	10	11
Shewing a deficit of -	1,024	0	9

There is of course a corresponding diminution in the receipts from tonnage and water dues. These produced together:—

In 1852 - - - -	1,237	1	0
In 1853 - - - -	981	19	10
Decrease - -	255	1	2

There has therefore occurred a falling off of an aggregate sum of 1,047*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*, as the deficiency in that of the yearly taxes.

7. The decrease under the former head is no doubt to be accounted for in some measure by the demand for imported articles having been restricted, owing to a reduction which was effected in the early part of the year in the numbers of the garrison, the withdrawal of several families from the colony, and the gradual adoption of greater economy in the personal expenses of all persons occupied in the production of sugar and the other staples of the island. The consuming powers of the community have not, however, diminished to such an extent as to afford an explanation of the whole of this deficiency. Its suddenness and rapidity, and the general complaints of scarcity disprove such a supposition. The cause of it must rather be looked for in an unexpected failure of the supply, attributable to those disturbing influences which have affected the regular course of commerce throughout the world, and diverted its operations into more lucrative or more attractive channels. Nor have the inconveniences and loss occasioned by these circumstances ended with the year in which they may be said to have begun; for the decrease in importations in the year 1852 can hardly be considered as more than a reaction after the large

increase in 1851. The scarcity of imported articles during the few months that have elapsed of the current year, and especially of such as have hitherto been supplied from America, has been so great as to induce the belief that this branch of the revenue will exhibit a still more serious diminution in the next than in the present blue book.

8. Among the taxes imposed by annual vote the largest deficiency is exhibited by that levied on the consumption of rum.

	£	s.	d.
Its produce in 1852 was - - - - -	2,386	19	6
„ 1853 „ - - -	1,544	14	6
Decrease - - -	£842	5	0

The revenue derived from this tax has been somewhat fluctuating during the last four years, as will be seen by the subjoined figures:—

	£	s.	d.
Immigration fund receipts—1850 - - -	1,706	1	6
„ „ 1851 - -	1,489	8	8
„ „ 1852 - - -	2,393	14	6
„ „ 1853 - -	1,544	14	6

The sudden expansion in 1852, after the fall in the two previous years, arose from causes of a temporary nature, which, on ceasing to operate, left the receipts for 1853 slightly superior to what they were previously. I am informed that in 1852 considerable speculation took place among the local merchants in this article, owing to the low rate at which they could then obtain it from the planters, who had made a larger quantity than it was worth their while to export at the unremunerative prices ruling in the home markets. The same circumstance prevented its exportation by the merchants to the extent they had contemplated, and necessitated the entry for consumption within the colony of a larger portion of it than the actual wants of the population justified; much therefore remained unconsumed in the beginning of 1853, and smaller purchases were made during the year.

9. It would be a satisfactory set off to this loss of revenue if the conclusion could be drawn from it that the taste for ardent spirits was diminishing, but the large amount which I find is constantly allowed for leakage and evaporation confirms me in the opinion to which other circumstances have led me, that the system of collecting this tax is very defective, and that its produce offers but a very uncertain test of the quantity really consumed. Some more efficient check upon the possible admission of untaxed rum into consumption must be devised and exercised, before the revenue will be swelled to the extent it should be from this source. It is the more desirable that this should be done without delay, and, indeed, that the internal taxation in general should be rendered as productive as possible as from the causes already alluded to, the import duties which have hitherto played so important a part among the ways and means of the colony, are for the present but little to be depended upon.

10. The remaining deficiency, amounting to 205*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*, occurs in the assessed taxes and licences, in every branch of which there is a decrease, except in the case of houses assessed at less than 10*l.* per annum. In 1852 the aggregate assessed rental value of houses above 10*l.* a year, and paying one and a half per cent. upon such rental, amounted to 20,409*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* In 1853 the valuation had fallen to 15,969*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*, and the produce of the tax from 306*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.* to 239*l.* 11*s.*, showing a decrease of 66*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.* I have endeavoured in vain to ascertain the number of houses comprised in these valuations, so as to determine whether the decrease is attributable to the circumstance of a smaller number of houses being occupied, or of those occupied being valued at a lower rate. By the Act for obtaining Returns as it now stands, a person possessing any number of houses can return in one sum their aggregate value, and his own valuation appears, as far as I can learn, to be accepted by the commissioners appointed by the Assembly, without much, if any, questioning. Previously to 1851, when the present Act was passed, assessors instead of commissioners were appointed also by the Legislature, whose duty it was to assess the valued rental of each separate building, and I am informed by the public treasurer that the returns were then much more

GRENADA

accurately taken. It is also the opinion of that officer that the large difference in the respective returns of 1852 and 1853 can arise from no other cause than that lower valued rents were returned in the latter than the former year by owners of houses, and accepted by the Commissioners. Of these houses no doubt many are in towns, and could not, therefore, be affected in one way or another, as plantation residences might be, by the operation of the tax upon crook or draught horses or mules, to which I have previously alluded; but I am inclined to think that the withdrawal of this tax has not been altogether without its influence on the valuation placed by their owners upon the latter. The smaller description of houses, on the other hand, on which three shillings per annum is payable, have increased in number from 5,647 to 6,277, giving an additional revenue of 104*l.* 10*s.* It is possible that some among these may be houses previously valued at a rate which rendered them liable to the one and a half per cent tax, but they are doubtlessly, for the most part, additions to the number of cottages built and inhabited by the peasantry and working classes. But for this, and a small receipt from the new tax upon hucksters' licenses, and a casual increase in the receipts in aid of revenue, other than the immigration tax, the total deficiency in the year's income would have been still larger than it is.

11. Before proceeding to compare the revenue with the expenditure, which is the next step in the investigation of the financial condition of the colony, it is necessary to make a reduction from the gross amount of the former of a sum of 1,544*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*, which it has been shown was the portion raised within the year ostensibly for the purpose of promoting immigration. The revenue, therefore, stood thus—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Gross amount - - - - - -	15,038	12	11
Deduct immigration tax - - -	1,544	14	6
	£13,493	18	5

The expenditure amounted to 17,130*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.*, showing a surplus outlay and a discrepancy between the estimated and realized income of the colony, as applicable to its general requirements, of no less a sum than 3,636*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*

12. No practical scheme for importing labour by means of the fund raised for that purpose having been put into operation, appropriations from it for other objects had become so habitual that in estimating the ways and means for the year the Assembly had very probably in view a recurrence to this expedient, and consequently inquired less closely that it otherwise would have done, into the sufficiency or other of the ordinary taxes. It can hardly, however, have contemplated what has actually occurred, that the demand upon this reserve would be so large as to swallow up not only the whole amount added to it within the year, but a considerable portion of its previous accumulations. The deficiency has been met by taking a further sum of 3,000*l.* from that fund, being the 1,544*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* raised within the year, and 1,455*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* from the surplus of former years, leaving no more that 2,133*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* as applicable, together with future collections, to the furtherance of immigration, if it should escape, being again drawn upon for other objects.

13. The expenditure slightly exceeded that of the previous year having been

In 1853 - - -	£ 17,130	14	11
In 1852 - - -	16,894	14	7
Increase - -	£ 236	0	4

This is accounted for by some small augmentations having been made to the ecclesiastical and civil establishments, and by additional payments to rural constables called upon active duty to supply the numerical deficiencies of the police force. Though no new public works were undertaken during the year, a sum of 1,074*l.* is included in the disbursements, being the balance due for works commenced in 1852. There is also a small increase in the grant for educational purposes, and an extraordinary vote of 400*l.* for printing copies of a new collection of the laws of Grenada.

14. The remarks I have thus far made upon the financial condition of the colony, have reference rather to the efficacy of the means at present relied upon for meeting its requirements than to its general resources and capabilities. At

the commencement of my report I represented that condition as calculated to produce uneasiness, and this feeling is likely to be enhanced when it is considered, that with a falling revenue, increased expenditure must for the future be incurred in consequence of the establishment of a largely augmented police force, and the necessity which is daily growing greater of taking earnest steps for the introduction of labour into the colony, without which its industry runs a risk of becoming before long completely paralysed. On the other hand there are some encouraging circumstances to be noticed, the first and most important of which is, that whatever regret may be felt at the gradual extinguishment of the immigration fund which is taking place, one result of its having so often been dipped into is, that the colony is entirely free from debt, and so far is in a most favourable position for making whatever sacrifices may now be required of it. It is true that in order to effect this it has for the present crippled its powers of adding to its own industrial resources—but it is certainly to be expected that so soon as a practicable scheme is set on foot for introducing labour, the drain upon the fund intended to be set aside for that purpose will cease; nor do I doubt, notwithstanding the present appearance of the revenue, that if any such scheme had been in operation, and the temptation offered by the existence of a reserve of this nature in the Treasury had been withdrawn, other means would have been sought and found for balancing the revenue with the expenditure. These means still exist. The very article itself on which the excise is placed for creating this fund was capable, and still is so, of bearing a further charge, without the slightest danger of decreasing its consumption to such an extent as to defeat the object in view; and I consider that one of the first steps that the Legislature should take in order to put the finances in a healthy condition is to consolidate and render permanent its laws upon this subject—amending the system of collecting the duty, dividing its proceeds into separate funds for general and for immigration purposes, and putting out of its control that portion of it which is intended for the latter object. Nor do I think that on recurring to the details of the other items of taxation so as to ascertain the scale upon which they are fixed, it will be found that the burden they impose upon the community is such as to lead to the inference that an absolute necessity existed for such constant recourse to an expedient, or that if that resource were now put out of reach, any very great difficulty would arise of finding an equivalent.

15. Besides these fresh items of expenditure for which means must be found by additional demands in some shape or other upon the internal resources of the colony, a further call must necessarily be made upon them to replace the deficiences in the proceeds of the present taxes, and especially to make up for the shortcomings in the customs receipts.

16. A step has already been taken in this direction by the imposition, as I have previously stated, of an additional duty upon rum. One or two other objects have also been made subject to taxation. The loss of revenue on the customs receipts may perhaps be only temporary, for it is impossible to say how long the present fluctuating and uncertain condition of the import trade is likely to continue. To whatever extent, however, the scarcity of imports may be attributable to extraneous causes, which local regulations cannot adjust, still it is possible that these may have some influence in increasing their effect. The Tonnage Act, for instance, by imposing the same dues upon vessels landing the whole or a portion only of their cargoes, appears certainly to act prejudicially upon the trade of the harbour. Under present circumstances the transactions of commerce in this island are not likely to be carried on on a grand scale, and the local merchants are not in a position to give extensive orders, or to lay in large stocks. It is, therefore, their interest to select from cargoes such articles as they require; while, under the present harbour regulations it is, of course, that of the masters of vessels to dispose of the whole of their freight at once. This has reference more particularly to the casual ships that arrive, or used to arrive from America, and not to such as are despatched from England with full cargoes of consigned goods, to return with the sugar, rum, or other produce of the island. The alteration required to be made would not affect them, but would give an impetus to that species of commerce which is at present best adapted to the general requirements of the place.

17. A return was compiled from the blue book for 1852, for the purpose of comparing the aggregate revenue raised in that year on corn, flour, and cured

GRENADA.

provisions, and on spirits. I have annexed to this report a similar return for 1853, but with a different object, namely, to show that though the duties on the former articles are, as I believe, about on an average with those levied in other West Indian islands, yet, such as they are, they undoubtedly have the effect of giving an artificial stimulus to the cultivation of provisions within the colony and consequently of discouraging the consumption of imported food; that the impression which is calculated to arise at first sight upon comparing their produce with the smaller revenue raised upon spirits, namely, that they are fixed upon a scale to attract rather than repel importations of this nature, will be entirely dissolved on comparing it with the quantities introduced. The average value of imported food consumed per head upon the whole population was in 1852, 2*s.* 10*d.*; in 1853, 2*s.* 4¼*d.* The former year offers the fairest criterion, in consequence of the failure of supply in the latter. It is said, that that in these small communities it is difficult materially to diminish prices by lowering duties, because, from the absence of sufficient competition, the difference is apt to find its way into the pockets of the merchant or retail trader, instead of being saved by the consumer; and that in attempting to do so, there is danger of the revenue becoming a loser without that class being benefited for whom the alteration is particularly made. I have, however, sufficient confidence in the intelligence of that class, especially where their pecuniary interests are concerned, to be convinced that if these duties were lowered, such a result, if it arose at all, would not be more than temporary. There is evidently a great tendency at present among the owners and occupiers of small portions of land to use them for the production of other things besides ground provisions, to the cultivation of which they had become so much addicted, and any measure which would encourage this could not be otherwise than beneficial in this point of view to the whole colony. I have little doubt, too, that such a reduction, and such a general revision of the table of duties as would adapt it to present circumstances, would assist in modifying the causes which are now affecting its revenue by cutting off the supplies upon which it relies.

18. I have looked closely into the returns, to see if any means present themselves for equalizing the revenue and the expenditure by curtailing the latter, but the observation which it occurs to me to make on this head, is not so much that the ordinary expenditure is too large for the requirements of the colony, as that its results are not always such as it is intended to produce. I refer more particularly to the sums expended for education and the repairs of roads, to which I shall have occasion further to allude under their respective heads. There is, however, one mode of relieving the general revenue of the burden imposed upon it, which has some affinity to the reduction of expenditure, and to this I have not failed to call the attention of the legislature,—I mean the throwing some portion of it upon local sources, by the imposition of special parish rates for special purposes. This method is already followed to some little extent.

Local Revenues.

19. In addition to certain sales and rents of land and fines on renewals of leases, which form the funds of the colony hospital, and the rents of the church lands, there will be found under this head, (where they are inserted, I believe, for the first time,) the proceeds of a special tax levied on houses for the repair and improvement of the streets of the several towns in this island and in Carriacou, and also of certain special dues levied on shipping for the conservation of the harbour. The latter are under the management of commissioners appointed under the Act by which they are imposed; and the receipts have been suffered to accumulate for several years to enable an efficient dredging machine to be purchased, without which it has been found impossible to keep down the rapid shoaling which is going on. It is stated that the funds are now almost sufficient for the purpose; and as of course the accumulations of earth and sand have kept pace with those of the means intended to be applied to their removal, it is to be hoped that with or without the assistance of the legislature, some steps will shortly be taken by the commissioners to carry out their intentions. Taking this circumstance into consideration, it would be hardly fair to look upon the present state of the harbour as offering any test of the efficiency of the system

under which its revenues are controlled and appropriated. The proceeds of the street tax are also applied under the direction of commissioners nominated by the Assembly. It is certainly an argument in favour of special rates, that though I am unable, generally speaking, to bestow any praise upon the commissioners of roads (who are appointed in the same manner) for their application of the sums voted by the legislature and placed in their hands for the repairs of the highways, yet these gentlemen appear to have expended with considerable judgment those arising from this source. It is an argument in favour also of local municipal organization, as tending to show that a restricted sphere of action is the best adapted to the materials which this colony affords for administrative purposes. The absence of such organization is very inadequately supplied by the appointment of various commissioners, whether by the executive or the Assembly (and in this island it is usually the latter); and it is easy to be seen that their work is likely to be done carelessly and inefficiently, when almost the only public inducement to exertion takes the shape of a penalty for non-acceptance of office. I should hardly venture therefore to recommend the extension of the principle of local rating unless it were accompanied by the establishment of a better system of collecting and managing the funds to be raised. The objects which appear to invite its application will be treated of under their respective heads, but in the meantime and by way of closing my observations upon the financial prospects of the colony, I would confidently express my conviction that it is one which is calculated, perhaps beyond any other, not only to relieve its general revenue, but to invigorate all its institutions.

Public Works.

20. No new public work was undertaken during the year, but it was marked by what was considered the completion of one commenced in 1852, namely, the construction of a bridge over the river St. John, in the immediate vicinity of the town of St. George. No better instance could be brought forward of the wasteful, because unscientific expenditure of funds, than the history of this bridge. Though the site which it occupies—the sandy and shifting mouth of a river, which at one period of the year is a mere brook, and at another a torrent—is one that would appear peculiarly to demand the most careful application of engineering skill, yet no scientific opinion seems to have been called for until long after the work was confided to the hands of a common carpenter. When partly finished the resident engineer officer was requested to report upon it, who found not only that the contract, the specification, and the execution were perfectly repugnant one to another, but that the amount of material employed was excessive, and that the plan on which it was being built was such as to ensure its entire, or at least partial, destruction at the first flush of water that might occur. No great alteration of plan was made in consequence of this opinion, but the contractor completed his work and received payment, being however under agreement to keep the bridge in repair for seven years. The result proved the correctness of the opinion given. The first rains had the anticipated effect; and since then, until the present time, the public has been entirely debarred from the use of the bridge, while the contractor has been slowly and laboriously patching it up, equally as unscientifically as before, and with a prospect before him and the public of the same having to be done after the recurrence of each rainy season. The committee of public buildings is partly responsible for this failure, the superintendence of the work having been intrusted to it, but the plan was selected and adopted by a joint committee of the two Houses of Legislature. As a general rule, the construction of bridges where required comes within the province of the commissioners of roads, who are appointed from time to time by the Assembly.

21. In the expenditure for the year, a sum of no less than 1,813*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* occurs as having been entrusted to the management of these commissioners and expended by them for the repair and maintenance of the public highways. Nothing, perhaps, could be better than the tracing of the roads throughout the island; nothing certainly could be worse, with certain exceptions here and there, than their condition. In fact, they may be said to be still little more than tracings, not having yet been converted into roads by the process of metaling. This will account in some measure for so large an outlay being constantly made upon them; for year after year the same defects have to be made good in the same perfunctory manner—the object in view apparently

GRENADA.

being merely to keep the traces open, rather than to make them more available for all purposes of intercourse at all periods of the year, whether wet or dry, or to put them into such a state as to render such frequent repairs less necessary. The chief cause, however, both of their having remained so long in what I may call an intermediate condition between a bridle path and a cart road, even as such hardly passable in the rainy season, and of so much money being spent upon them with so little effect, is the system of superintendence under which they are maintained. If, indeed, the Road Act of the island were carried out as intended, the result would be very different; but as it depends entirely upon the capacity and activity of the commissioners, who, besides being ignorant of the art of road making, and probably completely occupied with their own concerns, have, as I remarked before, little public inducement to exertion beyond the fear of incurring a penalty, (and that not for acting negligently, but for refusing to undertake to act) its provisions in many respects remain a dead letter. The business therefore practically passes out of the hands of the commissioners into those of contractors, whose whole interest in the matter consists in putting as much money as possible into their own pockets, and in spending as little as possible upon the portion of road allotted to them. Their accounts, indeed, are certified by the commissioners, but the same circumstances which prevent the latter from attending themselves to the work to be done unfits them for acting as a check upon the contractors, and they are almost obliged therefore to take a great deal for granted and to be too easily satisfied. Nor do I find that the clauses of the Road Act which have reference to the prevention of damage to the highways by giving power to the Commissioners to cause the removal of nuisances and the punishment by fine of owners of adjoining lands who contravene the regulations laid down for their clearing and cultivation, are better attended to than those which affect their repairs; nor are they likely to be so, so long as the performance of a public duty attaches to a man, in public opinion, something of the character of an informer, as I fear is the case at present. The only chance as it appears to me, of the Act, which is in itself a very good one, being ever effectually carried out, and of the colony being endowed with the inestimable benefit of good roads is, that the Legislature should be induced to agree to the appointment, for a certain number of years, at a liberal salary, of a scientifically educated surveyor of roads and public works, to whom all the powers of the commissioners should be entrusted for the time being, as well as all the funds to be granted for the purpose, and whose duty it would be so to apply them, as, at the end of the period assigned, to leave a continued line of metalled and macadamized road throughout the island in the place of the present tracks. By that time not only would a much smaller annual outlay be necessary to keep them up in the state in which he would have placed them, but a knowledge would be spread of the proper mode of proceeding, so as to prevent waste and put a stop to the jobbery of contractors. Even then it would be preferable to appoint two or three paid superintendents under the control of the executive, than to return to the present system of commissioners.

22. I have not yet alluded to one circumstance which renders it difficult to carry on the repair of roads in that continuous manner which alone is effectual, namely, the general paucity of labour and the natural unwillingness that exists to withdraw any portion of it from estate work,—nothing of the kind, therefore, appears ever to be done during the crop season. This obstacle would certainly not be removed by the appointment of a surveyor in the place of the commissioners; but I think it would be possible to take measures for bringing into play a considerable amount of labour, which is now neither given to the estates nor to the maintenance of the roads—I mean that of the large body of small proprietors and occupiers of lands and houses engaged in the cultivation of ground provisions, or of the staple products of the islands under the *metairie* system. This would be most effectually done by introducing the principle of statute labour; or should that be considered in any way objectionable, their contributions to the work might be elicited in a less direct way by the imposition of a special road rate. If they were not induced, as no doubt they would be in many instances, to gain the means of paying this by hiring out their labour, at all events the general revenue would be much relieved by thus throwing the whole or a portion of the heavy burden of maintaining the highways upon local sources.

Legislation.

23. The three Acts passed for promoting immigration having since been disallowed, the chief results of the legislation of the year under review have been the Act for the summary punishment of petty thefts, and that for the better regulation of the office of provost marshal. By the first the jurisdiction of the local magistrates has been extended, while it is hoped that a check has been given to the commission of minor offences by a simpler and more speedy method of proceeding having been brought to bear upon them. The latter Act was to come into operation upon a vacancy taking place in the office of provost marshal, which has since occurred. That officer was previously remunerated partly by salary and partly by fees, out of which he was required to provide and pay the necessary petty officials of the law courts and gaol. The effect of the measure has been to put an end to this very objectionable system, by which the personal interests of the holder of the office were so evidently made to clash with those of the public service. He now receives a fixed salary, and pays over all fees which come into his hands for the performance of any public duty into the Treasury; the magistrates assign constables to attend the courts, and the officials employed in the gaol, whose number is determined by the Governor in Council, are paid out of the public treasury at a rate fixed by the Act. The The provost marshal is, however, still charged with the expense of providing himself an office and a clerk, from which I think he ought to have been relieved.

Immigration.

24. It is not my province to make any remark upon the objections on the part of Her Majesty's Government, which, for the present, have proved fatal to the endeavours of the Legislature to encourage immigration, except so far as they may serve to point out the peculiar difficulties which local circumstances oppose to the realization of the project. Instead of taking advantage of the government agencies already established in India and China, and of the machinery organized by Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners, the whole work of importing labourers was apparently intended to be thrown into the hands of private individuals. The impression under which this provision was framed seems to have been, that the funds at the disposal of the colony for immigration purposes were insufficient to bear the whole expense, and that it would, therefore, be useless to place them in the hands of Her Majesty's Commissioners, to be applied in the usual manner. The object in view, then was, to induce private parties to bear the additional expense, and the only persons likely to do so appeared to be the owners of estates in the island who are connected with shipping. These persons represent, whether correctly or incorrectly I have no means of judging, that by taking upon themselves a portion of the risk of the venture, and chartering vessels for the round, they could employ them at a cheaper rate than the commissioners could do, who could only charter them for a part of the service, namely, the carrying the labourers; the problem to be solved, therefore, appeared to be in what shape to offer to them sufficient inducement to do so, without contravening the general principles that have been laid down for conducting the introduction of immigrants, and regulating their employment afterwards. What they required was, not so much a bounty as the payment by the colony of a certain sum per head for the passage of each immigrant they introduced, and in return for the additional cost to which they would be put beyond that sum, an assurance of obtaining, in the first instance, for their own estates, and for a sufficiently long period, the services of those whom they would be the means of adding to the industrial resources of the colony. This would be nothing less than assisting those who run the risk of importing immigrants to establish for themselves a monopoly of their labour for a certain time, retaining, as the colony's share in the profits of the transaction, the general advantage of an addition being made to its labouring population, and the reversion of the use of the immigrants after the cessation of the monopoly. Supposing such a monopoly to be allowable, it does not seem that there could be any great difficulty in framing a measure to meet the circumstances of the case, especially as I understand that these parties offer no objection to taking only such emigrants as might be selected for the purpose

GRENADA.

by the government agents at the ports at which they are stationed. The only question remaining, therefore, would be that of chartering the ships to be employed in the operation; and it seems very doubtful whether, on the one hand, the colony would be able or willing to pay such a rate of passage money or bounty, as would induce owners of estates to risk the additional expense without having the chance of indemnifying themselves by the employment of their own ships in their own way; or whether, on the other, such employment could be so regulated as to obtain the sanction of the Emigration Commissioners. There is a very prevalent feeling that it is by such help as this alone that immigrants can ever be introduced into Grenada in sufficient numbers to have a lasting effect upon the labour market. The danger of the planters, however, s so imminent if nothing is done, and there appears, as I regret to learn, to be so little chance of their obtaining a fresh supply of liberated Africans, the best suited of all immigrants for the wants of this island, that I trust an earnest attempt will be made by the Legislature to put the finances of the colony into such a condition as to enable them to meet, even without such help, if it is incompatible with the regulations, the expenses of a continuous stream of immigration, and that a scheme will be devised for carrying it out in a manner at once convenient to the colony and in accordance with the principles laid down for conducting such undertakings.

Council and Assembly.

25. There has been no change during the year in the composition of the Council, but several elections to the Assembly have taken place. A Bill has been for some time before the Legislature for regulating election proceedings, altering the qualifications of members and electors, and providing for the registration of voters. This, when carried out, may perhaps have the effect of creating fresh interest in election matters. At present but little appears to be taken, as will be seen by the two annexed returns of members elected to serve in the present Assembly; the first having reference to the general election in 1850, and the other to such as have taken place since then to fill up casual vacancies. The infrequency of contested elections, and the small number of votes usually polled, are very observable. The last member elected at the commencement of the present year was triumphantly returned by one voter. I draw attention to these facts in illustration of an opinion I have found reason to adopt, that there do not really exist in the colony materials for the formation of a Legislature consisting in the aggregate of thirty-five members, viz., nine in the Council and twenty-six in the Assembly. Possibly the new election Bill may have the effect of enlarging the area of eligibility by altering the qualification, but my observation of the elements of society in this community has led me to the conviction that a smaller body would be in every respect more efficient for the despatch of business.

26. The work of legislation is at present carried on in a somewhat desultory manner, a result however which is attributable to the constitution itself of the colony, as much as to the accidental composition of its deliberate bodies. It bears a striking resemblance to that of Jamaica, before it had been subjected to the changes now being made in it; and though hitherto its affairs have for the most part flowed in a smooth and easy current, the germs of the same disorders as have distracted that colony are certainly implanted in it. It is at present characterized by an absence of energy and activity in the work of improvement, rather than by any tendency to run into extremes. The executive is entirely unrepresented in the lower House, and has no means, except by advice and suggestion, conveyed in opening speeches and messages, to initiate any measures in it, or to lay before it in a practical shape any financial or other changes which the circumstances of the time may render desirable; nor is it in any way cognizant of or charged with the preparation of the yearly estimates of ways and means and expenditure. At the same time there is every wish to co-operate with it, and its recommendations invariably meet with respect and attention; but as it is no one's particular business to explain them, or carry them out, their design is frequently misunderstood, or their importance unappreciated, and they are apt either to remain as such for a long time before any measures are based upon them, or, as is too often the case, to be entirely without result. I presume, too, that it is in some degree from this

absence of any recognized organ of Government in the House of Assembly, that its course of legislation has shown such a tendency to weaken the power of the Executive to do the good it otherwise might, by retaining in its own hands so much that is purely administrative.

27. If it were now open to us to frame for the first time a constitution for the colony, suited to its actual wants and capabilities, it would perhaps not be difficult to do so, but to reform one already existing and adapt it to circumstances different to those under which it was originally established, is a less easy task. Putting aside for the moment all prejudices and preconceived notions on the subject, whether local or general, and looking only at what would produce the best and most practical results, there can be no doubt that the amalgamation into one of the two deliberative branches of the Legislature in such a manner as to render two thirds of it elective and one third nominative by the Crown, and the reduction of the whole number of members to twenty-seven instead of thirty-five, would be the greatest improvement that could be adopted. The nine nominated members still forming the Executive Council would be in a position to represent the views of the Government, so far as they coincided with their own, but being numerically in a minority they could have no unconstitutional influence on the passing of enactments distasteful to the community. Not only would much valuable time be saved by this arrangement, but the measures introduced, whether emanating from the executive or from the elected members, would be much more fully and ably discussed than they can possibly be at present in an Assembly from which all those who are conducting the official business of the colony are absent—whose most useful members are from time to time withdrawn for the purpose of filling up vacancies in the Council—and which is still further diluted, so to say, and weakened by being evidently composed of a larger number than there are materials efficiently to supply; nor is the advantage to be overlooked, that would accrue from mixing together persons who can to some extent give up their minds to legislation as a business with those who, from the nature of their occupations, are almost obliged to postpone the general interests to their own concerns.

28. Opinions, however, are so strong both here and elsewhere in favour of the existing division, and so much time would be lost if no remedy could be found for the present inconveniences until other ideas came to be entertained, that it becomes necessary to consider whether any other plan can be lit upon for strengthening the hands of the executive by bringing it into some sort of communion with that branch of the Legislature from which it is now entirely severed. Under the present constitution the Executive and Legislative Councils of the colony are composed of the same persons, and all the heads of departments have seats at the Council board and not in the Assembly. It is evident, therefore, that neither the heads of department, nor a Council thus formed, can act as a connecting link between the Executive and the Assembly. The Executive Council, in fact, while it is of great use in administrative matters, affords no help as such in bringing forward any other legislative measures than such as can be initiated by it in its legislative character. The next best step, therefore, to combining the Council in its legislative capacity with the Assembly, and forming one deliberate body, retaining the former separately as an Executive Council only, would appear to be to retain it, as at present, as a legislative board, but to constitute a separate Executive Council by selecting members both from it and from the House of Assembly. By this means the officer administering the Government would be in direct communication with the Assembly, through the medium of those of its members who might thus be appointed to his Executive Council. To them he would explain personally his views, motives, and intentions, and discuss them with them, and they in their turn would explain them to the House, and clear away misapprehensions and doubts. It is possible, too, that by this means a great improvement might eventually be made in the system under which the supplies are now voted, by investing these members with the duty and responsibility of laying before the Assembly an annual estimate of ways and means and expenditure, after its preparation in the Executive Council, and putting a stop to the practice, at present existing, of voting appropriations of public money on the motion of any individual member. Such an arrangement would not interfere with the office of the present committee of public accounts, which is already

GRENADA.

composed of members of both Houses, selected by them respectively, and which acts, and would still act, as a board of audit, but has no voice in the preparation of the annual Money Bill. Its effect would be to enable the executive to exercise a beneficial influence upon the financial concerns of the colony, without giving it any unconstitutional control over them.

29. There is another circumstance to which I would allude before quitting this subject, as tending to engender dilatoriness in the work of legislation. The House of Assembly in this colony is elected for seven years, but instead of its duration being subdivided into seven annual sessions, it constitutes one continuous session. It may be argued on the one hand, that in a country where it is impossible to withdraw persons entirely from their other employments for a fixed period, in order to occupy them in legislation, this arrangement has the good effect of enabling measures, which from this circumstance have remained for a long time in an incomplete state, to be again taken up and proceeded with as opportunity offers, without the necessity of recommencing them; and there is truth in this—but, on the other hand, experience has shown that the existence of this facility operates still more strongly in causing the very procrastination which it is intended to counteract. A middle course would seem to be the best to be pursued, that is, that the sessions should be made annual, but that it should be competent to one House to proceed in the next session with Bills which have passed the other House in the previous one.

Population.

30. So far as any reliance may be placed upon the returns of baptisms and deaths, the present state of the population in regard to its progressive increase appears to be as follows :—

Population by census of 1851 - - -		32,671
Estimated increase to end of 1851 - - -		127
Baptisms in 1852 - - - -	1,236	
Burials in ditto - - - - -	712	
	——	524
Baptisms in 1853 - - - -	1,335	
Burials in ditto - - - - -	580	
	——	755
Population in 1853 - - - -		34,077

Showing an increase of 755 for the year, and of 1,406 since the census was taken, which gives an average of about 2 per cent. per annum. This can, however, only be looked upon as an approximation to the fact, for there are great reasons to doubt whether the baptisms really represent all the births, or even the burials all the deaths. A compulsory registration of births and deaths is much required. A Bill for effecting this was passed some time ago by the Assembly, but owing, I believe, to the cumbrousness and expensiveness of its machinery, was rejected by the Council. I have suggested to the Legislature the reconsideration of this question, and I am of opinion that by making use either of the coroners or the magistrates' clerks of the respective districts or parishes, the object might easily be carried out at a very small additional expenditure.

Relief of the Poor.

31. The poor in this island consists either of persons who have seen better days, and to whom the circumstances of the present times offer but little opportunity of gaining a livelihood by such exertions as they are able to make, or of those who from age or infirmity are precluded from working for their subsistence. So easily is life sustained, and such is the constant demand for labour, that poverty from other causes, unless, indeed, confirmed idleness and dissipation, is or ought to be unknown. The existing institutions for the relief of the poor, are the Victoria alms house, for the former class referred to, the general alms houses for the latter, and the colony hospital for the sick. They are in the nature of private establishments, though with the exception of the first-mentioned, they are now chiefly supported by grants from the public

funds. In proportion as these have been made, the private contributions, on which it was originally intended that they should rely, have fallen off. A substitution, therefore, instead of an addition has taken place. The colony hospital is under the management of a board of directors, appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in his quality of visitor, and is partly supported by the rents of certain lands belonging to it, which, however, are but indifferently paid. It is to be hoped that when the removal of the garrison so long decided on, takes place, a fresh locality for it, as well as fresh means for its support, will be found, and that its usefulness may be extended to a larger number and to other classes of the population. The question of medical aid to the poor in the country districts is before the Legislature, but its difficulties are much enhanced by the scarcity of medical practitioners throughout the island. By the constitution of the alms house society, every person subscribing 1*l.* per annum is eligible to the managing committee, but since legislative grants have been made to it, such yearly payments have ceased, and its affairs are now entirely managed by its treasurer. The monies voted are placed in his hands, and are doled out by him in small weekly sums to the inmates of the houses. On vacancies occurring, claimants are admitted on the recommendation of the clergy and ministers of religion, and of other influential persons in the community. In the meantime, the houses themselves are falling into decay and ruin, the income being barely sufficient to provide food for their inmates. In addition to this grant, a further one is also made by the Legislature for the burial of deceased paupers. For the disbursement of this sum no further vouchers are required than the certificate in each case of the clergyman who performs the ceremony of interment, that the deceased has left no means to defray the expenses.

32. It will at once be obvious from this short statement on what a defective footing the relief of the poor is placed. So long as charitable societies rely entirely upon voluntary subscriptions, it is quite right that they should distribute their alms as they see proper, but when a part of the proceeds of the public taxes takes the place of such contributions, their acts acquire a public character, and some further test of the destitution to be relieved appears to be necessary than the mere recommendation of individuals, however respectable. The liberality of the colony both in providing for the living and in burying the dead, should be so managed as to ensure its reaching all who are really in need of it, and falling upon none who are not so. I am far from intending to assert that the funds now devoted to these purposes are improperly administered, so far as they go, but I certainly consider that as the principle of a public provision for the poor has now virtually been adopted, some enactment is wanted, which, on the one hand, would give to the really destitute a right to relief, and to the colony, on the other, the power of testing such right; and that some better machinery is requisite than can now be put in motion for ascertaining the means left by those, whose inability to defray the expenses of their interment the clergy are somewhat unfairly called upon to certify. Such a measure would greatly contribute to the suppression of vagrancy, idleness, and improvidence, and I believe that the industry of the colony would in every way be a gainer by it.

Education.

33. In close connexion with the increase of the population is its advancement in intelligence and civilization. The grant made from the public funds for educational purposes has been gradually augmented till it has reached the sum of 1,060*l.* at which it stands in returns now undergoing analysation. The pro portion has been as follows:—

In 1851 - - -	£520
1852 - - - -	1,020
1853 - - - -	1,060

and I may here mention that the vote for the current year is still higher. Before 1852 Roman Catholic schols had received no public aid. In that year 190*l.* was appropriated to them, and in 1853, 220*l.*; the remainder of the increased grant in 1852 having been applied to the support of additional schools in connexion with the church of England, and to the establishment of a Presbyterian school. In 1853 the small sum remaining over and above the additional grant to Roman Catholic schools went to the Church of England. Voluntary contri-

GRENADA.

butions, from whatever source arising appear during this time to have been gradually falling off, so that in endeavouring to ascertain the results of this increase of public liberality, in its bearings upon the general progress of education, some allowance must be made for its operation in checking private efforts. To this may be attributable the fact that the increase in the number of scholars when closely investigated cannot be said to have kept pace with that of the grant.

In 1851 there were in all schools receiving		public aid	1,209 scholars.
In 1852	do.	do.	1,828 „
In 1853	do.	do.	2,024 „

The whole addition in 1852 was therefore 619 scholars and of these there were in Roman Catholic schools 508, and in the Presbyterian schools 31, leaving 80 as the fruits of the augmentation to the funds of the Church of England schools. There were, in fact, in these schools 157 more pupils in 1852 than in 1851, but there were 77 less in those attached to the Wesleyan community, deducting the one from the other—the 80 unaccounted for. I believe that there already existed, supported by private means, one or two Roman Catholic schools before they received public aid, it is difficult therefore to ascertain the precise gain to the cause of education during that year. In 1853 a further sum of 30*l.* was given to Roman Catholic schools, and their number being now ten instead of seven, 119 scholars were added. In the Wesleyan schools the scholars rose in that year from 276 to 338, and in the Presbyterian from 31 to 98, while in the Church of England schools they fell from 1,013 to 967. This last circumstance is represented, and I believe correctly so, as being entirely owing to the withdrawal from them of those children whose parents, though not members of the church, took advantage of its schools till others connected with their own communities were open to them in their particular localities, The general numerical result is, that while the grant has more than doubled, the increase in scholars falls short of having done so by no less a number than 494, even including in the calculation those few who were under instruction in schools previously existing, though unsupported from the public funds.

34. Additional expenditure, however, may be incurred with a view of increasing efficiency as well as numbers. I have appended to this Report two returns, which, though they have not been prepared exactly as I intended, and from some misapprehension differ slightly in matter as well as form from the blue book returns, will, nevertheless, show in a concise and easily intelligible manner the position of educational affairs throughout the colony in this as well as in all other respects, and I would now draw attention more particularly to those columns in them which are left either wholly or partially blank, than to such a are filled up. It will at once be seen that the instruction afforded is of a very elementary description, and that there are many essential points, both as regards system and attainments, in which there is great room for improvement. In all the Roman Catholic schools, for instance, in the Presbyterian, and in several others, grammar, geography, and history are unknown, and the assistance of monitors is everywhere dispensed with; school books and other apparatus are also lamentably deficient.

35. I would here however, put the fact prominently forward that there are in this colony two very serious obstacles in the way of education, the first of which is the prevalence of a barbarous *patois* as the common vehicle of conversation among the peasantry, so that the acquisition of a new language becomes a part of their elementary instruction; and the second their being divided into four religious communities, namely, those of the Church of England, the Church of Rome, the Presbyterians, and the Wesleyans. With regard to the first obstacle, I believe that already in all schools the English language is not only taught, but is the medium of teaching; but, as no regular system of inspection has yet been instituted, I am not sure that this is in every instance so strictly carried out as it might be, especially in the rural districts. It is an observable fact, nevertheless, that though this *patois* is the common language of the peasantry in their intercourse with each other, still a knowledge of English is certainly spreading among them, but I attribute this not so much to what their children pick up at school, as to the fact of the employers and overseers of their labour being, with very few exceptions, English. From the absolute necessity thus created of acquiring the means of communicating with their superiors, they are gradually approaching that transitional state at which a people arrives in the

process of adopting a change of language, namely, that of being bilinguous. Still, however, the *patois*, even among those who have reached this stage, has by far the upper hand, and I cannot but think that much greater assistance might be given than now is, towards its eradication by an improved method of teaching. The want of good elementary books is particularly evident, where this object is kept in view. At present in those schools which I have had an opportunity of visiting, the Bible appears to be the principal class book for imparting instruction. In addition to the many serious objections of other kinds to its being used for such a purpose, it has this further and peculiar one, that by way of doing so it puts into the mouths of the children a quantity of long and obsolete words and expressions which are not of daily occurrence, and so far retards rather than advances their progress in acquiring it colloquially.

36. The remedy for the second obstacle which I have pointed out would, no doubt be found, if it were in any way practicable, in the establishment of schools upon the system which has produced such beneficial results in Ireland, where the same difficulty was to be encountered; but however desirable such a course may appear in the abstract, it would hardly be possible under present circumstances to resort to it here. Putting aside the prejudices and objections that would have to be overcome, there are considerations of expense which suffice to prevent it. It would necessitate the purchase, construction, or hiring of new school buildings, those occupied as such at present being mostly the property of the communities to which they are attached, and having been in many instances obtained by monies contributed with the special intention of providing schools in connexion with such bodies—and even, perhaps, with proselytising objects in view. It may be said that expense would ultimately be saved by setting up in each locality, where two or more denominational schools now exist, one good and efficient secular school accessible to all, and that this would counterbalance in the end the immediate outlay required for establishing it; but it is not likely that such outlay would willingly be incurred for the sake of ulterior results. For one particular and very important purpose, however, the secular principle may and indeed must be introduced, as the only feasible one by which its attainment can be assured.

37. To improve the quality of the education now afforded, the first thing essentially requisite is the institution of a central training school in the town of Saint George to provide better prepared masters and mistresses for the district or parish schools, and to afford a model on which to conduct the general work of instruction. Were religious and secular education to be combined in such an establishment, it could only offer its advantages to that community whose tenets it adopted. But the principle has been recognized, and is acted upon, of granting public aid to all schools with whatever denomination of christians they may be connected, and the object aimed at is therefore to raise the character and increase the efficiency of all. Unless then the expensive and impracticable plan were followed of having several separate and distinct training schools, this central one must obviously be placed on such a footing as to exclude none, whatever their creed, who are desirous of fitting themselves for the duties of instructors. This can only be done by confining it entirely to secular education, and by relying upon the clergy and ministers of religion to prepare its pupils for that part of their future task which would not come within the province of the school. It is a sufficient guarantee that their fitness on this essential point would be duly cared for and inquired into, that the schools, in which they would subsequently exercise their functions, would still maintain their denominational character, and be under the same management as at present.

38. The establishment of a board of education, and the submission of all schools receiving public money to periodical government inspection, are indispensable parts of the system proposed to be introduced. Whether, therefore, the inspector to be appointed were the head of the training school, as would be most advisable, or any other person, he would of course be required to confine his inquiries to those branches of education only which come within its scope; and upon these alone he would report to the board. If more than this was attempted, separate inspectors as well as separate training schools for each religious denomination would be needed. The expense of such an arrangement would alone ensure its rejection, even if it were calculated to produce results commensurate with the outlay. In order, however, to enable the board of education to exercise the same watchfulness over the progress of religious as of

GRENADA.

secular advancement, reports from the clergy and ministers who have the management of schools should be required as one of the conditions of their receiving public aid.

39. But it will be of little avail to organize an improved system of instruction, to appoint more efficient teachers, or to subject them and their schools to the most searching inspection, if no measures are taken, concurrently with these, for increasing the number of scholars and for counteracting the great indifference at present exhibited by a large portion of the peasantry to the benefits offered to them and to their children. There is no doubt that even now some advance is being made in this direction, for every child that learns however little is diminishing by so much that general stock of ignorance which prevents the formation of a thirst for knowledge. It would require centuries to produce such a thirst by this slow process only. It has been said on the one hand that the demand of fees for attendance at school has the effect of diminishing it, and on the other that the education which is paid for has been shown by experience to be more appreciated than that which is given gratuitously. Both assertions are probably true, but under different contingencies. Where the desire for instruction has scarcely been awakened, the offer of it for nothing may induce some to try its effects, but where the want is felt in its full force, not only is a superior article supposed to be got for money than for nothing, but the right is claimed and exercised of looking more closely into its defects or excellencies. The decrease in voluntary contributions to which I have already alluded is sufficient evidence that this colony has not yet got beyond the operation of the former contingency, while it is equally obvious from the comparative paucity of pupils, that the motive suggested by it is not strong enough to produce other than very partial results. Some fresh inducement, then, of an artificial kind, must be devised to hasten the naturally slow growth of such a recognition of the benefits of learning, as would ensure advantage being taken of the means for its attainment, whether offered gratuitously or for payment; and compulsion in one shape or another appears to be the only one that would be effectual. It is not necessary for this purpose to make absence from school a penal matter to be visited either upon the parent or the child, as there are indirect methods by which the impetus may be applied. Pecuniary fines for non-attendance at school of children within certain ages have, I believe, been resorted to in some places; but it is to the extension of the principle of local rating that I look for assistance in this matter. I believe that it is only necessary to render payments obligatory on all, whether they send their children to school or not, to excite a determination to reap some return for such outlay, and that, as it is characteristic of the negro to get as much as he can for his money, this will show itself not only in an increased attendance at the school, but also in an anxiety on the part of parents that their children should get as much as possible out of such schools, and ultimately that what they get should be as good as possible. Their self-interest, the strongest of all actuating motives, would be enlisted in the cause, and, as the rating would of course fall upon all classes of the community, even those persons who would profit only indirectly by the general advancement, would, as contributors to the expenses, be concerned in the results of their application. The quality therefore, as well as the quantity of the education given would be influenced by public opinion being thus brought to bear upon it. It would not, however, be either feasible or advisable to throw the whole burden at once upon local resources; eventually it should come to this, but in the mean time great encouragement would be given to local exertions, if the Board in whom the management of all the funds, whether granted by the Legislature or raised in the parishes, should be vested, had it in its power to distribute the former in proportion to the amount of the latter. Some diminution of the grant from the general revenue might at once ensue to its manifest relief, and a part of what remained be applied to the establishment and maintenance of the central school, leaving still sufficient for apportionment among the existing schools and such others as may be added to them, over and above what they would receive out of the proceeds of the parish rates by which they would be mainly supported.

Imports and Exports.

40. In the earlier part of my report I have mentioned the great falling off that took place during the year in the imports, and have endeavoured to

account for it. The following table will show that though their estimated value, as compared with the previous year, is less by 10,657*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.*, it has not fallen to the figure at which it stood before the sudden increase which occurred in 1851.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Estimated value of imports in 1850 -	133,647	9	0
Ditto 1851 -	158,930	13	4
Ditto 1852 -	149,718	14	5
Ditto 1853 -	139,060	18	4

In the present uncertain state of commerce it would be difficult to draw any precise conclusion from this fact, but it offers some encouragement to suppose that, under ordinary circumstances, the result upon the year would have been different, and that its retrogressive tendency would have been less marked.

41. There is a decrease in the value of importations from every quarter. It is distributed as follows:

	£	*s.*	*d.*
From Great Britain of - - -	1,067	8	7
„ West Indies - - - -	2,794	4	8
„ North American Colonies -	1,432	13	9
„ United States - - -	1,734	16	10
„ Foreign States - - -	3,628	12	3
Total decrease -	£10,657	16	1

The smallest dimunition therefore is in imports from Great Britain, and the largest in those from foreign states. The falling off of trade with the North American colonies and the United States, if it should last, would be the most serious of any in its consequences to this colony. The year, however, was so exceptional in its character, that the data it affords for drawing comparisons and conclusions are by no means to be relied upon.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
42. The value of exports in 1852, was -	131,940	16	5
in 1853 - -	123,955	16	8
Shewing a decrease of -	£7,984	17	9

The decrease is found in the export to the following places:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
To Great Britain - - - -	9,560	16	3
„ North American Colonies - -	412	0	0
„ Foreign States - - -	1,378	17	10
	£11,358	4	1
While there is an increase in those			
To the West Indies - - -	1,861	7	6
To other British Colonies - - -	293	0	0
„ United States - - -	1,218	18	10
	£3,373	6	4

The chief article of export is sugar, and it is in this that the bulk of the falling off is discernible. About 1000 hogsheads less were exported than in the previous year. The value

	£	*s.*	*d.*
In 1852, was estimated at -	10,976	6	9
In 1853 - - -	76	17	8
Decrease -	£12,499	16	9

There is a corresponding decrease of 326*l.* 5*s.* in the value of molasses exported, and of 1,986*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.* in that of rum, making a total of 14,814*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* Deducting from this the amount of the decrease in the aggregate valuation of all exports, a sum of 6,828*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.* remains to be accounted for by an augmented exportation of other articles. Of these the most remarkable and encouraging is a rise of 1,607*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.* in the value of cocoa, and of 382*l.* 10*s.* in that of cotton, while there is also a satisfactory

GRENADA.

increase in articles, the produce of the minor branches of agricultural and other industry, such as yams, fresh and dried fruits, turtle shell, &c., amounting to 642*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* The remaining difference is to be found in the re-exportation of imported goods principally to the other West Indian Islands.

43. The estimated value of imports exceeds that of exports by a sum of 15,105*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* The excess in the previous year was still larger, namely, 17,777*l.* 18*s.* This result was to be expected from what I may call the accidental failure of importations; these show a diminished value of 10,657*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.* against one in exports of 7,984*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*, leaving a comparative balance in favour of the latter of 2,672*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*

44. The tonnage inwards and outwards has not, apparently, diminished in proportion to the decrease in imports and exports; though, as I have shown before, the receipts of tonnage dues have done so. In fact, though the number of ships is rather smaller, the aggregate amount of tonnage is larger than in 1852. This is owing almost entirely to the more frequent arrival of coal ships chartered by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, which are exempt from port dues, and the value of whose cargoes is not entered in the table of imports. It must be remembered, too, that vessels sometimes arrive and go away without breaking bulk, in consequence of the defect I have pointed out in the Tonnage Act.

Agricultural.

44. The returns under this head are manifestly so inaccurate that it would be vain to attempt to do more than draw some very general conclusions from them. I have the satisfaction, however, of being enabled to substitute for any observations of my own, which from my short experience in the colony would necessarily be of little value, a copy of a very interesting report lately presented to me by the president of the Grenada Agricultural Society, which, with a copy of the letter of the treasurer of the society attached to it, is annexed hereto. The evident disinclination shown by these papers to exist among planters generally, to adopt or foster any other mode of obtaining the work from the peasantry than by the offer of daily wages, encourages me in my hope that earnest steps will be taken by them to provide by immigration for labour on such terms; for there can be no doubt that the present labouring population exhibits a constant tendency to withdraw itself from dependance upon these means of support. The planter must be well aware that every negro to whom he is paying wages has at heart a longing and dermination sooner or later to possess a piece of land of his own, or at all events to hire and occupy one which he can cultivate in his own way and at his own convenience, and not at his employer's dictation. The objects of the planter and the labourer are therefore directly opposed one to the other, and it is consequently little to be wondered at, that, as the treasurer to the Agricultural Society observes in his letter, it is impossible to get the latter to take an interest in the prosperity of the estate on which he works. It is a great fallacy to cling to the idea that by any process of law or of arrangement this tendency can be arrested. It would seem to be far wiser, to endeavour to direct it into such channels as would render it subservient to rather than antagonistic of the cultivation of the staple products of the soil. Such a change is indeed gradually coming about of its own accord. Those who are already in the position they so much covet are no longer mere growers of plaintains and ground provisions; but according to the locality in which they are situated, cocoa, coffee, and canes flourish side by side with these more humble productions. The lilliputian mills alluded to in the report of the president of the society, as having been established among the settlers in the neighbourhood of the town of St. George, appear to me to have more significance than he has attached to them; while the proprietors of estates ought to be taking advantage of the movement going on to bring about a separation of the distinct processes of cultivating and manufacturing, keeping the latter, and as far as possible the ownership of the soil, in their own hands, and allowing the former to pass over into those of a class which is by degrees changing from one of day labourers into one of farmers; that class is even now beginning to appropriate to itself the business of manufacturing also. It is true with regard to sugar estates, far with cocoa estates it is different, that where day labour at wages is still procurable in sufficient quantities, the work is carried on with

greater regularity and better success than where the share system has begun to prevail; but the question remains, for how much longer will such day labour be procurable. This very share system, the particular phase though which the change in the position and habits of the negro peasantry is now passing, is merely a transitional one, and but an approach and distant resemblance to that of farm tenancy towards which it will lead, if judiciously directed; while, if left to itself and to chance, there is great fear that it will eventuate in a general subdivision of the whole property of the country, and an abandonment of all attempts at sugar making on a large scale. Great loss or ruin to the proprietors would not be the only result of such an occurrence, but by the withdrawal of the example afforded by the superior intelligence of the professional planter, the advancement of the peasant himself would be checked, and he would either retrogade, or remain stationary at the point he has reached, instead of passing beyond it in such a direction as to benefit the whole community. The introduction of labour from other countries appears then to be absolutely necessary to enable the planter to hold on, till, by the competition thus created with the efforts of the native labourer to render himself independent of wages, the latter comes to understand that his object can best be attained by its becoming the interest of his employer, as well as of himself, to make him so and this can only be, when the agricultural indnstry of those already in such a position has been brought to such perfection as to be evidently more productive and more remunerative than that which is carried on under the eye of the overseer.

Gaols and Prisoners.

45. I abstain for the present from making any remarks upon this head, both because I have already touched upon the criminal statistics of the colony in my report which accompanied the stipendiary magistrates periodical returns for the last half-year, and because there is a prospect of the gaol establishment being removed to a more suitable locality in Fort George, where a systematic classification of the prisoners may be made, and a nearer approach to a reformatory discipline be introduced among them than has been practicable hitherto. It is for this reason also that I have taken no steps to remedy the inconvenience, complaints of which appear to have become stereotyped in these returns, that the water supplying the town has not yet been conveyed to the gaol yard. I trust that in recurring to these subjects in my next annual report I shall be able to announce that the contemplated removal has taken place, in which case I shall not fail to give full particulars of the results of a measure which appears to me so desirable.

46. In conclusion I have only to express my consciousness of having ventured to discuss many subjects with which I am yet but partially acquainted, and to offer opinions upon them which my future experience may tend to modify; but in doing so I have been actuated by the desire of furnishing as comprehensive a report as possible upon the general condition of the colony, several years having elapsed since any such have been made; and if I have succeeded in my endeavours to state with accuracy the facts which I have relied upon, they at least will deserve consideration, however wrong I may have been in the conclusions I have drawn from them, or in the causes to which I have attributed their existence.

ROBERT W. KEATE,
Lieutenant Governor.

ABSTRACT of Returns contained in Blue Book 1851, 1852, and 1853.

Revenue.

Year.	Customs Duties.			Assessed and other Taxes.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Import.	Export.	Tonnage.				
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1851	10,280	Nil.	1,117	5,559	16,956	1,316	–
1852	9,638	Nil.	1,092	6,636	17,366	410	–
1853	8,613	Nil.	858	5,567	15,038	–	2,328

GRENADA.

Expenditure, Colonial.

Year.	Civil Government.	Judicial.	Ecclesiastical.	Education.	Police.	Prisons.	Other Expenditure.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1851	3,987	820	2,146	546	2,276	378	5,331	15,484	- -	500
1852	3,995	820	2,313	851	2,329	352	6,234	16,894	1,410	–
1853	4,122	820	2,478	1,097	2,358	390	5,865	17,130	236	–

Expenditure, Local and Parochial.

Year.	Poor.	Roads.	All other Parochial Charges.	Total.	Remarks.
			£	£	
1851	Included in other Expenditure.		584	584	Include Church, Land, and Colony Hospital Expenditure.
1852			576	576	
1853			1,307	1,307	Includes Colony Hospital, Streets, and Harbour Expenditures.

Expenditure, Great Britain.

Year.	Civil.	Military.	Total.	Remarks.
	£	£	£	
1851	4,250	11,336	15,586	1st column includes salaries of Governor, stipendiary magistrates, customs officers, and postmaster.
1852	3,872	10,519	14,391	
1853	3,520	10,217	13,737	2d column, all military expenses.

Population (estimated).

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Remarks.
1851	15,713	16,958	32,671	Per Census taken on 3d October, 1851.
1852	- -	- -	33,322	Estimated.
1853	- -	- -	34,077	

Land.

Year.	Area in square miles.	Acreage under cultivation.	Remarks.
1851	133	15,838	
1852		14,788	
1853		17,722	

Coins and Currency.

Year.	Specie in Circulation.	Notes in Circulation.	Remarks.
1851	Estimated at £30,000.	Not known.	
1852			
1853			

Churches.

Year.	Church of England.	Other Denominations.	No. of Sittings.	Average Attendance.	Centesimal proportion to the Population.	Remarks.
1851	10	5	4,790	3,405	10·42	No Return from Roman Catholics.
1852	10	14	4,829	10,649	32·	The number of Sittings does not include those of the Roman Catholic Churches
1853	11	16	4,770	11,916	35·	

Schools.

Year.	Church of England.	Other Denominatio ns	No. of Scholars.	Centesimal proportion to the Population.	Remarks.
1851	856	353	1,209	3·7	
1852	1,013	815	1,828	5·51	
1853	967	1,057	2,024	5·93	

Imports. *Exports.*

	Value in Sterling.				Value in Sterling.			
Year.	From Great Britain.	From British Colonies.	From Foreign Countries.	Total.	To Great Britain.	To British Colonies.	To Foreign Countries.	Total.
	£	£	£	£		£	£	£
1851	83,448	48,428	27,054	158,930	112,292	17,488	4,986	134,766
1852	73,049	48,408	28,261	149,718	113,999	12,547	5,394	131,940
1853	71,981	44,181	22,898	139,060	104,432	14,289	5,234	123,955

Shipping.

	Inwards.				Outwards.			
Year.	From Great Britain.	From British Colonies.	From Foreign Countries.	Total.	To Great Britain.	To British Colonies.	To Foreign Countries.	Total
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1851	7,700	9,394	5,082	22,176	6,324	8,112	7,903	22,33
1852	7,193	10,015	4,210	21,478	6,423	9,738	5,803	21,964
1853	9,559	9,775	4,460	53,794	4,941	9,563	7,516	22,020

Return of Crimes and Offences.

Year.	Felons.	Misde-meanors.	Other Offences.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.	Centesimal Proportion.	Debtors.
1851	50	34	120	204	7	-	0·62	11
1852	27	33	119	179	-	25	0·54	10
1853	44	50	120	214	35	-	0·65½	12

Alphabetical RETURN of Imports in 1853.

Imports.	Quantity.	Value in Sterling. £ s. d.	Rate of Duty.	Revenue. £ s. d.	Remarks.
Ale, Porter, and Beer	238¼ hhds.	- - -	at 6*s.* per hhd.	71 9 6	The Entries inwards of specific Articles do not give their Value.
Ditto ditto ditto	2,443 7/12 doz. bottles	- - -	at 3*d.* per doz. bottles	30 10 11	
Asses	33 head	- - -	at 5*s.* per head	8 5 0	
Beef and Pork	1,522⅔ barrels	- - -	at 8*s.* per barrel	609 1 4	
Bread and Biscuit	75,216 lbs.	- - -	at 1*s.* per 100 lbs.	37 12 2	
Bricks and Paving Tiles	120,200	- - -	at 5*s.* per 1,000	30 1 0	
Butter	70,811 lbs.	- - -	at 8*s.* per 100 lbs.	283 4 10	
Candles, Wax, Sperm or Composition	19,323½ lbs.	- - -	at 8*s.* per 100 lbs.	77 5 10	
Ditto, Tallow	103,982 lbs.	- - -	at 5*s.* per 100 lbs.	259 19 1	
Cattle, neat	178 head	- - -	at 10*s.* per head	89 0 0	
Cheese	13,835 lbs.	- - -	at 10*s.* per 100 lbs.	69 3 6	
Cigars	35,430	- - -	at 8*s.* per 1,000	14 3 5	
Coffee	4,894 lbs.	- - -	at 6*s.* per 100 lbs.	14 13 7	
Flour, Wheaten	8,239½ barrels	- - -	at 4*s* per barrel	1,647 18 0	
Fish, salted	11,039½ quintals	- - -	at 1*s.* per quintal	551 19 6	
Ditto, pickled	200 barrels	- - -	at 2*s.* per barrel	20 0 0	
Hams, Bacon, dried Beef, and Tongues	27,320 lbs.	- - -	at 5*s.* per 100 lbs.	68 6 0	
Horses	41	- - -	at 20*s.* per head	41 0 0	
Lard	28,406 lbs.	- - -	at 4*s.* per 100 lbs.	56 16 3	
Meal and other Flour, not Wheaten	1,004 barrels	- - -	at 2*s.* per barrel	100 8 0	
Mules	65 head	- - -	at 10*s.* per head	32 10 0	
Oil, Olive	1,062 gallons	- - -	at 8*d.* per gallon	35 8 0	
Pease, Beans, Barley, and Corn	5,354 bushels	- - -	at 3*d.* per bushel	66 18 5	
Packs, Puncheons, and Hhds., with heading	952	- - -	at 6*d.*	23 16 0	
Ditto ditto, without ditto	1,468	- - -	at 4*d.*	24 9 4	
Rice	176,244 lbs.	- - -	at 2*s.* per 100 lbs.	176 4 11	
Soap	195,566 lbs.	- - -	at 1*s.* per 100 lbs.	97 15 7	
Shingles, Cypress and Wallaba	528,668	- - -	at 4*s.* per 1,000	105 14 8	
Shingles, Cedar and White Pine	433,260	- - -	at 2*s.* per 1,000	43 6 6	
Staves, White Oak	66,021	- - -	at 7*s.* 6*d.* per 1,000	24 15 2	
Ditto, Red Oak and others	244,315	- - -	at 5*s.* per 1,000	61 1 7	
Spirits and Cordials	2,168 gallons	- - -	at 3*s.* per gallon	325 3 10	
Sugar, refined	39,865 lbs.	- - -	at 12*s.* per 100 lbs.	239 3 10	
Ditto, Muscovado	700 lbs.	- - -	at 8*s.* per 100 lbs.	2 16 0	
Tea	3,105 lbs.	- - -	at 4*d.* per lb.	51 15 0	
Tiles and Slates	44,600	- - -	at 6*s.* per 1,000	13 7 7	
Tobacco leaf and Snuff	42,479 lbs.	- - -	at 12*s.* per 100 lbs.	254 17 6	
Ditto, manufactured	1,717 lbs.	42 8 10	at 5 per cent.	2 2 5	
Wines	3 pipes, 68 hhds., 340 qrtr. casks, 62 octaves, and 502 doz. bottles	2,703 13 7	at 20 per cent	540 14 11	
Wood, White Pine, Spruce and Yellow	957,342 feet	- - -	at 5*s.* per 1,000	239 6 8	
Ditto, other descriptions	291,809 feet	- - -	at 7*s.* 6*d.* per 1,000	109 8 7	
Wood Hoops	105,170	- - -	at 5*s.* per 1,000	26 5 10	
				6,578 0 3	
Miscellaneous Goods	- - -	40,711 2 2	at 5 per cent.	2,035 11 8	
				8,613 11 11	

MATT. DAVIES,
Public Treasurer.

	£ s. d.
Amount of Revenue raised on imported Food	4,031 9 11
Ditto on imported Spirits	325 3 10
Ditto on Wines and Tobacco	811 18 3
Ditto on Licences to retail Spirits	1,030 0 0
Ditto on consumption of Rum	1,544 14 6

WM. MITCHELL,
Pro P. Secretary.

RETURN of Elections of Members to the present Assembly

Date.	For what Place.	Candidates.	Votes polled.	Remarks,
General Election				
1850, June 7	Town of St. George -	Alexander Baillie - -	32	
„ „	Ditto - -	Robert Gentle - -	31	These four returned.
„ „	Ditto - -	Richard Walker - -	30	
„ „	Ditto - -	William A. Horne - -	16	
„ „	Ditto - -	James Nibbs Brown -	14	
„ „ 10	St. George and St. John	Richard Gibbs - -	33	
„ „	Ditto - -	John McKenzie Aird -	33	
„ „	Ditto - -	William Grant - -	33	
„ „	Ditto - -	Samuel Begg - -	30	These seven returned.
„ „	Ditto - -	Alexander Turnbull -	23	
„ „	Ditto - -	John Ferguson - -	21	
„ „	Ditto - -	A. De Bellot La Houssaye -	21	
„ „	Ditto - -	John Poyntz Munro -	15	
„ „	Ditto - -	Robert Trotman Jones -	8	
„ „	Ditto - -	John Wells - -	8	
„ „ 13	St. Andrew and St. David	William John Whiteman -	17	
„ „	Ditto - -	Hugh Henwood - -	16	
„ „	Ditto - -	Alexander Bain - -	16	
„ „	Ditto - -	Henry Garraway - -	16	These six returned (no opposition).
„ „	Ditto - -	John Wells - -	16	
„ „	Ditto - -	John Poyntz Munro -	16	
„ „ 17	St. Patrick and St. Mark	William McEwen - -	10	
„ „	Ditto - -	Charles Alexander - -	10	
„ „	Ditto - -	George Weston - -	10	
„ „	Ditto - -	George Walker - -	10	These six returned (no opposition).
„ „	Ditto - -	Robert Reith - -	10	
„ „	Ditto - -	Robert Trotman Jones -	10	
„ „ 24	Carriacou - -	James Nibbs Brown -	7	
„	Ditto - -	Henry de Bellot Ramsay -	7	These three returned.
„ ,	Ditto - -	Peter Belfon - -	7	
„ „	Ditto - -	George Abercrombie Mitchell	3	
1851, Jan. 6	Town of St. George -	Joseph Lyndsey - -	18	Returned in place of W. A. Horne, who did not take his seat.
„ „	Ditto - -	Robert Steele - -	1	
„ July 5	St. Andrew and St. David	Ewen Cameron - -	14	Returned in place of W. J. Whiteman, who did not take his seat.
„ Nov. 6	Town of St. George -	David J. Davison - -	1	Election declared void by the Assembly on the 18th February 1852, on petition of certain freeholders and electors of the town of St. George against the Provost Marshal for having refused to poll "Matthew George Stephenson, a freeholder, duly registered," &c.
„ „ 15	St. Andrew and St. David	Samuel Cockburn - -	7	Returned in place of John Wells, appointed clerk of Assembly.
„ Dec. 29	St. George and St. John	George A. Mitchell - -	9	Returned in place of John Ferguson, who vacated his seat.
1852, Feb. 18	St. Andrew and St. David	William J. Whiteman -	8	Returned in place of John P. Munro, deceased.
„ Mar. 18	St. George and St. John	William A. Horne -	5	Returned in place of Geo. A. Mitchell, who refused to take his seat.
„ „	Ditto - -	John M. Gay - -	2	
„ „ 23	Town of St. George -	Matthew G. Stephenson -	28	Returned, but excluded by resolution of the Assembly, on account of being a colonial revenue officer.
„ July 9	St. Patrick and St. Mark	George Weston - -	2	Re-elected, his seat having been declared vacant.
„ Oct. 14	Town of St. George -	John Davies - -	10	Returned in place of Robert Gentle, deceased.
1853, Mar. 4	Ditto - -	David James Davison -	4	Returned in place of Matthew G. Stephenson, but did not take his seat.
„ June 20	Ditto - -	James Gentle - -	13	Returned and took his seat, but on petition of other candidate was unseated, and the Marshal ordered to amend his return by inserting the name of Edward Gibbs, instead of James Gentle, as the member to fill the place of Alexander Baillie, dec.
„ „	Ditto - -	Edward Gibbs - -	11	
„ July 1	St. George and St. John	John M. Gay - -	12	Returned in place of Samuel Begg, resigned.
„ Nov. 28	Town of St. George -	David J. Davison - -	11	Re-elected.
„ Dec. 10	St. Andrew and St. David	William Wells - -	7	Returned in place of Samuel Cockburn, now acting Provost Marshal.
1854, Jan. 10	St. Patrick and St. Mark	George Merryweather -	1	Returned in place of George Weston, who vacated his seat.

SAMUEL MITCHELL,
Pro P. Secretary.

RETURN No. 1, of Schools in the Island of Grenada, for the Year 1853.

Name of District.	Public School, and where situated, and attached to what Religious Denomination.	Population of District.	On the Books by last Return.	Average No. in Daily Attendance.	Number of Scholars.		Number of Paid Trustees exclusive of Pupil Teachers.	Attainments.									
					Boys.	Girls.		Spelling.	Reading.	Writing.		Arithmetic.		Grammar.	Geography.	History.	Needlework.
										Books.	Slates.	Simple Rules.	Compound Rules.				
St. George - - -	5 Church of England -	9,980	261	178	160	126	7	188	199	53	58	50	11	37	6	5	48
Ditto - - -	1 Roman Catholic - -		113	85	65	48	1	25	25	19	18	21	6	-	-	-	15
Ditto - - -	4 Wesleyan - -		252	171	185	67	5	172	150	94	42	73	30	42	35	41	6
St. John and St. Mark - -	6 Church of England -	4,854	320	233	191	129	5	287	190	55	69	28	11	33	39	-	62
Ditto - - -	1 Roman Catholic - -		115	110	94	21	1	30	27	20	14	12	6	-	-	-	6
St. Patrick - - -	1 Church of England -	5,160	74	50	56	18	2	40	40	17	14	21	2	-	-	-	14
Ditto - - -	1 Roman Catholic -		-	47	89	28	2	117	117	35	12	10	4	-	-	-	15
Dtto - - -	1 Presbyterian - -		29	42	63	29	1	55	37	10	12	-	3	-	-	-	-
St. Andrew - - -	1 Church of England -	5,635	47	34	32	15	1	34	13	6	10	6	-	-	-	-	6
Ditto - - -	1 Roman Catholic -		80	40	35	5	1	20	20	.	20	12	-	-	-	-	5
Ditto - - -	1 Wesleyan - -		75	54	75	-	1	52	52	27	-	29	1	-	-	-	-
St. David - - -	2 Church of England -	2,581	53	35	32	11	2	16	37	22	10	20	11	4	-	-	6
Ditto - - -	1 Roman Catholic -		80	84	47	48	2	73	22	10	20	-	-	-	-	-	34
Carriacou - - -	6 Church of England -	4,461	193	149	139	54	6	94	99	43	50	48	26	9	9	-	15
Ditto - - -	1 Roman Catholic -		-	47	34	21	1	18	19	11	7	18	-	9	-	-	-
	Total - -	32,671	1,695	1,359	1,307	620	38	1,221	1,047	422	356	348	111	134	89	46	232

WM. MITCHELL,
Pro P. Secretary.

RETURN No. 2, Schools in the Island of Grenada, for the Year 1853.

NAME OF THE DISTRICT.	Public School, and where situated, and attached to what Religious Denomination.	No. of Teachers.	EXPENDITURE.				INCOME.	
			Stipend.			Books, Stationery, Repairs, Apparatus.	Government Grant.	Fees during the last Twelve-months.
			Master.	Mistress.	Master of the Infant School.			
			£ s.	£	£	£ s d.	£	£ s. d.
St. George	5 Church of England	6	80 0	135	25	–	200	13 1 7
Do.	1 Roman Catholic	2	30 0	–	–	–	50	6 0 0
Do.	4 Wesleyan	5	177 0	8	–	24 17 2	190	20 10 6
St. John and St. Mark	6 Church of England	6	105 0	25	30	–	160	3 3 0
Do.	1 Roman Catholic	1	30 0	–	–	–	30	3 0 0
St. Patrick	1 Church of England	2	25 0	25	–	–	50	– – –
Do.	1 Roman Catholic	2	50 0	–	–	–	50	– – –
Do.	1 Presbyterian	1	72 10	–	–	–	50	– – –
St Andrew	1 Church of England	1	40 0	–	–	–	40	2 0 0
Do.	1 Roman Catholic	1	30 0	–	–	–	30	– – –
Do.	1 Wesleyan	1	75 0	–	–	–	50	12 0 0
St. David	2 Church of England	2	45 0	40	–	–	80	3 7 0
Do.	1 Roman Catholic	3	30 0	–	–	–	30	– – –
Carriacou	6 Church of England	6	90 0	15	–	–	80	26 8 3
Do.	1 Roman Catholic	1	30 0	–	–	5 0 0	30	– – –
		40	909 10	248	55	29 17 2	1,120	89 10 4

GRENADA.

Report from the Grenada Agricultural Society.

The president and members of the Grenada Agricultural Society having been honoured by a communication from his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, beg leave to offer their best thanks for the assurance of his Excellency's desire to co-operate with them in promoting the advancement of those objects for which the society is constituted.

The society was originated about thirty-three years ago by a few neighbouring planters for their mutual benefit, by the procuring and circulation of books and the communication and interchange of ideas and experience. In process of time the advantages of such a system becoming more and more apparent, their circle extended from year to year, and under the fostering patronage of the late Governor Sir James Campbell it at length became, in some degree, fashionable and general.

Its exertions, however, have been mainly directed towards promoting skill and industry among the labourers employed on the sugar plantations, the improvement of the breeds of horned cattle and sheep, and the rearing of horses and mules; as also to the examination and adoption of improvements in machinery, labour-saving implements, and the several processes incident to the production of sugar and rum.

With reference, therefore, to the information required by his Excellency, the society respectfully submit the following:

Statement of Produce made in Grenada.

Year.	Sugar.	Rum.	Molasses.	Cocoa.	Coffee.	Cotton.
	lbs.	galls.	galls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1828	31,609,587	1,228,183	359,772	284,392	44,583	275,367
1829	26,330,050	1,107,023	209,908	283,499	43,093	251,827
1830	24,923,314	1,157,904	206,882	266,513	48,256	251,073
1831	22,100,953	890,434	255,679	337,903	26,122	97,804
1832	22,221,506	837,667	394,249	186,514	22,077	75,731
1833	24,555,028	844,046	491,058	273,152	31,466	117,881
1834	22,738,643	818,619	394,533	410,037	21,605	154,834
1835	20,467,700	750,593	226,701	265,819	30,619	126,210
1836	19,051,563	516,958	260,178	301,172	17,988	153,665
1837	18,811,371	670,761	223,968	343,308	13,651	119,792
1838	18,667,029	681,101	245,533	292,175	26,214	108,763
1839	13,432,024	461,319	117,166	292,924	8,398	63,385
1840	10,684,686	395,811	78,492	238,195	22,655	93,614
1841	9,904,431	328,251	81,325	226,480	10,259	45,528
1842	10,386,172	–	–	–	–	–
1843	10,147,573	246,319	135,289	294,314	9,588	81,127
1844	9,562,845	275,199	76,879	251,387	14,701	42,156
1845	8,447,831	251,925	40,175	306,653	20,819	18,540
1846	9,462,872	308,908	45,162	226,564	6,110	6,382
1847	12,786,852	439,504	59,419	288,229	13,773	4,134
1848	11,422,044	421,340	30,236	259,864	4,581	1,104
1849	9,470,058	244,396	92,432	374,734	8,749	1,030
1850	11,227,353	286,541	82,329	438,637	14,926	600
1851	14,473,449	434,929	64,667	416,481	19,781	17,071
1852	14,674,149	412,797	81,302	400,303	11,527	35,660
1853	11,293,851	326,808	19,972	456,645	9,318	73,633

As the foregoing speaks for itself, very few remarks will be necessary.

It may be mentioned, however, that the most favourable years for sugar comprised in the period included in the statement are 1829, 1835, 1844, 1847, and 1852; the increased production of cotton during 1833 to 1838 was owing partly to the excessive drought of the seasons in Carriacou, and to the ravages of the cane fly in Grenada (a species of *aphis*) in consequence of which on some estates the cotton plant was substituted for the cane, and the subsequent decrease of cotton after 1846 may be tractd to its small value as an article of commerce.

The steady increase of cocoa for many years past is to be accounted for from the small degree of toil, and that not necessarily of a continuous character nor by any means

laborious, which is requisite for raising this description of produce. In the sheltered lands of the mountains and valleys in the interior many cocoa plantations have existed for more than a century, new plantations are being continually established, and some even upon lands which not many years since were cultivated in canes.

It is not necessary for the society to point to the variation in the amount of production in certain years since 1834, with the corresponding variations in the legislation of the mother country; but it may be as well to show that in no respect does the amount of wages paid for labour in any year bear a proportion to the production. For instance, in 1838 wages were the same as now, from 8*d.* to 1*s.* per day; whilst in 1842, 1843, 1844, and 1845, they were considerably above that average.

In the parishes of St. Andrew and St. Patrick a large proportion of the sugar of the colony is produced; in the other parishes the extent of cane cultivation has greatly decreased within the last twenty-four years.

Out of 25 sugar estates in the parish of St. George in 1830, 10 are now abandoned.

„	9	„	„	St. John	„	5 „
„	7	„	„	St. Mark	„	2 „
„	25	„	„	St. Patrick	„	2 „
„	27	„	„	St. Andrew	„	6 „
„	11	„	„	St. David	„	1 „

In several cases two adjoining estates are cultivated as one property, and the only per contra account consists in a few lilliputian mills established among the settlers in the neighbourhood of the town of Saint George, while the cane and other products of industry are raised throughout the colony. Their chief localities are as follows:—

Cocoa - - - -	St. John and St. Mark.
Cotton - - - -	Carriacou.
Plantains and Guinea Yams - -	St. John, St. Mark, St. Patrick. and St. Andrew.
Water Yams, Cassada, Sweet Potatoes, Pigeon Peas. - - -	Carriacou, St. David, and St. George.
Indian Corn - - -	Carriacou and St. George.
Coffee - - - -	St. John, St. Mark, St. George, and St. David.
Nutmegs, Mace, and Cloves - -	St. David and St. Andrew,

The general system under which labour is obtained may be said to be, by daily wages for five days' work in each week (Saturday not being a day of work), governed by the provisions of Act No. 141 of Mr. Snagg's edition of the Laws of Grenada.

In very few cases agricultural work is done by job or contract; and sometimes by the employment of middlemen who engage to provide a certain number of day labourers for a certain remuneration. This subject, as well as that of rent, and the results already arrived at with reference to labour, are sufficiently set forth in the letter of Mr. Sinclair, the treasurer of the society, herewith submitted.

Of late years mills, machinery, &c., have been put up, embracing every new improvement, as the former wheels, engines, or mills have become unserviceable; at Snell Hall, in the parish of St. Patrick, a very complete water mill of great capabilities is in very satisfactory operation Another still more powerful has reached the colony, intended for Mr. Begg's estate, Grand Bacolet. Steam boilers, adapted to the same flue as the sugar pans, have been put up on Mount Rose estate, by which a considerable saving in fuel is ensured. Other inventions, machinery, implements, apparatus, and chemicals, are not wanting; but a corresponding advantage as regards their profitable use has not resulted.

The society has for many years given considerable sums of money in premiums for the best descriptions of live stock; and it is considered that the breeds of horned cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, as well as the rearing of horses and mules have been greatly benefited thereby. On one occasion the sum of 200*l.* was given by the Legislature in aid of the society.

Bulls from England, America, Porto Rico, and the mainland are frequently imported; rams of the Leicester, Southdown, and Cheviot breeds have been brought out by individuals, to the manifest improvement of our sheep; Essex and Berkshire boars; Dorking, Cochin Chinese, and Malay fowls and rabbits of the most valuable descriptions are frequently to be met with; even dogs, so valuable for the destruction of rats, receive a due degree of attention—terriers of all kinds are brought in almost every ship that arrives.

Aided by the powerful support of his Excellency's kind patronage, the society is encouraged to hope that still greater success will hereafter attend its exertions for the promotion of the agricultural prosperity of Grenada.

(Signed) ALEXANDER BAIN, President.
JOHN WELLS, Secretary.

April 26, 1854,

GRENADA.

To JOHN WELLS, Esquire, Secretary to the Grenada Agricultural and Horticultural Society.

SIR,

I KNOW not whether I have taken a proper view of the questions put forth by his Excellency, but according to my judgment I send the following in reply.

The Nature and Mode of Cultivation adopted.

The sugar cane is the chief produce of the island, but cocoa and nutmeg plantations are on the increase. Of the former only can I speak as to the mode of culture. A good preparation for planting is generally made by weeding the surface of the land about the month of July; the plough is used as soon after that as the weather will permit, and the land thrown up into banks or ridges at four or five feet distance; after this across-holing is, on many plantations adopted, by hoeing up the mould between the banks and drawing it up at right angles every four or five feet; this latter system is, however, fast disappearing, and the open furrow after being cleaned out by the hoe, and running a narrow "cultivator" through it to loosen the soil before planting, is considered best. The plants are then either laid horizontally at the bottom of the furrow and lightly covered over, or planted in perforations made by a crow-bar at an angle of about forty degrees. The planting months are from October to the latter end of January; the weedings are performed invariably with the hoe: the manure which is carted to the most convenient spots round the field, or made on the land, is carried from plant to plant in baskets on the heads of the labourers; this work is of all others the most reluctantly performed, and there is certainly great room for improvement, the quantity generally given to every plant at four feet distance is from fifty to seventy pounds weight.

The different Systems under which Labour is obtained and employed.

Labour is obtained chiefly from persons who locate on the estate where they have a cottage furnished them free of rent, and as much land as they choose to cultivate in provisions for their own use. On many estates they are also furnished with medical attendance and medicines gratis, their wages being 8*d*., 6*d*., and 4*d*. per day, but should they be employed on a Saturday, they invariably charge 1*s*. for that day. There are also those, who having left the estates and become lessees on their own account, receive 10*d*. per day, and are not entitled to any of the privileges mentioned above, but this is seldom strictly enforced. In the crop season all are allowed 3*d*. per day extra, for work performed after the usual hours of labour, and no hindrance to each person taking a moderate quantity of cane juice liquor from the teaches to drink. As to the canes, they suck them from morning till night, and from custom it has almost become in their opinion a right, to the great loss of the proprietors.

I have always thought it was bad policy to offer more to transient labourers than to those who locate on the property, as this has certainly been the means of causing them to leave their former situations; and by going to an adjoining estate as strangers they receive 4*s*. 2*d*. instead of 3*s*. 4*d*. The difference should rather have been in favour of the resident, as in cases of any accident or calamity they are always at hand; whereas the other no sooner gets through his day's work, than he walks off, perhaps some miles from where he performed the day's labour.

The average Amount of Rent exacted for Leased Lands.

The average rent of land is much the same throughout the island, viz.: 26*s*. 5*d*. per acre per annum, but some mountain lands are leased for 20*s*. per acre.

The Results already arrived at, or likely to be arrived at, by adopting other modes of rendering the Labour of the Peasantry available than the one of Daily Wages.

If it were possible to get the labourers to take an interest in the prosperity of teh estates, as the farm servants do in England, fewer hands would be required and much more work done and of a better description, whereby all parties would be benefited, as the wages could then be made a little higher; but although explanations to that effect have frequently been given, and conciliation carried to almost too great an extent, there still exists a feeling of distrust which nullifies all attempts at altering or improving the present mode of obtaining or paying for labour.

The share system has been tried and has proved a failure; it is, however, still partially continued, but only on such estates where the proprietors are reluctant to risk advances in cash to defray labour expenses.

Any and what Machinery, &c.

I do not think that any improved machinery has been introduced during the past year.

Improvements that may have taken place in the Breeding and Rearing of Stock.

I am not aware of any improvements whatever except that there are a few flocks of very good sheep on some of the Windward estates, which is to be attributed to the exertions of a few spirited planters, who have at great expense imported rams from

Europe; but with respect to horses, mules, or cattle, the same old and imperfect practice continues. The mules are not "stalled," and in many places mules and cattle are kept promiscuously together, very much to their injury, and often causing a serious loss.

It might be said, however, that in pointing out so many defects, some remedy should also be proposed, and this could easily be done and also carried into effect, but unfortunately the finances of most of the sugar estates in this island are so limited that they cannot afford the necessary outlay which would be required to improve and enlarge the stock pens, to procure a few superior animals of different kinds to improve the breed, and to import from time to time improved agricultural implements.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) W. P. SINCLAIR.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir W. M. G. COLEBROOKE to Governor KEATE.

(No. 210.) Windward Islands, Barbados,

SIR, May 13, 1854.

I have received your Despatch No. 40, dated the 4th instant, with the blue book for 1853, and enclosing with your report an abstract of the returns for three consecutive years.

The first observation I am led to make on the financial returns is, that while the revenue of Grenada has declined, there has been an increase in the expenditure, leaving in 1853 a deficiency of 2092*l.* or 13 per cent. of the aggregate amount.

The explanations you have afforded account for this deficiency; but it will be apparent to you that a recurrence of it will be most effectually guarded against by bringing forward at the commencement of the year such estimates as will clearly shew the liabilities of the colony fixed and contingent, and the sources from which the revenue to meet them may most conveniently be derived.

I concur in your objection to the duties on supplies imported for the subsistence of the people, and also the advantage of deriving an augmented revenue from the consumption of spirits.

I coincide also in your opinion, that in regard to local expenditure, it would be desirable to substitute a municipal organization for the management of such funds by boards composed of members of the legislature—limiting the functions of such boards to the control over the application of public funds when granted in aid of such local contributions.

In the department of roads, bridges, and other public works, where the defect does not consist so much in the laws as in their negligent application, the remedy would, as you suggest, be in the appointment of a competent civil engineer and surveyor of roads, who would protect the public against the ignorance of contractors and the frauds committed by them.

The principle which has been partially applied, of granting salaries to public officers in lieu of fees taken at their offices, is one which should be carried out in all the public departments.

The introduction of Indian and other immigrants is an object of sufficient importance to justify the sacrifices which the colony is disposed to make for its attainment, and it will be best effected by adhering to the arrangements which Her Majesty's Government have been led from experience to adopt as well for the protection of the immigrant as to secure to the colonies the services of an efficient body of labourers.

Your observations in regard to the legislative bodies are generally applicable to the chartered colonies in the West Indies, and various measures have been adopted to improve their efficiency. An extension of the franchise, when practicable, would have the effect of increasing the responsibility of the Assembly; and the appointment of a separate Executive Council, composed of members from both branches of the legislature, would enable the executive to regulate the financial business of the colony as effectually as by their legislative incorporation.

Some more effectual provision for the poor would appear to be required, with a view to their relief, and for the suppression of vagrancy.

The augmented grants which have been made for the support of schools, are creditable to the Legislature, but the fact you mention that the increase of scholars has not kept pace with the amount of the funds, necessitates inquiry as to their application. It does not appear that in the appropriations to the several churches, the grants have been made for the erection of school houses, nor in aid of local funds for the support of teachers, nor is there any inspection of the schools as in Barbados to ensure their due application.

A system of local rating would doubtless be preferable to voluntary contributions, but in either case security should be taken for the due fulfilment of the condition of the public grants, which ought to be in aid of local funds.

In Barbados the central school, which is a church of England establishment, has been recognized as a model and training school.

Your observations on the falling off of the staple products of the colony, and the growing indisposition of the peasantry to work on the plantations as day labourers, are

GRENADA.

indicative of the changes which must be made in the rural economy to meet the altered circumstances of society.

In an island deficiently peopled and possessing a large extent of fertile and uncultivated land, the disposition of the peasantry to engage as cultivators of colonial products on their own account, must lead either to their admission to participate in profits with the planters or to a division of employments in the growth and manufacture of sugar.

The introduction of new labourers may check for a time this change, and favour the gradual transition which would otherwise be ruinous to the large proprietors, and injurious to the prospects of the colony.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) WM. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

Lieut.-Governor Keate,
&c. &c. &c.

TOBAGO.

TOBAGO.

No. 13.

No. 13.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor General Sir W. M. G. COLEBROOKE to the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 27.) Windward Islands, Barbados, June 14, 1854.
(Received July 18, 1854.)

MY LORD DUKE,

No. 50. 1 June 1854.

I have the honour to transmit the copy of a Despatch from the Lieutenant Governor of Tobago, with the blue book for 1853, and an abstract of the returns for three consecutive years; also copy of my answer to the Lieutenant Governor's observations on the state of the colony.

No. 297. 14 June 1854.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

The Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant Governor SHORTLAND, to Governor General Sir W. M. G. COLEBROOKE, C.B.

(No. 50.)

Government House, June 1, 1854.

"I HAVE the honour to forward duplicate copies of the blue book for the year 1853, together with abstracts of the principal returns for the years 1851, 1852, and 1853.

"I am unable to take as favourable a view of the state and prospects of the colony as I could have desired. On so short an acquaintance, I should hardly venture to risk any decided opinion on the cause to which the absence of progress so generally complained of is to be attributable, had I not the benefit of opinions expressed by the president in an address to the Legislative Houses, and the admission of the members of the House of Assembly of the justice of his views. Opinions formed by a gentleman long intimately connected with public affairs, especially when so adopted, are entitled to great weight; and as my own experience leads me to similar conclusions, I feel I cannot do better than lay them before your Excellency in Mr. Yeate's own words. "I have said," observes the president, after adverting to the very unsatisfactory state of the financial condition of the colony, the absence of public credit, and the impossibility of conducting a government without adequate executive power, "that the want of power in the executive is principally attributable to want of "pecuniary means; but I invite your attention to the consideration whether "it is not in part owing to the injudicious concessions which have been from "early times made in these colonies in deference to the representative branch of "the Legislature, by means of which it has come to pass that that centralization "of power, (which is the characteristic feature of monarchical institutions,) has "been in a great measure lost, the executive power weakened by distribution, "and the character of the government in a manner superseded by an oligarchy."

" The House of Assembly, in its reply to this address, admits the weight of Mr. Yeate's arguments, and expresses a willingness "to co-operate with the other branches of the Legislature in the re-adjustment of public affairs." I need hardly say, that these good intentions have not been carried into operation, and that I fear, from causes I am about to relate, no reasonable hope can be entertained of their ever being realized.

" I will premise by saying, that this re-adjustment, admitted to be required for the public good, must be understood to be the resumption by the executive of that responsibility in the administration of public affairs which from time to time has been relinquished at the instance of the popular branch; that the concessions of perogative have been the work of time; that they have become intimately blended into every law and custom; and that to effect any material change would involve a total revision of the statute book—a task with the present legislature utterly hopeless.

" A reason of almost equal importance is advanced by the gentlemen of the Assembly. In the reply before alluded to, it is suggested to the president, whether the unsatisfactory state of affairs of which he complains may not have arisen from there being no recognized member in the Assembly to undertake or to initiate these peculiar duties and measures which appertain or are supposed to emanate from the executive, which has, they say, necessarily compelled individual members to undertake those duties themselves. The justice of these remarks will, I am aware, be readily conceded by your Excellency; and if the changes which have been made in the constitution of the Executive Councils in other colonies were extended to this, equal prospects of success might be anticipated, were it not for the faulty construction of the House of Assembly.

" By the Franchise Act, a qualification for a seat in the House is declared to be fifty acres of cultivated lands in fee simple, or an estate of the yearly value of one hundred pounds, or a manager receiving an annual salary of one hundred and fifty pounds, or an attorney, a merchant, a barrister, or a medical practitioner; and the qualification to have a voice in the election of such candidate, the seisin of ten acres of cultivated lands, an annuity or rent charge of fifty pounds, a manager receiving an annual salary of one hundred pounds, or the attorney of a plantation, or the seisin of a messuage or other buildings worth thirty pounds of yearly rent.

" On reference to the accompanying return, in which is set forth the names, occupation, and number of persons entitled to vote in conformity with this law, it will be seen that the representation, except in the cases of the towns of Scarborough and Plymouth, and the parish of Saint Andrew, is wholly in the hands of a limited number of managers and attornies of estates, and that neither the landed proprietors nor the tax payers generally have any voice in the matter. The framers of the law doubtless intended to provide for the interests of the absentee proprietary body, but that object has not been in any way attained.

* * * * *

" My reports since my arrival will not I say, tend to increase the hope that any re-adjustment of affairs, is at all probable. The course, therefore, which it may be thought most desirable to adopt under such circumstances, I must leave for your Excellency's consideration.

" I now propose to offer a few remarks on some of the various subjects comprised within the limits of the returns under their different heads.

Revenue and Expenditure.

" The public accounts have been so imperfectly kept that the accuracy of the returns cannot altogether be depended on. I believe the revenue for the year 1854, derivable from Acts now in force, may be estimated at about 8,000*l.*, and I see no reason why the ordinary expenditure should not be brought within that limit.

Public Debt.

" On the 31st March the debt to the public officers, and for contingent expenses in the colony, amounted to 1,613*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*, and a further sum of 800*l.* to the loan commissioners, in payment of the balance of the instalment due from the colony for 1853.

TOBAGO.

" It will also be seen that the debt to the Imperial Government on account of hurricane loan amounts to 16,480*l.*, of which the borrowers owe 12,979*l.* 8*s.*, the colonial treasury being responsible for the payment of the debt.

Public Works.

" The buildings formerly used as a gaol in the town of Plymouth have undergone a thorough repair. It is intended to appropriate them to the purposes of a police station and a court of petty sessions for the district, with the object of abolishing the present unsatisfactory practice of transacting magisterial business in private residences. Very little has been done towards the improvement of the gaol at Scarborough, under the impression that the site is wholly unfit for such an establishment. I have suggested to the Legislative Houses the propriety of abandoning it altogether, and selecting the military hospital with the prison adjoining at Fort King George, as a more suitable situation.

Education.

" I regret my inability to speak at all favourably of any of the schools except those under the management of the Moravian Brethren. I trust, however, that some steps are being taken to improve the schools belonging to the church establishment which may enable me to report more encouragingly next year.

Population.

" The excess of baptisms over burials since the census of 1851, shews an increase of 1·64 per cent. The white inhabitants amount to only 160. The whole population may be estimated at about 15,000, of whom about 5,700 are employed in agriculture, a number quite unequal to the wants of this rich and productive island, to enable the proprietors to proceed with the cultivation of their estates with any reasonable prospect of success. An annual supply of about 500 immigrant labourers should be provided."

ABSTRACT RETURNS for 1851, 1852, and 1853.

Revenue.

Year.	Customs' Duties.			Assessed and other Taxes.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Import.	Export.	Tonnage.				
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1851	4,844	- -	515	6,312	11,671*	2,855	—
1852	4,370	- -	538	2,567	7,476*	—	4,195
1853	4,567	- -	468	5,814	10,850*	3,374	—

* The balances from 1851, 1852, and 1853, are not included. The sum of £10,850 is not the actual revenue for the year 1853 ; it includes £1,853 collected for land-tax for 1852, and other monies collected under the Supply Act of that year. A large portion of the land and other assessed taxes for 1853 was unpaid on the 31st December.

Expenditure, Colonial.

Year.	Civil Government.	Judicial.	Ecclesiastical.	Education.	Police and Prisons.	Other Expenditure.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1851	3,828	1,022	1,462	—	2,111	2,981	11,404	2,585	—
1852	1,390	887	1,135	120	1,019	3,215	7,676	—	3,125
1853	3,079	867	1,158	305	1,653	3,711	10,773	3,097	—

Expenditure, Local and Parochial.

Nil.

Expenditure, Great Britain.

Year.	Civil.	Military.	Total.	Remarks.
	£	£	£	
1851	2,577	8,898	11,475	The first column includes the Lieut. Governor's salary, salaries of Stipendiary Magistrates, Comptroller of Navigation Laws, and Deputy Post Master.
1852	3,090	7,242	10,332	
1853	2,990	6,573	9,563	The second column includes all Commissariat and Ordnance expenditure.

Population (estimated).

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Remarks.
1851	6,949	7,429	14,378	
1852	7,227	7,567	14,794	White population 31st December 1853, 160; of which
1853	7,347	7,691	15,038	there are 110 Males and 50 Females.

Land.

Year.	Area in Square Miles.	Acreage under cultivation.	Remarks.
1851	97	Not known.	No returns received.
1852		Estimated at 7,883	Cane cultivation about 4,183; cultivation of food, 3700.
1853		Do. 7,800	Do. 4,000; do. 3,800.

Coins and Currency.

Year.	Specie in circulation.	Notes in circulation.	Remarks.
1851	2,830	Nil.	This is the estimated amount as stated in the Blue Book of 1849. There is no bank in the island.
1852	Unknown.	Nil.	In 1847 the amount was estimated at £21,000. It has decreased at at least one third since the withdrawal of the troops.
1853	Unknown.	Nil.	

Churches.

Year.	Church of England.	Other Denominations.	No. of Sittings.	Average Attendance.	Centesimal Proportion to the Population.	Remarks.
1851	7	9	—	—	—	* Seven Wesleyan Chapels.
1852	7	9	7,350	6,680	45	
1853	7	9*	—	6,330	42	Two Moravian do.

Schools.

Year.	Church of England.	Other Denominations.	No. of Scholars.	Centesimal Proportion to the Population.	Remarks.
1851	670	1,108	1,778	123	* 7 Church of England Schools.
1852	691	1,303	1,994	134	7 Wesleyans.
1853	559	1,263	1,822*	121	3 Moravians.

TOBAGO.

Imports. *Exports.*

Year.	Imports. VALUE IN STERLING. From Great Britain.	From British Colonies.	From Foreign Countries.	Total.	Exports. VALUE IN STERLING. To Great Britain.	To British Colonies.	To Foreign Countries.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1851	23,377	34,687	5,819	63,884	59,423	724	51	60,199
1852	17,441	31,981	4,106	53,529	56,503	329	—	56,831
1853	22,488	24,624	5,885	52,997	55,200	971	—	56,171

Shipping.

Year.	INWARDS. From Great Britain.	From British Colonies.	From Foreign Countries.	Total.	OUTWARDS. To Great Britain.	To British Colonies.	To Foreign Countries.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1851	4,472	3,147	1,229	8,848	3,541	3,474	1,174	8,189
1852	3,263	3,795	1,114	8,172	3,945	4,423	928	9,296
1853	3,673	3,180	1,182	8,035	3,274	2,843	1,804	7,921

I certify these Returns to be correct.

ALBERT ALLOM,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

RETURN of the Names of the several Persons qualified to vote in the Election of Members of Assembly for the different Towns and Parishes of the Island of Tobago. Taken from the Lists made up to January, 1854.

NOTE.—The persons with a * against their names possess votes in other districts.

Voters for the Town of Scarborough.

Blakely, Thomas.
Bance, Louis.
Bremner, John P.
*Chapman, James.
Cunningham, William.
Dove, Thomas.
Douglas, Charles.
Gunn, Robert.
*Hunt, Alexander.
Isaacs, Isaac Baber.
*Jamieson, James Ferguson.
*Keens, James Henry.
*Keens, Frederick C.
*Leith, James.
*Leith, John.
McEachnie, Robert.
Scobie, Charles.
Self, Richard.
Willington, James.
Wood, Samuel.
Wilson, Edward.
Wood, Isaac
*Yeates, Henry.
*Yeates, William.
*Yeates, Dougald.
*Tait, Peter.

Total, 26.

Voters for the Town of Plymouth.

Duncan, Joseph.
Grant, John J.
Grey, Archibald.
Stewart, Henry.
Toney, Alexander.

Total, 5.

Voters for the Parish of St. Andrew.

*Alleyne, Benjamin.
*Bowhill, James.
Best, Matthew.
*Chapman, James.
Child, William Arndale.
*Dowland, Kaye.
Gordon, Thomas.
Gordon, Richard.
Gairdner, Walter.
*Hackett, James.
Jackson, William.
*Keens, James Henry.

*Keens, Frederick Charles.
*Leith, James.
Le Plastrier, Charles J.
*McPherson, Andrew.
*McDougall, Hugh.
McDougall, Charles.
Noding, John Henry.
*Pringle, Andrew.
Palmer, William.
*Richardson, George Henry.
Small, George.
Smith, Thomas.
*Tait, Peter.
Ventour, Benjamin.
Van Buren, George B.
*Yeates, William.

Total, 28.

Voters for the Parish of St. George.

*Bowhill, James.
*Bynoe, John.
Caruth, Andrew.
*Dowland, Kaye.
*Desvignes, William.
Gowdie, Thomas O.
*Hacket, James.
*Jamieson, James F.
*Keens, Frederick Charles
Melvill, Angus.
*McPherson, Andrew.
McDougall, John.
*Pringle, Andrew.
*Stewart John.
*Tait, Peter.
Urquhart, James.

Total, 16.

Voters for the Parish of St. Mary.

Alleyne, William.
Biggart, Robert.
*Desvignes, William.
Dan, Christmas.
Ironside, William J.
*Kirk, James.
Murray, Brutus.
Rowley, Henry.
*Tait, Peter.
*Yeates, Dougald.

Total, 10.

Voters for the Parish of St. Paul.

Gordon, Robert, Junior.
*Kirk, James.
*Leith, James.
*Leith, John.
McCall, John.
Sladden, Walter S.
*Tait, Peter.

Total, 7.

Voters for the Parish of St. John.

*Desvignes, William.
Gorringe, Charles Henry.
Johnstone, Andrew.
*Kirk, James.
*Leith, John.
*Leith, James.
Price, John Edward.

Total, 7.

Voters for the Parish of St. Patrick.

Caruth, Peter.
Dallinn, William.
*Gordon, Robert.
*Gordon, Daniel G.
Grant John.
Hope, John.
*Hunt, Alexander.
*Keens, James Henry.
*Leith, John.
*Leith, James.
*McDougall, Hugh.
Potts, Frederick.
*Tait, Peter.
*Yeates, Henry.

Total, 14.

Voters for the Parish of St. David.

*Alleyne, Benjamin.
Auld, Robert.
*Bynoe, John.
Crooks, Robert.
Douglas, Robert.
*Desvignes, William.
*Gordon, Robert.
Green, Peter.
Gordon, Daniel G.
Kitson, John James.
*Kirk, James.
*Bowhill, James.
Kirk, James, Junior.
Maxwell, George.
McTavish, John George,
*McDougall, Hugh.
McDougall, Gordon T.
McGregor, Gregor.
*Richardson, George H.
Smith, William Dobie.
*Stewart, John.
Sanderson, Edward D.
*Yeates, Dougall.

Total, 23.

TOBAGO.

ABSTRACT of the foregoing RETURN, showing the qualifications of the Voters in the different Districts.

	Proprietors of Estates.	Other Freeholders, &c.	Attornies of Estates.	Managers of Estates.	Lessees of Estates.
Town of Scarbro'	-	24	2	—	—
„ Plymouth	-	5	-	—	—
Parish of St. Andrew	4	17	5	1	1
„ St. George	5	1	3	4	3
„ St. Mary	1	3	3	3	—
„ St. Paul	3	-	2	2	—
„ St. John	2	1	2	2	—
„ St. Patrick	-	2	8	4	—
„ St. David	10	2	5	6	—
Totals	25	55	30	22	4

REMARKS.

The total number of Votes shown above is 136. The actual number of Voters will be found not to exceed 93. There being—

Voters as Proprietors of Estates	19
„ Freeholders of 30*l.* annual value, &c.	43
„ Attornies of Estates	6
„ Managers of Estates	22
„ Lessees of Estates	3
Total Voters	93

CHARLES J. LE PLASTRIER,
Provost Marshal General.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir W. M. G. COLEBROOKE to Lieutenant Governor SHORTLAND.

(No. 297.) Windward Islands, Barbados,
SIR, June 14, 1854.

I HAVE received your Despatch, No. 50, of the 1st June, forwarding the Blue Book for 1853, with an abstract of the principal Returns for 1851-2-3.

From these Returns it would appear that the financial position of the colony within the last year is improved.

Your observations in regard to the causes which have retarded the progress of the island are entitled to much weight, and as they have originated in the influence which the changes in society have had upon the local institutions of these colonies, an effectual remedy can only be found in the re-adjustment of their institutions to meet these changes.

The absence of so many of the proprietors, and the non-existence of any other class who are qualified to replace them in the local Assemblies, has led to these bodies having for the most part been filled by managers and attorneys of estates, who have no interest in the communities, and from the limited number of electors, they are subject to no influence from popular opinion.

Where a good understanding subsists between the Council and Assemblies, the public business is promoted by the practice of referring it to joint committees, but where they are in opposition the executive is unable to prevent the obstruction to it, even where it does not become involved in the prevailing disputes.

That the Government should be represented in the Assemblies is therefore apparent, as a means of establishing its relations with both branches and bringing them into co-operation with each other. And I should anticipate from this change a revival of that confidence in the executive administration which would supersede the jealousies and obstructions which have heretofore prevailed, at least so far as a remedy can be found for their defects in the present disjointed and divided condition of the colonies, and without the aid of a general legislature.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) W. M. G. COLEBROOKE,
Governor.

Lieutenant Governor Shortland,
&c. &c. &c.

ST. VINCENT.

No. 14.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor General Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke to the Right Honourable Sir G. Grey, Bart.

(No. 45.)

Windward Islands, Barbados, July 25, 1854.

Sir, (Received August 16, 1854.)

I have the honour to forward a Despatch from the Lieutenant-Governor of St. Vincent, with the Blue Book of that island for 1853, and an abstract return of the details contained in it; also copy of some observations I have addressed to the Lieutenant-Governor on the subject referred to in his report.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

The Right Hon. Sir G. Grey, Bart.,
&c. &c. &c.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor Macdonnell, C.B., to Governor General Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke.

(No. 77.)

Sir, Government House, June 26, 1854.

1. I have the honour to forward the Blue Book of 1853. Your Excellency I have no doubt will discern numerous inaccuracies in the volume arising principally from the neglect of parties expected to send in returns to the Colonial Secretary's Office. In many instances there are no means of compelling such returns, but I trust that where such means do exist, a stricter system will hereafter be enforced, under the instructions lately issued by me and already communicated to your Excellency.

2. The past year has on the whole been one of progress so far as the partial adoption of improved principles of finance and government is concerned. At the commencement of 1853 this colony was in many respects remarkably behind-hand in matters affecting materially the peace, order, and security of the community on points which one would have supposed could not have remained so long unsettled.

3. In nothing was this inattention to important matters more marked than in the inadequate police formerly maintained. Till recently, there was no permanent police, and the members of the constabulary neither wore any distinguishing dress, nor was any special qualification required from parties applying for employment in the force. Moreover, there were no rules framed for the guidance of the latter, who could scarcely be regarded as under the direct control of the executive, being liable to be moved by order of any justice of the peace.

4. It is, however, creditable to the colony, that a small but nevertheless permanent police force had been actually established previous even to any rumour of the intention of Her Majesty's Government to remove the garrison from the island. It is no less creditable to the community in general, that I should be enabled to report, that the force established on the supposition that the colony might count on the assistance of Her Majesty's troops in garrison within the island has hitherto been found as adequate for the protection both of person and property, since the removal of those troops, as it had previously been.

5. The force is, nevertheless, somewhat too limited, consisting as yet of only 39 men and a superintendent. A Bill for increasing the police for five years to 86 men, and providing for a mounted police, was passed early this year by the Legislature, but was returned for amendment by myself, as pressing too heavily on the finances of the colony; yet so peaceable has been the demeanour of the population generally, that the Legislature, which was much alarmed at the first withdrawal of the troops, has since then, rather improvidently, taken no further steps in the matter, and the 39 constables with their superintendent are still the only force to keep the peace amongst a scattered population of 32,000. Resolutions have, however, been passed by the Legislature in favour of a small addition by annual bill to the police force, and a measure will shortly be introduced to give effect to those resolutions.

6. I have also much satisfaction in reporting a rapid and important improvement during the last year in the administration of justice, not merely as regards

ST. VINCENT.

the supreme court of criminal jurisdiction, which had never previously been permanently and effectually constituted, but also in the laws affecting the administration of justice by the police magistrates and the ordinary justices of the peace.

7. On my arrival here, I found no paid magistrates established except the stipendiary justices appointed by Her Majesty's Government, and possessing a a jurisdiction almost wholly confined to cases between master and servant. The jurisdiction of the ordinary justices scarcely exceeded that of justices of the peace at common law, and it would have required a professionally educated magistrate to have exercised correctly even the inadequate powers which they did possess. So defective were the only acts then in existence as to procedure, that there was no process for bringing a witness into court, and the justices had no power to administer an oath.

8. This extremely imperfect, I had almost said uncivilized, condition of the law has now been remedied. A series of Bills regulating the police and the summary administration of justice on a comprehensive and consistent system has been enacted, principally framed on the model of such English Acts as were applicable, but with such provisions and modifications as are required in these colonies. When the Criminal Procedure Act and the complete set of forms required by the " Summary Procedure Act, 1853," shall have been printed, any practical though unprofessional magistrate will find the summary administration of justice far easier and far simpler than it would have been previously to an experienced lawyer, and it is probable, that whatever position this colony may occupy in other respects, it will soon be in advance of all Her Majesty's other colonies in the simplicity and completeness of its code for the administration of law by justices of the peace.

Whilst stating these results it is right to add that they are mainly attributable to the exertions of one individual, Mr. James Crosby, an English barrister, settled in the island, and for some years police magistrate of Kingstown, who has at great personal sacrifices devoted most of his time for some years to improving the laws regulating the administration of justice by the magistrates. Nothing but a most extraordinary combination of zeal and perseverance could have enabled Mr. Crosby to surmount the various prejudices and obstacles in his path, but the principal reward which he looks for he has already obtained in the general, though in some quarters tardy, recognition of his services, and the practical benefit which he has conferred on the community.

10. Another great step in advance was the recognition by the Legislature of the convenience and necessity of admitting some representative of the executive into the Assembly. This was accomplished by the enactment last December of a Bill enabling the treasurer *ex officio* to sit in the House of Assembly, where he was to have represented the Lieut.-Governor, and introduced the annual estimates. Unfortunately the royal assent to this Bill, which involved a principle deemed important by Her Majesty's Government, did not reach this colony until a few hours after the expiration of the six months during which the Bill should have been proclaimed. The Bill has therefore fallen to the ground, and its re-enactment now is somewhat uncertain.

11. The principal legislative step however in advance appears to me to have consisted in the endeavour to raise the fixed revenue of the colony permanently to such an amount as would secure the payment of the fixed establishment, and the known fixed annually recurring expenditure. This has been done by two Acts, one imposing a duty of one shilling per gallon on all rum made and consumed in the colony, the second raising to ten per cent. the former two per cent. *ad valorem* duty on articles which had previously paid specific duties.

12. It is somewhat too early yet to arrive at an accurate estimate of the increased revenue which may be expected from the above sources.

Eventually, I hope the Rum Duty Act will produce nearly 3,600*l.* per annum, if defects brought to light during its practical operation be corrected. The increased *ad valorem* duties estimated by what they are now producing would realize about 3,400*l.* per annum, the two Acts thus giving eventually an increase of 7,000*l.* per annum to the fixed permanent revenue of the colony, as it stood at the commencement of my administration.

13. The advantages are obvious of withdrawing from constantly recurring agitation questions, which arise in all systems of annual taxation, and which

occasion much useless and exciting discussion between nearly balanced and opposing interests. I nevertheless would gladly see the tariff of import duties revised, so as to produce the same revenue as now, but raised in a more equitable manner.

14. No one is better qualified than your Excellency to judge of the beneficial moral, and in part realized effects expected from the duty levied on rum. Its consequent increased price and diminished consumption, together with the declared illegality of the former general practice of giving rum, if not always as a part of the labourer's wages, yet as a bonus and inducement to labour, are producing gradual but salutary changes in the character of the population.

15. Whilst dwelling on financial subjects I would point to one Act, as pregnant with very important results hereafter to the colony, though apparently in itself insignificant. I allude to the Act "authorizing the payment of certain public accounts for 1853." I have so frequently explained to your Excellency the nature of those accounts and the vicious system they lead to, that it must be obvious why I consider so important the recognition of the principle by the above-mentioned Act, that such accounts require legislative sanction to justify their payment.

16. In my Despatch of the 25th February in this year, I fully explained the mischievous results of allowing any debts to be contracted on the part of the colony without the previous sanction of the Legislature. Committees of the Assembly, or rather one or two persons on a committee, without any legal authority, often sanction expenditure to a considerable extent; whilst the well known irregularity in auditing and passing the accounts so incurred (the public creditor being not unfrequently obliged to wait for his money nine months) leads necessarily to wasteful extravagance, because under those circumstances neither labour or materials of any kind can be expected to be supplied to the colony as cheaply as to private individuals; and those who have to wait for their money take care to make their charges include a heavy interest for delay.

17. The amount paid in this way for contingencies and public accounts varies from 2,000*l.* to 5,000*l.* per annum, and I doubt if the general public is satisfied with the discretion which presides over so large an outlay. Moreover, hitherto the executive has been kept perfectly in the dark as to how those public accounts are incurred. A requisition is made that certain amounts should be paid to such and such individuals, but there is no record in any government office of the various services for which those sums have been required; and though I now forward the Blue Book for 1853, I have a profound conviction that most of its financial statements are and must be incorrect. It is at present possible to know the total sum expended last year by the colony, but it is impossible for the executive to give any correct return of the details of that expenditure.

18. Fortunately the remedy is tolerably simple and in my own hands, for under the constitution of this colony no expenditure of any part of the regular revenues by committees, or in any way save by the executive with legislative sanction, has hitherto become law. This, I believe, is merely a lucky accident, and by no means the effect of design, there having been neither design nor system of any description in transacting the financial business of this colony.

19. The officer administering this government may therefore refuse to issue his warrant for payment of any money which has not been regularly voted, either by some permanent or some temporary Act of the Legislature. The good sense of the community will, I am convinced, support a Governor in a resolve designed to promote the public economy and convenience by making the Legislature estimate beforehand in each year the expenditure and revenue for the succeeding year. Till that be done, there is a risk of perpetually recurring bankruptcy, and absolute certainty of general discomfort and confusion, together with the most unfair treatment of the public creditors, some of whom, in the position of day labourers on the roads, have not yet, at the end of June 1854, been paid for work done in September 1853.

20. I waive all attempts at giving an accurate analysis of last year's expenditure, but hope that there will be no outlay during the current year on the details of which your Excellency may not obtain full information. All the general expenditure is now sifted in the Colonial Secretary's Office, and every

ST. VINCENT.

warrant drawn by me is prepared there, and shows on the face of it the authority under which it is issued, together with the special service for which it is required. So far I have reformed the old system, but nevertheless the large sums drawn for the public accounts have hitherto been paid in the lump, no details of those accounts as above stated being made known to the executive. That, however, I shall correct in future as no accounts due since 1853 will be paid by me unless examined in detail similarly with other items of public expenditure.

21. Although minute accuracy is under the above circumstances impossible, and though the sums yet opposite the various headings of expenditure, such as legislative, civil, judicial, ecclesiastical, police, &c. &c. &c., in the accompanying abstract returns, are every one of them necessarily incorrect, because many items connected with those headings are mixed up with the "casualties," "public accounts," and "other expenditure," it nevertheless it may be useful to notice a few general points connected with the revenue of last year.

22. That revenue appears to have been as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Licences - - -	1,820	0	0
Duties on tonnage - - -	1,354	0	0
Duties on imports - - -	7,779	1	8
Direct taxes - - -	6,272	12	4
Judicial fines - - -	84	12	1
	£17,310	6	1

The duties on imports, which form as good a criterion as any single item can of the prosperity of the community, yielded last year nearly 1,923*l.* less than the preceding year, and the deficiency would have been most serious were it not that the annual Tax Act, levied chiefly on produce exported, was, in 1853, raised both for that year and 1852, as in the latter there had been no Tax Act. This double tax was, however, severely felt, and, although but a natural consequence of its omission in the previous year, caused much discontent.

23. In contrast with last year's revenue may be placed that estimated for this year, as nearly as may be judged by the receipts since last January.

	£	s.	d.
Duties on imports - - -	11,500	0	0
Tonnage duty - - -	1,400	0	0
Spirit duty under "Rum Act 1853" - -	2,000	0	0
Licenses - - - -	1,700	0	0
Judicial fines - - -	400	0	0
	£17,000	0	0

That is a much larger revenue than was ever before raised from fixed resources, and remarkable for including in its items no assessed taxes or direct taxation strictly so called, whilst considerably more than one-third of the revenue of 1853, or 6,272*l.*, was raised by a direct tax on incomes and produce.

24. If, however, no addition is to be made during the current year to its fixed revenue, the colony will probably be encumbered with liabilities not much short of 3,000*l.* at the end of the year, because its accounts have not for a very long time been squared; whereas, if that sum be now raised as in former years by direct taxation, the colony would at last be placed on a sure footing, and its fixed revenue would suffice for its ordinary expenditure, which, as appears from the enclosed abstract returns, has not reached 16,000*l.* in any one of the last three years.

25. I confess that the public income recently raised in the island appears to fall short of the public wants, unless those wants be computed by a very uncivilized standard. At the same time this is not a period for increasing the general taxation of the country if it can be avoided. Something nevertheless ought to be done, because the grants for educational and religious purposes, for hospitals and roads, and indeed for many various public improvements, have hitherto been much below what they might usefully have been raised to.

26. I consider, however, that for educational purposes, for the making or repairing of roads, and many similar expenses, a very great proportion of the necessary funds should be raised by parochial rates, levied by a committee

elected by the ratepayers in each parish, every one contributing to those rates having a vote at each election. All accounts connected with such receipts and expenditure should be returned to the executive and be regularly audited, whilst a central board for education, aided by a paid inspector of all schools receiving aid from the colony, might give a unity of system and purpose to the various parochial committees. In a similar way a central board of works, aided by an officer long urgently required in this colony, viz., a colonial surveyor and practical engineer, might superintend and audit the expenditure and accounts of local waywardens in the different parishes.

27. At present, with the exception of the town of Kingstown, which may be regarded as somewhat imperfectly incorporated, and which has its townwardens annually elected, and its local rates producing about 400*l.* per annum, and with the exception of three small towns similarly circumstanced, there is scarcely any attempt made to defray local expenditure by local contributions. This may be regarded as a completely unworked source of additional means for public objects, and it would be a great relief to the public treasury if some of the calls now made on it from every direction could be satisfied by a mode so equitable. I also consider that the system of direct local taxation which might be thus introduced, if carried out on a liberal principle, so as to allow every ratepayer to vote for the parochial committee intrusted with the outlay of the rates, would eventually act as a most wholesome stimulus to the labouring population. In an island like this where land is plentiful and labour at a premium, some such stimulus is requisite, for though peacefully disposed and generally orderly, yet as a class the labouring population is too apt to be content with the little which desultory employment may occasionally supply, and whilst in health the labour of half a month can clothe and support them sufficiently for an entire month.

28. Under those circumstances no stimulus can operate more efficiently than direct taxation; for it is a bad principle to supply anything gratis, even education, as is well argued in the enclosed extract from a report of the Church Society. Such taxation must operate beneficially when levied for objects obviously improving the condition of the labouring class, as by giving them good schools for their children, good drainage and good roads, which must indirectly promote their convenience, and by laying up for them some provision, however scanty, against the approach of sickness and old age. Hitherto the labourer has rarely found in these islands, except perhaps from the ministers of religion, much sympathy, and the links which in other countries unite the proprietor and the peasant are almost wholly wanting here.

29. This last observation brings me to that with which I might not unfitly have begun as well as fitly concluded, so far as regards a remedy for all the real evils of this colony, namely, the great want of a resident proprietary body. I have already transmitted to your Excellency some information on this subject, showing that there are eighty-seven estates in this island producing sugar. Of these, about sixty-four are altogether superintended by attorneys of absent proprietors, whilst although in six more the legal owners reside, they are mere tenants by sufferance of the mortgagees, and of the remaining estates some are tenanted by lessees, and others by resident proprietors, very few of whom are sufficiently unembarrassed to develop either the resources of their properties or to give much of their time to improving the condition of the people on their estates or in their neighbourhood. Yet on that condition must greatly depend the security and value of landed property hereafter.

30. By far the finest estates in the island are amongst those conducted by the attorneys of absentee, and often impoverished proprietors, whilst forty-two of those estates are under the direction of only six attorneys, and fifteen of only one. Now I am ready to believe that the attorneys employed in this island are gentlemen of as good abilities and as high honour as in any of the other islands, still it needs no great penetration to discover that it would be better for the colony, better for the people, and better for society generally to have ten proprietors residing with their families on ten estates, than one attorney fruitlessly endeavouring to do justice to all the claims and all the duties incident to so many properties.

31. The necessity for an Act to facilitate the sale and conveyance of encumbered properties is therefore becoming every day more painfully apparent, but I shall not further enlarge now on this subject as I understand that a Bill affecting the West Indies has either been or is about to be introduced into the

ST. VINCENT.

Imperial Parliament for that purpose; whilst, moreover, it yet remains to be seen what will be the effect of the transfer of a large amount of the landed property in this island, mortgaged for repayment of the Hurricane Loan advanced in 1832, and which has been recently called in peremptorily by order of Her Majesty's Treasury.

32. I cannot, however, further pursue this topic, as I have already left myself but scanty space for adverting to the amount of produce raised in the present year. This appears to be an omission in the annexed "Abstract Returns" as at present directed to be framed, and I therefore shall supply the omission by inserting here a somewhat similar return to that which I gave last year of the amount and value of the principal produce exported. I am again indebted to Mr. Berkeley for that return, which, however, can only be regarded as an approximation to the truth. I quite agree with Mr. Berkeley in thinking a small, even an almost nominal tax on all exported produce, levied and paid at the time of shipment, would be highly useful as a means of nsuring accuracy in one of the most important branches of statistical information connected with the colony. In the meantime the following table will supply the most correct information which can be furnished on the subject:—

Year.	Sugar.		Molasses computed in cwts.	Rum computed in Gallons.	Value of Rum.	Arrow Root computed in lbs.
	Computed in cwts.	Value.				
		£			£	
1851	169,020	163,707	45,551	90,896	5,657	1,099,200
1852	171,410	147,245	39,875	116,656	8,225	1,328,000
1853	157,790	137,467	29,469	110,400	12,725	1,308,000

33. The above table gives the value of the sugar and rum crop according to the average price current for each year, and there was not much falling off, indeed none in any way remarkable during the past year, if the unusually heavy rains be taken into account; there nevertheless is a sufficiently marked decline in the general amount of the exported produce. I fear that next year this difference will be still more striking, as many of these estates, liable to sale on account of the unpaid hurricane loan are now being thrown out of cultivation, to the injury of the colony as well as of Her Majesty's Government, who seem not to have taken either the most prudent course for Imperial interests, or the most considerate as regards the prospects of this colony.

34. As the amount of capital invested in the actual cultivation of estates will therefore probably be diminished during the next year, the imports and the colonial revenue must suffer proportionately, and I confess there is somewhat of gloom in the immediate prospects of the colony. On the other hand, I believe the present to be but a transition state, of suffering no doubt, but one through which the great natural advantages of this colony will ultimately carry it. Old prejudices are fast wearing off, and a more manly spirit of self-reliance is supplanting that feeble and ever retrograde glance towards the mother country, looking for protection against that, which if rightly encountered would prove to be but the invigorating influence of competition. When the English consumer has ceased to pay a special premium for keeping up an otherwise unprofitable and unskilfully cultivated estate, such property may probably become hopelessly depreciated as a sugar estate, and be turned to the uses for which it is better adapted; but in this island where the climate rather invites residence, estates naturally adapted to sugar cultivation will still be found amply to repay any proprietor of moderate skill and patience, who will be content to do as he ought to do in England, and as he generally does do in Canada, viz, live on his property, look after his own business with his own eyes, and not be above discharging in his own person the duties incident to his situation.

I have, &c.

(Signed) RICHARD GRAVES MACDONNELL,
Lieutenant-Governor.

Governor General Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke,
&c. &c. &c.

ABSTRACT RETURNS from BLUE BOOKS, 1851, 1852, 1853.

Revenue.

Year.	Customs Duties.			Assessed and other Taxes.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Import.	Export.	Tonnage.				
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1851 -	9,129	—	1,662	5,035	15,826	—	—
1852 -	9,702	—	1,793	2,395	14,390	—	1,436
1853 -	7,779	—	1,354	8,177	17,310	2,920	—

Expenditure, Colonial.

Year.	Civil Government.	Judicial.	Ecclesiastical.	Education.	Police.	Prisons.	Other Expenditure.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1851 -	1,885	1,861	2,300	974	2,230	757	5,155	15,162	—	—
1852 -	1,500	1,782	2,349	970	2,158	921	5,272	14,952	—	210
1853 -	2,221	1,832	2,810	962	1,475	773	5,588	15,661	709	—

Expenditure, Local and Parochial.

Year.	Poor.	Roads.	All other Parochial Charges.	Total.	Remarks.
1851 1852 1853	No return.				Allowances for "Poor," and the expenses for "Roads" are included in "Expenditure, Colonial."

Expenditure, Great Britain.

Year.	Civil.	Military.	Total.	Remarks.
	£	£	£	
1851 -	3,150	5,489	8,639	No return received from Ordnance Department.
1852 -	3,150	4,586	7,736	
1853 -	3,070	8,803	11,873	

Population (Estimated).

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Remarks.
1851 -	13,957	16,171	30,128	No census taken since the 30th June 1851.
1852 -	13,957	16,171	30,128	
1853 -	13,957	16,171	30,128	

ST. VINCENT.

Land.

Year.	Area in square Miles.	Acreage under Cultivation.	Remarks.
1851 1852 1853	131	35,000	

Coins and Currency.

Year.	Specie in Circulation.	Notes in Circulation.	Remarks.
1851 1852 1853	—	—	No means of ascertaining.

Churches.

Year.	Church of England.	Other Denominations.	Number of Sittings, Church of England.	Number of Sittings, other Denominations.	Average Attendance, Church of England.	Average Attendance, other Denominations.	Centesimal Proportion to the Population.
1851	14	89	5,320	—	2,690	—	9·86
1852	14	89	5,320	—	2,615	—	8·72
1853	15	89	4,542	—	2,955	11,300	

Schools.

Year.	Church of England.	Other Denominations.	Number of Scholars.	Centesimal Proportion to the Population.
1851 - -	974	781	1,755	5·85
1852 - -	1,206	948	2,154	7·28
1853 - -	1,229	748	1,977	6·59

Imports and Exports, Value in Sterling.

Year.	Imports.				Exports.			
	From Great Britain.	From British Colonies.	From Foreign Countries.	Total.	To Great Britain.	To British Colonies.	To Foreign Countries	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1851	114,796	38,823	45,060	198,679	200,223	15,922	2,376	218,521
1852	83,185	41,905	41,969	167,059	178,930	22,561	3,504	204,995
1853	71,084	44,296	43,463	158,843	176,617	21,022	1,181	198,820

Shipping.

Year.	Inwards, Tonnage.				Outwards, Tonnage.			
	From Great Britain.	From British Colonies.	From Foreign Countries.	Total.	To Great Britain.	To British Colonies.	To Foreign Countries.	Total.
1851	9,591	12,718	6,937	29,246	10,212	11,522	7,230	28,964
1852	9,440	13,013	8,088	30,541	10,458	11,326	9,397	31,181
1853	7,069	14,175	5,506	26,750	9,460	10,708	6,336	26,504

Return of Crime and Offences.

Year.	Felons.	Misde-meanors.	Other Offences.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.	Centesimal Proportion.	Debtors.
1851	21	98	51	170	—	38	·56	14
1852	28	120	50	198	28	—	·66	45
1853	14	69	31	114	—	84	·38	11

EXTRACT from Report of the Committee of the Saint Vincent Church Society, 1854.

"THE Legislature will shortly be called upon to resume the question of education, and though the exhausted state of the public treasury may possibly prevent their affording much increase of pecuniary assistance at present, yet it is to be hoped that measures may be taken by which our schools will be made more nearly self-supporting, the prepayment of a small weekly or monthly sum being peremptorily required from each scholar as the sole condition on which Government aid will be afforded. Even if the state of the public treasury rendered it possible, your committee could not consider it to be advisable that absolutely gratuitous education should be provided for the poor, all experience having shown that they would neither seek nor value the instruction which cost them nothing. In matters of religion and education indeed the supply must sometimes precede and create the demand. In newly-established colonies and unsettled countries it may be necessary to build churches and support schools entirely at the Government expense; but taking the actual circumstances of this colony into consideration, with the character and independent position of those for whose children the public schools are intended—remembering too the impossibility of obtaining payment from the pupils in any school, if it be not insisted on in all—your committee deem it of the utmost importance, and take the present opportunity of expressing their opinion, that the principle of requiring fixed payments from the children in all schools which claim to receive Government support should be asserted and enforced by legislative provision."

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor General Sir W. M. G. COLEBROOKE to Lieut.-Governor MACDONNELL, C.B.

(No. 286.)

Windward Islands, Barbados,
July 14, 1854.

SIR,

I have received your Despatch, No. 77, of the 26th ultimo, with the Blue Book of St. Vincent for 1853.

To ensure in future greater accuracy in the details, it is desirable that the several Legislatures who are interested in the statistics of the colonies should pass Acts to facilitate their due collection.

The resolutions to provide for the organization of an adequate police force for the island, and the Acts passed for improving the administration of justice, are creditable to the Legislature. There is, however, one measure which has frequently been recommended, and which has been attended with so much benefit in Barbados, that I cannot avoid recurring to it. I allude to the establishment of a minor court in each island for the summary hearing of appeals from the decision of the magistrates.

The defective management of the finances of the island, and the irregular practices to which you allude, have justly claimed your attention. The 21st clause of the Royal Instructions is so explicit upon this point, forbidding as it does the issue of public moneys otherwise than by warrants of the Governor, and with the consent of the Council, that it is not easy to comprehend how it should have been departed from.

I entirely concur in your opinion, that many charges of a local nature should be defrayed by assessment, and the ratepayers should be represented in the municipal councils. The labouring classes might thus be brought to contribute to the support of schools, and to take an interest in the education of their children. Measures of this importance would doubtless receive a great stimulus, were it possible to look forward to the residence of the proprietors in the West Indies, or to the growth of a middle class,

ST. VINCENT.

who would, in some degree replace them; some effect may ensue from the disposal of encumbered estates, and you have justly remarked, that the prosperity of these colonies depends on the improvements which an active competition may induce, rather than on the protection which it has been heretofore the policy to extend to their productions in the markets of the mother country.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

The Lieut.-Governor of St. Vincent,
&c. &c. &c.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor General Sir W. M. G. COLEBROOKE to Lieut.-Governor MACDONNELL, C.B.

(No. 293.)

Windward Islands, Barbados,
July 25, 1854.

SIR,

REFERRING to my Despatch, No. 286, of the 14th instant, and in reference to my circular Despatches of the 12th of May and 24th instant, I would also claim your early and special attention to the importance of providing for the establishment of a court of appeal in these islands, under the Act of Parliament (13 Vict. c. 15.)

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

The Lieut.-Governor of St. Vincent,
&c. &c. &c.

ST. LUCIA.

ST. LUCIA.

No 15.

No. 15.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor General Sir W. M. G. COLEBROOKE to the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 21.)

Windward Islands, Barbados, June 29, 1854.
(Received July 31, 1854.)

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Grace a Despatch from the Lieut.-Governor of Saint Lucia, containing his Report, with the Blue Book for 1853: also an abstract of the details contained in it, and the Annual Report of the inspector of prisons.

I enclose also a copy of some remarks I have addressed to the Lieutenant-Governor in regard to these communications.

I have, &c.

The Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

Enclosure in No. 15.

(No. 49.)

Saint Lucia, June 20, 1854.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith the Saint Lucia Blue Book for the year 1853.

Having in my last Report dwelt at some length on the condition and prospects of this Colony, I do not feel myself called upon to enter into a minute detail of the same circumstances on the present occasion.

Taxes and Duties.

These remain the same as in 1852.

Fees.

There has been no variation from those in force during the preceding year.

Revenue and Expenditure.

	£	s.	d.
Gross revenue of 1852 was - -	14,454	1	6½
Deduct special balances - -	707	10	8½
Net revenue for 1852 - -	13,746	10	10
Gross revenue for 1853 - 13,891 12 3			
Deduct special balances - 14 9 2			
Net revenue for 1853 - - -	13,877	3	1
Increase of 1853 over 1852 - -	130	12	3
Gross expenditure of 1852 - -	13,300	12	1
Deduct special balances - - -	780	7	5
Net expenditure for 1852 - -	12,520	4	8½
Gross expenditure of 1853 - 13,239 15 7			
No balances - - „ „ „			
Net expenditure of 1853 - -	13,239	15	7
Apparent increase in 1853 over 1852 - -	719	10	10½

This increase of expenditure may be accounted for by two new items in the year 1853, viz. the sum of 500*l.* voted for the purpose of the collection of the rum duties, and 300*l.* for repairing the royal gaol and asylum, and building a house for the reception of lunatics.

According to the comparative statement of expenditure, the items are:

	£	s.	d.
Fixed salaries by more punctual payments -	493	18	1½
Votes of Council for repairs of Asylum, &c.	291	18	9
Rent, a trifling augmentation - -	22	2	0
Drawbacks on goods exported and spirits consumed by the troops - -	330	13	11½
Interest on instalment of purchase of the public buildings - - -	105	0	0
Special payments notwithstanding an increased sum of 500*l.* paid for rum - -	157	2	1¼
On transfer of the balance of wharfage fund which remained in the hands of Her Majesty's Treasurer at the time the transfer of the wharves to the corporation of Castries now paid to them - - -	107	11	5
On registration claims to Genit Roussin	59	10	10
	1,567	17	2¼

ST. LUCIA.

The items of decrease are:

	£	s.	d.
On the relief of paupers	2	1	9
On asylum and gaol, some items having been carried on fixed establishments	35	14	7¾
	37	16	4¾
On transfer of road account to local revenue	14	9	10
On miscellaneous payments	201	15	0
On expenses in criminal cases	24	18	2
On vaccination fees unclaimed in 1853	70	0	0
On arrears of stationery cleared off in 1853	208	16	1½
On commission to landing waiters on import duties	24	7	8
On printing arranged at 150*l.* per annum instead of 250*l.* the former carried under fixed establishments	225	2	7
On balance of arrears of expenditure in 1853, being so much less than 1852	822	7	11½
	1,629	13	8¾
Showing a real decrease of expenditure in 1853 over 1852 of	61	16	6½

There is an apparent decrease in the revenue which can be accounted for thus:

	£	s.	d.
House tax, transferred to towns for local improvement	187	11	3½
Land tax no longer levied	125	0	0
Tonnage duties	2	4	10½
Import duties, owing to the non-arrival of ships expected at Christmas	500	13	10½
Exports duties by reduction of duty from 6*d.* to 3*d.* per 100 lbs.	933	16	11
Registrars returns	5	17	4
Licences by reduction of number of retail spirit shops	255	0	0
Tobacco licenses transferred to education account	11	10	0
Stamps	39	4	0
Fines	12	5	0
Passports	0	4	0
Legacy duty	18	16	1
Rent of goods in bonded warehouse	65	4	9
Road and bridge account transferred to education account	696	3	1½
Estreated recognizances	55	13	0¾
Advances to heads of departments	6	17	0
	2,916	1	3¾

The items of increase are:

	£	s.	d.
Returns of Provost Marshal	39	5	4
Repayment of loan to waterworks	96	13	3
Licences to distil	1	0	0
Rum duty	1964	19	7
Licences to distil and retail on estates	20	0	0
Seizures by increased vigilance of officers	79	2	3½
Balance of cash	21	18	8¾
Hucksters, billiard and powder licences	9	15	0
Special receipts	44	14	0

	£	s.	d.
Road accounts - - - -	3	1	7
Arrears of revenue received in 1853 -	216	6	6
Interest - - - -	1	0	0
	2,497	16	3¼
Showing an apparent decrease of - -	418	5	0½

Had therefore the European ships destined to arrive here by Christmas not been detained until early in January 1854, the amount of import duty would have been equal to that of the year 1852, and there would have been a *bonâ fide* increase.

The amount realized for rum duty during the year 1852 was 1,753*l.* 5*s.* on about 30,000 gallons, whilst in the year 1853, under the ordinance for the more efficient collection of the rum duty, the sum received was 3,570*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.* on about 55,000 gallons.

Though the collection of the rum duty during the year 1853 was much more efficient than it had been in preceding years, yet I am satisfied that the revenue has been defrauded by smuggling of a sum nearly equal to what has been actually collected. Three revenue officers, whose duties range over immense tracts of country through which the roads are sometimes almost impassable, cannot, by the exercise of even extraordinary vigilance, control the smuggling tendencies of the rum distillers of this island. This, together with a few other defects in the rum ordinance, has lately engaged my attention with a view of directing the consideration of the Legislative Council to their remedy.

Local Revenues.

Corporation of the town of Castries.

This body continues to struggle manfully with the difficulties that beset it. The mayor has recently applied to the executive government for the transfer to the corporation of the revenue derived from special licences within the town of Castries. I greatly regret that the state of the general revenue does not admit of a compliance with this request. But, as I entertain the most sanguine hope of having a considerable surplus at the end of the present year, I shall not fail to bring under the notice of the Legislative Council, the claims which I conceive a body possessing within itself the germ of much social and political amelioration, has on the consideration of the local government.

Military Expenditure.

The colony incurs no expense on account of its military establishments.

Public Works.

During the year 1853 the roads and bridges of the island were repaired under provisions of ordinance No. 6 of 13th February 1851, but the heavy rains which fell at the close of the year 1853, and at the beginning of the present one, rendered a great part of that expenditure fruitless. The ditches became obstructed by frequent landslips, which threw the water on the roads and caused great damage, while some of the bridges, that had just been repaired at a heavy cost, were undermined by the strength of the currents and carried away. The sum of about 500*l.* annually raised for the repair of the roads and bridges of this island is wholly inadequate for that purpose, and it is a matter for serious consideration how they are to be kept in repair, without placing additional burthens on the population. Under the present system the householders of the colony are the only persons who pay the road tax; whilst a numerous class of able bodied labourers who do not come under the category of householders escape without paying a penny towards an object in which they are as deeply interested as the very limited class on whom the whole burthen of sustaining the roads and bridges falls. I propose to remedy this defect by extending the tax to all persons over a certain age, giving them at the same time the option of commuting the tax for a certain amount of labour. This arrangement I have good reason to think will meet the difficulty without occasioning any general

ST. LUCIA.

dissatisfaction, which, I am certain, would be the case if the alternative of giving an equivalent in labour were withheld. Besides, the evasion of the money payments would be so frequent as to render their collection impossible.

A sum of 250*l.* was expended in the course of the year 1853, on Government House, and a sum of 300*l.* in building a house for lunatics, and repairing the gaol and asylum for the poor.

Legislation.

Under this head I shall only mention one ordinance, No. 1 of the 21st of February, 1853, for establishing petty sessions courts in this island. The stipendiary magistrates attribute the diminution in the number of criminal cases to the beneficial working of this ordinance. In the return of criminal and other prisoners will be found a decrease of 59 as compared with the preceding year.

Education.

The causes which I stated in my last report as retarding the progress of education still continne to exist, but I have reason to hope, that they will soon cease to be operative; as the Roman Catholic clergy have, if I am rightly informed, come to the resolution of opening in their respective parishes schools, with a view to supply the deficiency in moral and religious teaching of which they complain in the Mico establishments.

Within the last year, two new schools have been opened, and Sunday schools have been established in the several districts of the island for the instruction of African children. It is to be hoped that the means of education thus brought within reach of all classes of this community will in future be more generally availed of.

Agriculture.

In my last report, I stated that the agriculture of this island was steadily improving, and I based that assertion on the fact of the increased breadth of land that had been brought under cultivation, rather than on any improvement in the methods of husbandry adopted here. I am happy to report that the clearing of the land, has been lately carried on with great activity; the necessary consequence of which must be an increase of health and comfort to the population. In former years any addition to the area of cultivation was only observable in the sugar plantations; whereas during the last year cultivation might be seen creeping up the mountain sides in every direction.

The project of an agricultural society which I have long cherished, I have not yet been able to realise. * * * * *

General Observations.

It affords me no small pleasure to be able to report a marked improvement in the social and moral condition of this colony. This change is owing, partly to the zealous labours of the clergy and partly to the confidence which the people generally feel in the just administration of the laws. In no part of the world have I met with a more obedient or tractable population than that of St. Lucia. It would also be difficult to find a more orderly or better dressed class of labourers. Last year I had the gratification of seeing about five thousand of them assembled to celebrate one of their "fetes," and though they continued the festivities for four or five days, not a single individual of that vast multitude was arrested for drunkenness or for riotous and disorderly conduct. Nor can it be said that they were overawed by the presence of a large force. There were only four policemen in the town during the festival.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Governor, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) MAURICE POWER.

ABSTRACT RETURN from Blue Book, 1851-1852-1853.

Revenue.

Year.	Custom Duties.			Assessed and other Taxes.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Import.	Export.	Tonnage.				
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1851	5,147 17 6½	1,760 9 9½	659 7 2	6,083 11 6½	13,651 6 0½	—	—
1852	5,752 17 6½	1,846 12 10	664 9 8½	4,696 5 5¼	12,960 5 6¼	—	691 0 6¼
1853	5,252 3 8	912 15 11	666 14 7	5,690 2 2	12,521 16 4	—	438 9 2¼

Expenditure, Colonial.

Year.	Civil Government.	Judicial.	Ecclesiastical.	Poor.	Police.	Prisons.	Other Expenditure.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£. s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1851	3,661 13 6½	2,686 4 7½	1,244 16 3½	240 8 5½	850 10 0	496 3 8	1,952 15 7	11,132 12 2
1852	3,138 0 6	2,850 1 10	1,267 17 2½	335 6 5½	942 8 0	615 7 2¾	2,540 2 2¾	11,689 3 5½
1852	3,659 17 10½	2,685 17 1	1,378 4 6½	307 14 3	943 8 0	605 3 0½	2,889 10 1	12,449 14 10½

Increase in 1852, 556*l.* 11*s.* 3½*d.*
„ 1853, 760*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*

Expenditure, Local and Parochial.

Year.	Education.	Roads.	All other Parochial Charges.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1851	853 6 1½	—	838 1 5	1,691 7 6
1852	1,105 0 0	489 11 6	1,167 9 10	2,762 1 4
1853	1,070 18 9½	3,126 4 11½	1,281 5 8	5,478 9 5

Expenditure, Great Britain.

Year.	Civil.	Military.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1851	1,816 18 9	13,317 16 5	15,134 15 2
1852	1,749 19 0	12,705 19 7	14,455 18 0
1853	1,775 4 4	13,033 16 2	14,809 0 6

Population.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Remarks.
1851	11,763	12,527	24,290	Census taken in June 1851, population 24,185, increase of 657, calculated on excess of births over deaths.
1852	11,749	12,601	24,350	
1853	12,034	12,973	25,007	

ST. LUCIA.

Land.

Year.	Area in Square Miles.	Acreage under Cultivation.	Remarks.
1851	- - -	4,077	This is derived from voluntary information afforded by the planters.
1852	- - -	4,674	
1853	- - -	6,103	

Coins and Currency.

Year.	Specie in Circulation.	Notes in Circulation.
1851	Unknown - -	Estimated at 5,208*l.*
1852	Ditto - - -	Estimated at 4,166*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*
1853	Estimated at 10,500*l.*	Estimated at 4,166*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Churches.

Year.	Church of England.	Other Denominations.	Num er of Sittings.	Average Attendance.	Per Cent on Population.	Remarks.
1851	3	10	5,932	7,650	31·63/00	The second column comprises Roman Catholic churches. The attendance is only a comparative estimate. The accommodation of the Roman Catholic churches being much too limited for the number attending divine service.
1852	3	10	5,982	8,000	33·7/00	
1853	3	10	6,575	8,455	33·81/00	

Schools.

Year.	Church of England.	Other Denominations.	Total Number of Scholars.	Per Cent. on Population.	Remarks.
1851	10	5	904	3·73/00	The schools classed in the first column are so placed merely to distinguish them from the second column, which refers to schools having teachers of the Roman Catholic Church, the former being schools established by the Board of Education : six are Sunday Schools for the instruction of African immigrants.
1852	11	9	1,117	4·61/00	
1852	20	2	1.393	5·16 00	

Value in Sterling.

	Imports.				Exports.			
Year.	From Great Britain.	From British Colonies.	From Foreign Countries.	Total.	To Great Britain.	To British Colonies.	To Foreign Countries.	Total.
	£ *s. d.*	£ *s. d.*	£ *s. d.*	£ *s. d.*	£ *s. d.*	£ *s. d.*	£ *s. d.*	£ *s. d.*
1851	22,179 3 7	29,612 4 9	17,089 17 7	6,881 5 11	45,699 6 6	8,005 18 11	1,180 0 0	54,815 5 5
1852	38,508 16 8	25,800 10 8	16,691 15 3	81,002 2 7	46,553 9 8	7,037 18 8	3,619 2 8	57,210 11 0
1853	26,001 2 8	27,350 5 9	19,298 17 11	72,650 6 4	46,438 9 8	7,930 14 7	2,635 8 7	57,004 12 10

Shipping.

	Inwards.				Outwards.			
Year.	From Great Britain.	From British Colonies.	From Foreign Countries.	Total.	To Great Britain.	To British Colonies.	To Foreign Countries.	Total.
1851	2,810	5,364	1,851	10,025	3,548	4,287	2,015	9,850
1852	3,178	4,870	3,109	11,157	3,930	4,830	2,471	11,231
1853	2,226	4,333	3,190	9,749	3,799	4,125	2,352	10,276

Return of Criminal and other Prisoners.

Year.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.	Debtors.
1851	239	69	3	5	316			
1852	221	39	3	2	265		51	
1853	149	55	2	–	206		59	

Government Office, St. Lucia,
3d May 1854.

(Signed) J. V. DRYSDALE,
Colonial Secretary.

SIR, Castries, St. Lucia, January 31, 1854.

As inspector of the Royal Gaol, I have the honour, in compliance with the instructions, to make the following annual report for 1853.

The royal gaol of Castries, the only prison in the island, is a well built, commodious and well ventilated edifice in masonry, and measures seventy-five feet in length by thirty-six in width, with an open gallery in front, of nine feet wide. It is surrounded on three sides by high walls, and on the fourth by a wall of four feet surmounted by a strong iron railing. There are four separate yards within the prison walls for exercise, &c. The outbuildings consist of a house for the gaoler, an hospital, a kitchen and storeroom, together with a building measuring twenty-nine feet by twenty-four, separated from the prison itself, containing two large airy cells for the confinement of dangerous lunatics; there has also been built a new privy for the prisoners. There is a well in the main or front yard of the gaol, and a large open reservoir, into and out of which there is continually flowing a large supply of excellent water; the gaol is at present in good repair, with the exception of some slight leaks in the gallery. I would recommend that the gallery in front be jalousied in, as the afternoon sun strikes with such force on the west side of the prison as to render the parties confined there often very uncomfortable. I would also recommend, that the mason work which separates the passage leading to the garret and the wards on the upper story be removed, and a door put up instead, as this would render the day room at the north end of the prison available as a ward, which in fact it really is, but cannot be used as such in consequence of there being no communication at present with the other wards except through it.

The gaol is capable of containing 130 prisoners, with complete separation of the sexes. There were 209 persons confined in the course of the past year, 154 males and 55 females, There are nine wards on the upper floor of the gaol measuring sixteen feet by thirteen,

ST. LUCIA.

of these, two are day rooms and one is occupied by the turnkey, the ante is divided into three large rooms where the female prisoners are kept. There are ten cells on the ground floor, which are commodious, clean, and well ventilated.

Prisoners under sentence receive two suits of clothes per annum; no bedding is supplied: the prisoners in the cells on the ground floor which is paved with brick, have raised trestles on which they sleep; those in the upper wards sleep on the floor.

The diet consists of half a pound of salt fish, and half a pot of farine maniox, or its equivalent of bread.

Debtors receive an alimentary allowance from the incarcerating creditor.

The hours of labour of the penal gang are from 6 to 9 o'clock A.M, and from 10 to 5 P.M. The hours within the gaol walls are from 6 to 10 A.M., and from 2 to 6 P.M.

The hours allotted for exercise are for male prisoners from 10 to 12 A.M., and for females from 12 to 2 P.M.

The work of the prisoners under sentence of hard labour, and who work outside the gaol not fixed. At one time they are employed in repairing portions of the public roads near Castries, at another, in digging gravel for the filling up of the swampy parts of the town, and at others in clearing away and keeping in order the lands of the Government House, &c.

Those who work within the prison walls, are employed in breaking stone. Tradesmen are generally employed at their respective crafts during the same hours as the other prisoners work.

The female prisoners are employed in cleaning the prison and the asylum for the poor, and in making the clothes for the other prisoners.

Prisoners under criminal sentence are not allowed to receive parcels or letters until they have been inspected by the keeper; and in case of any improper communication being attempted to be made, the keeper is empowered to withhold such parcel or letter until he receives the instructions of the provost marshal, who may dispose of them as he deems advisable. They can receive no visits from their friends or relations, until after the expiration of three months from their committal, and then only once in every succeeding three months, except in cases of sickness and under special circumstances. No extra food is allowed without a written order to that effect by the surgeon or provost marshal. There is no chapel in the prison, nor any suitable apartment for the performance of Divine service. The prisoners assemble, under the inspection of the officers of the prison, on Sundays in one of the day rooms for receiving instruction and saying prayers, when the best separation that the size of the apartment will permit is maintained among them.

The surgeon visits the gaol daily, and also attends whenever called by the keeper; he keeps a journal in which is inserted the name of each sick prisoner, with the nature of the disease, the treatment or medicines prescribed, and the result of the case.

An hospital is attached to the prison, with a separate yard for air and exercise.

There were 107 cases taken into hospital during the, year only one of which, a case of dysentery, proved fatal; the most prevalent diseases were fever, ulcers, diarrhœa, sore throat, debility, colica, and gastritis. The surgeon remarks "that in the number of sick admitted during the year into the hospital of the gaol, several have been cases of renewed sickness in the same parties after former treatment."

There are two female insane persons in confinement, one committed on the 12th September, 1850, and the other on the 22d October, 1852, to find sureties to keep the peace.

I have, &c.

The Hon. J. V. Drysdale.
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) J. H. JENNINGS, Special Justice,
2d District Inspector of Prisons.

Enclosure 5.

RULES AND REGULATIONS for the conduct of the Royal Gaol of St. Lucia, as revised and amended by his Excellency Lieutenant-Governor Darling, in Council, on the 27th of June 1848.

Inspector of Prisons.

1. The Inspector of Prisons nominated under the Imperial Act of 1 & 2 Vict. cap 67, shall visit the prison at least once in every week at uncertain periods.

2. He is empowered to call before him the keeper and all subordinate officers of the prison, and to require them to produce prisoners and books, papers and documents, whenever he shall think fit.

3. It shall be the duty of the inspector to inquire into every matter connected with the gaol; and whenever he may consider it necessary to make a special report thereon to the Lieutenant-Governor.

The Keeper.

4. The keeper shall reside within the gaol. He shall not be allowed to sell any articles to prisoners, or have any interest in any contract for supplying provisions or otherwise.

5. The keeper is on no account himself to employ or allow the matron or other officer to employ prisoners for any purpose, except such menial service as may be permitted by the Provost Marshal General.

6. He shall exercise his authority with firmness, temper, and humanity, abstain from all irritating language, and never strike a prisoner. He shall enforce similar conduct on the part of the subordinate officers of the prison.

7. He shall enforce a high degree of cleanliness in the prison, as well with respect to the buildings and yards as to the persons and clothing of the prisoners.

8. It shall be the duty of the keeper to take care that the apartments of the gaol be washed every Wednesday and Saturday morning, except in wet weather, and that the prison be swept and cleaned twice in each day, and also that the walls of the passages and wards of the prison are whitewashed once every two months.

9. On the death of a prisoner the keeper shall immediately give notice to the coroner of the district, and if practicable, to the relations of the deceased.

10. The keeper of the prison shall keep two books, one a diary, and the other a register, according to forms approved by the Provost Marshal, and sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor; in which books shall be entered the name of each prisoner; the date of commitment; the personal description, trade, or calling; the time for which committed; by whose order; the nature of offence; the sentence passed; the punishment inflicted, and the day of release, with remarks.

11. The keeper shall not receive any person as a prisoner into the Royal Gaol, without a formal sentence or commitment in writing, in which the cause of committal or sentence shall be expressly stated, except persons brought in by the police for safe custody until they can be taken before a magistrate; and persons so brought in for safe custody shall not be detained longer than is necessary for that purpose; such period of detention in no case to exceed twenty-four hours.

12. The keeper on receiving any person as a prisoner under a committal (whether for trial, under sentence, or otherewise,) shall take particular care that such prisoner is disposed of according to the classification established by the 19th Rule.

13. The keeper shall make a round of the prison every night at eight o'clock, and shall carefully inspect the several prisoners.

14. Besides the specific duties enumerated, the keeper will consider himself generally responsible for the due execution of all regulations respecting the safe keeping, classification, discipline, and treatment of prisoners.

The Surgeon.

15. The surgeon attached to the gaol shall visit the prisons daily, and also attend whenever called upon by the keeper.

16. The surgeon shall keep a journal or record, in which shall be inserted the name of each sick prisoner, with the nature of the prisoner's disease, and the treatment or medicines prescribed, and the result of the case, and remarks.

17. The surgeon will deliver to the Provost Marshal General, and to the Inspector of Prisons, at the close of every year, a report in writing upon the general state of health of the prisoners during the past year, and specifying the disorders which have been most prevalent, and stating whether any connexion may in his opinion be.
diseases which have occurred, and the locality or state of the building, diet or employment of the prisoners, or any other facts which have come under his notice; also the number of deaths, and the proportion of sick to the average number of prisoners during the year.

ST. LUCIA.

Classification, Treatment, and Discipline of Prisoners.

CLASSIFICATION.

18. Female prisoners shall be kept apart from the male prisoners, so as to prevent them from seeing, conversing or holding any intercourse with each other; and female prisoners shall at all times be attended by female officers, and separated among themselves as much as possible, in conformity with the rules established for male prisoners.

19. Male prisoners in gaol shall be classified as follows:—

1st. Prisoners for debt.

2d. Persons committed for contempt of court in civil process, or for want of securities, or to be examined as witnesses in behalf of the crown in any prosecution.

3d. Persons committed for trial on suspicion of misdemeanors, and for petty offences, and as vagrants.

4th. Persons committed on charge of theft, or felony of any description.

5th. Prisoners convicted of misdemeanors.

6th. Prisoners convicted of theft, or of felony of any description.

20. All persons on admission as prisoners, shall be strictly searched, and knives or other sharp or dangerous weapons be taken from them; and their clothing and bedding shall be likewise examined. Such personal examination, as regards female prisoners, to be made by or under the superintendence of the matron, and to be executed by females, and in the presence of the matron alone.

21. Prisoners convicted of felony shall be restricted to the backyard of the prison during the hours of exercise.

22. That the hours of airing or exercise of prisoners confined as debtors, be limited and arranged so as they may not be at large at the same time with the other prisoners.

TREATMENT.

23. Provisions of good, sound, and wholesome quality, will be issued by the keeper to each prisoner daily, and without distinction, according to the tariff hereunto annexed.

24. Under no pretence whatever, shall any money, or spirits, or other article be issued to any prisoner in lieu of provisions, unless by an express order in writing of the surgeon.

25. No wines, spirits, or strong waters, shall be permitted to be introduced into the gaol under any pretence whatsoever, except under an order in writing by the surgeon.

26. No extra food shall be allowed to any prisoner without a written order to that effect of the surgeon or the provost marshal general.

29. All prisoners sick or unable to work shall be removed to the hospital.

28. If a prisoner complains of illness the case shall be reported without delay to the surgeon; and no prisoner so complaining is to be compelled to labour until after he surgeon has seen and given directions respecting such prisoner.

29. Every convicted prisoner shall receive clothing of two shirts, two pairs trousers, and a woollen cap per annum, or proportionably to the term of his imprisonment. Female prisoners to receive an equivalent in quality and quantity.

30. All inmates of the gaol shall be locked up by seven o'clock in the evening.

31. No light shall be permitted to the prisoners in gaol after eight o'clock in the evening.

32. The hours allotted for exercise shall be regulated as follows:—

For male prisoners—from 10 to 12 A.M.

For female prisoners—from 12 to 2 P.M.

DISCIPLINE.

33. Prisoners in the gaol shall not be allowed to smoke or to make use of tobacco in any way.

34. Gambling of any description will not be permitted within the gaol.

35. Writing on or defacing the doors or walls of the prison is strictly prohibited.

36. Sentence to hard labour shall be carried into effect by work in the penal gang, or in breaking stones within the precincts of the gaol, or in other task-works suited to the craft or trade of any prisoner. Washing and cleaning the prison and gaol-yard to be performed by convicted prisoners, and silence is to be enjoined and enforced at every description of work.

37. The hours of labour for the penal gang shall be from 6 to 9 A.M., and from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

38. The hours of labour within the prison-yard shall be from 6 to 10 A.M., and from 2 to 6 P.M.

39. Convicts in the penal gang, whose refractory conduct renders the restraint of fetters necessary for their safe keeping while employed on public works without the prison walls, shall be secured by chains similar to those used for such convicts in England

40. All contumacious or disorderly conduct of prisoners (whether by refusing or neglecting to perform their work, or by wilful damage to or mismanagement of it), and all offences, such as disobedience of the prison rules, assaults by prisoners on each other or any officer of the establishment, abusive and profane language, indecent or irreverent behaviour during divine service or religious teaching, may be inquired into by the provost marshal general, who may in any such case order the offender to be punished with solitary confinement for any time not exceeding six days; and in any flagrant case of violent or refractory conduct the prisoner so offending may be ordered by him to be whipped, such punishment not to exceed thirty-six lashes for each offence.

41. The punishment of whipping shall in no case be carried into effect without the express sanction of the Lieutenant Governor.

42. The punishment of whipping, when inflicted, shall be carried into effect within the gaol, in presence of the provost marshal general, the medical officer, and the keeper of the gaol.

43. In all cases of whipping, a medical examination and certificate of the capability of the prisoner to endure the punishment, shall precede its infliction.

44. Punishments by whipping shall take place before the hour of six in the morning, unless otherwise ordered, or the special nature of the case require a departure from this Rule.

Visits to, and Communications for and from Prisoners.

VISITS.

45. Prisoners not convicted of or charged with any criminal offence may be allowed to receive visitors between the hours of 7 and 10 A.M., and 2 and 6 P.M., unless the provost marshal general or inspector of prisons shall have issued an order to the contrary, in which case the name of the applicant, together with the name of the prisoner and date of refusal, must be entered on the journal of the gaol.

46. Prisoners while under commitment for examination or re-examination shall not be allowed the access of legal adviser or friend, except by the authority of the committing magistrate, and under such restrictions as to him shall seem requisite.

47. Visitors, except clergy or counsel, shall not be admitted or allowed to remain within the prison during the hours set apart for the exercise and recreation of the prisoners.

48. Visitors previous to admission, shall give their names and the name of the prisoner or prisoners whom they wish to visit.

49. The names of all visitors, and of the prisoners whom they visit, shall be inserted in a book kept for that purpose.

50. Prisoners under conviction shall not be allowed to receive the visits of their friends or relations until after the expiration of the first three months of their imprisonment; but subsequently to that period they may see their friends or relations once in the course of each successive three months.

51. In cases of sickness or other special circumstances, however, convicted prisoners and prisoners committed for non-payment of penalties, or for want of sureties, may receive the visits of their relations and friends at other times, subject to the general regulations of the prison, and provided that such special circumstances be entered in the journal kept by the gaoler for recording the names of visitors and the name of the prisoner to whom such visit is made.

COMMUNICATIONS.

52. Parcels or letters shall not be delivered to, or sent by, any prisoner under criminal sentence until they have been inspected by the keeper; and in case any improper communication be attempted to be made to or by any prisoner, the keeper shall withhold such parcel or letter until he has the direction of the provost marshal general, who may dispose of the same as he may think fit.

53. Books or newspapers shall not be admitted into the gaol, except such as shall be deemed proper for the religious and moral instruction of the prisoners, to be approved of by the provost marshal general, except in the case of debtors, who shall be allowed to receive books, papers, and letters.

Miscellaneous.

54. No insane person, as such, to be admitted into the prison.

Tariff of Provisions for Prisoners in Gaol.

Each male and female adult prisoner shall receive daily rations of ½ lb. salt fish (codfish,) ½ pot farine manioc or 1½ of bread.

ST. LUCIA.

ALLOWANCE FOR DEBTORS.

1st Class. Debtors incarcerated in virtue of a decree issuing from the royal court—one shilling sterling *per diem.*

2d. Class. Petty Debt Court 7½*d. per diem.*

3d. Class. Justice of the Peace Court.—The ordinary gaol rations in kind; the incarcerating creditor being required to deposit in the hands of the gaoler the value of the rations at the rate at which they are furnished.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor-General Sir W. M. G. COLEBROOKE to Lieutenant-Governor POWER.

(No. 256.)

SIR, Windward Islands, Barbados, June 24, 1854.

I HAVE received your Despatch No. 49, of the 20th instant, with the Blue Book of St. Lucia for 1853, and containing your report thereupon.

I beg leave to call your attention to my circular Despatch of the 7th March last, requiring the transmission in duplicate of the abstract return of the details it contains, which duplicate I request you will transmit, and a duplicate of the printed rules of the prisons.

In reference to the report of the Inspector of Prisons, I find it stated that two lunatics are confined in the common gaol contrary to the 54th clause of the regulations. It may be true that they are confined for want of security to keep the peace, but the practice is not the less objectionable both as regards the discipline of the gaol, and the claims of those afflicted persons: I have therefore to request that provision may be made for their reception and care in some more suitable asylum, their detention in prison being inadmissable.

I observe, also, from the return in the Blue Book and from the report, that 17 prisoners have been worked in irons. This practice, although sanctioned by the regulations, is open to great objection; and in all cases where resistance or violence is to be apprehended it is preferable that such prisoners should be confined and worked separately within the gaol, and if necessary upon reduced diet, until such disposition be corrected, and they can be associated in work with the others.

The regulation which authorizes the provost marshal to award punishment for breaches of prison discipline is also open to objection, although in cases of corporal punishment the Governor's approval is required. It has been found elsewhere conducive to discipline, to divest the provost marshal as governor of the gaol of this jurisdiction, and to appoint a visiting justice who is empowered to try cases of breach of discipline, subject to the Governor's approval, whatever may be the punishment awarded.

You will, accordingly, be pleased to instruct the Attorney General to prepare an ordinance for this purpose.

On the subject of education, I regret the recurrence of remarks in your report reflecting on the Mico schools, after the investigation which the former complaints against them had undergone, and the satisfactory explanations which were afforded: I feel satisfied that it could not have been your intention to represent that they are otherwise conducted than in a manner to confer great benefits on the colony.

I have, &c.

The Lieut.-Governor of Lucia, (Signed) W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.
&c. &c. &c.

No. 16.

No. 16.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor-General Sir W. M. G. COLEBROOKE to the Right Hon. Sir GEORGE GREY, Bart.

No. 54, July 5. 1854.
No. 26, July 6, 1854.

(No. 23.)

Windward Islands, Barbados, July 7, 1854.

SIR, (Received July 31, 1854.)

REFERRING to my Despatch No. 21 of the 29th ultimo, forwarding the Blue Book of St. Lucia for 1853, I have the honour to forward copy of a further communication from the Lieut.-Governor with copy of my reply.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

The Right Hon. Sir G. Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1 in No. 16.

Encl. 1 in No. 16.

(No. 54.)

SIR, St. Lucia, July 5, 1854.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch No. 256, of the 24th ultimo, and with reference to your remarks on the report of the Inspector of Prisons, I beg to inform your Excellency, that I have given directions to have the two women who are in custody for want of sureties to keep the peace, and reported as lunatics by the inspector, to be placed in the lunatic asylum One of these women is a monomaniac, being perfectly sane on every subject but one, she fancies herself a nun, and when at large, gives great annoyance to the ladies of the convent by intruding herself at all hours, into that establishment. The superior preferred a complaint against her, and she has been committed by the magistrate in default of sureties.

The other was committed on a charge of having attempted to set fire to her father's house.

With regard to the practice of working certain criminals in irons, I have ordered it to be discontinued, but I am apprehensive that one of the greatest terrors of the gaol has been thus removed.

The Attorney General has been instructed to prepare an ordinance to divest the provost marshal of the power which he now has of awarding punishment for breach of prison discipline, and to transfer that power to a visiting justice, whose sentence must in all cases receive the sanction of the Lieut.-Governor ere it can be carried into execution.

Your Excellency was right in supposing that it could not have been my intention to reflect on the Mico schools, in the observations which I made in my report on the Blue Book for 1853, under the head of education. I have read over very carefully my remarks on that subject, but I do not find that they admit of such a construction. However, as your Excellency seems to be under that impresssion, I shall state, in a a few words, the idea that I meant to convey.

The Roman Catholic clergy continue their opposition to the Mico Schools. That opposition has retarded the progress of education, by preventing many parents from sending their children to those schools. But this difficulty is about to be removed by the establishment of parochial schools, to which those parents, who, in deference to their clergy, or from any other cause object to the Mico establishments, can send their children. This is the sum and substance of my observations.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief, (Signed) MAURICE POWER.
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 2 in No. 16.

Encl. 2. in No. 16.

SIR, Windward Islands, Barbados, July 6, 1854.

I HAVE received your Despatch No. 54. of the 5th instant, and am glad to learn that the two insane women had been removed from the gaol to the lunatic asylum, and I request that you will obtain from the Attorney General a report of the state of the laws in St. Lucia applicable to lunatics.

In regard to the use of chains, where prisoners in this island cannot be trusted to work in gangs outside the gaol walls, they are worked in the gaol yard, and if riotous or disorderly, confined in separate cells. The use of chains is not prohibited in these cases and they are occasionally used within the prison, but prisoners are not sent out to work in chains if requiring such restraint.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor. (Signed) W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.
&c. &c. &c.

ANTIGUA.

No 17.

ANTIGUA.

No. 17.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor General Mackintosh to the Duke of Newcastle.

(No. 32.)

Leeward Islands, Antigua, May 1, 1854.

(Received June 5, 1854.)

My Lord Duke,

I have the honour to transmit, in duplicate, to your Grace the Blue Book of this island for the year 1853, and to avail myself of the same opportunity to offer a few remarks on its leading heads.

2. *Revenue and Expenditure, &c.*—The revenue—23,409*l.* 14*s.* 10½*d.*—as compared with that of the preceding year, shows a slight falling off, the deficiency spreading over most of its sources, but chiefly on the import duties, as the principal of these, the amount of which is correspondently less by a sum of 976*l.* 18*s.* 5¼*d.* The actual value of the imports has been 140,097*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*, whereas that of those of 1852 were 151,083*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.* The increase of thrift is doubtless beginning to show itself in these returns. The regular fixed expenditure has been considerably within the year's revenue. On the 1st of August, however, an instalment of repayment of a tenth of the earthquake loan advances became due to the Imperial Treasury, the liability as to which on the part of the public,—enhanced as the latter's liability was by the failure to meet their engagements of some of the individual borrowers,—extended to a sum of 4,544*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* At the close of the year the local treasury was consequently, for the first time for a considerable period, quite empty. During the course of the past year, also, the balances in the savings bank have been considerably lowered,—a fact, however, which, considered exclusively as a financial one, is not an unsatisfactory one, as the rate of interest guaranteed to the depositors in it is as high as 6 per centum.

3. *Local Revenues.*—Now that the relief of pauperism is thrown upon a general fund, the parochial revenues are raised almost exclusively for the payment of the stipends of the clergy.

4. *Agriculture, Exports, &c.*—As to the cultivation of the cane,—considered as a matter apart from that of the supply of labour, and apart also from that of the subsequent manufacturing process,—not much remains, probably, to be done in the way of improvement throughout the diminished area to which, in Antigua, the growth of the staple crop has been advantageously reduced. There are no duties, however, exigible on the exports of this island.

5. The following is a tabular statement of the production of sugar for the last three years as compared with a like term of protected prices:—

	Tons.		Tons.
1844	12,857	1851	10,978½
1845	9,621	1852	8,676½
1846	5,821	1853	11,943
	28,299		31,598

6. *Military Expenditure.*—The total charge on account of the garrison of this island during 1853 was 16,124*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*, the whole of which was defrayed by the mother country.

7. *The Public Debt* amounts to 76,403*l.*, of which 6,403*l.* is borrowed upon local debentures at 6 per centum, the residue forming the unliquidated portion of the advances to the island on account of the earthquake of 1843, the interest payable on which is for the future—in accordance with late instructions from the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury—to be reduced to 3¼ per centum.

8. *Public Works, &c.*—The only expense which has been incurred under this head has been for the repair of the roads. These, together with the public buildings, may be said on the whole to be in a highly satisfactory condition.

9. *Legislation.*—Among the few legislative enactments which have been passed during the period now under consideration, none seem to me to have been of importance sufficient to call for particular notice.

10. The past year has been the first entire one for which the lately adopted system of a general relief of pauperism, under the test of admission to a poor-house, has been in force. With a view of softening the effect on the public mind of so great a change from the very lax administration of the expenditure on this account which had previously existed, many aged persons have been permitted to continue in the receipt of out-door relief. To all new applicants, however, such relief is now, except in special circumstances, refused. The new law may be said to be working very satisfactorily, and in so doing has ultimately overcome respectable prejudices, as well as discountenanced the more questionable interests which had grown up with the old one. With at least as much discrimination in sifting the claims of real pauperism, the resulting expense has been much reduced, with a prospect of still greater proportional reduction; whereas the amount expended under this head for the twelve months ending December 31st, 1851, was 4,143*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*; that for the same term ending the 31st December last was 2,357*l.* 10*s.* 4½*d.*

11. A tendency is increasingly apparent in the labouring population of the island to take up their residence in the capital town of St. John's, referrible, of course, to the sociability which is observable in the negro race. This is a considerable evil under more than one aspect, but at the same time not one easily remediable.

12. *Education.*—The schools continue to be maintained, all circumstances considered, in creditable efficiency. No general uniform system of superintendence of them, though some arrangement of such a kind is much to be desired, has as yet been established. Were it not for eleemosynary aid, dispensed through various channels, of charitably disposed persons in the mother country, their resources would be much straitened. The attendance of the children in the schools of the United Brethren, who superintend the teaching of a great proportion of the peasant population, it is satisfactory to observe has lately been on the increase.

13. *Gaol, &c.*—Crimes of magnitude are comparatively rare among our generally well-disposed and orderly population; but the total commitments of all sorts continue to bear an undue proportion to its numbers. The centesimal ratio for the year was 1·7.

14. The master evil which afflicts this island—meeting one in its effects at every turn—continues in the absence of its proprietary body. With the exception perhaps of Jamaica (with the position of which, however, I am unacquainted) Antigua is at the present moment suffering from this cause probably beyond all other of Her Majesty's possessions in these seas. Any change for the better in this respect can only, I fear, be looked for under the behest of the mother country.

15. To the eye of local authority, the horizon of possible improvement may now be said, I think, to be reduced to narrow limits. The ungenial considerations of a stringent economy in the public expenditure find acceptance without the necessity of their being much pressed on the public mind. In these small northern islands, whose available area for profitable cultivation is already fully occupied, the competition of the more important of Her Majesty's sugar-growing possessions will be felt with scarcely less force in the ensuing opening of the British markets than that of slave-grown produce. Whencesoever, however, shall be the origin of the pressure upon us in the impending struggle, it is, for the reason at which I have just glanced, to the qualities and resources of individuals that the hope of success in it must be committed; and it would not be right, therefore, in any augury of the doubtful future to omit the record of the existence of indications in many quarters of the society of this island that past trial and privation have not been altogether without precious results. I see

ANTIGUA.

nothing, moreover, in the record of facts now submitted to your Grace, to warrant an inference that during the year 1853 any retrogression has been noticeable in its material condition.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. J. MACKINTOSH.

The Duke of Newcastle.
&c. &c. &c.

MONTSERRAT.

MONTSERRAT.

No. 17.

No. 18.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor General Mackintosh to the Duke of Newcastle.

(No. 33.) Leeward Islands, Antigua, May 1, 1854.
(Received June 5, 1854.)

My Lord Duke,

I have the honour to transmit in duplicate to your Grace the Blue Book of Montserrat, for the year 1853, together with a copy of the Despatch from the Acting President in which it has been forwarded to me.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. J. MACKINTOSH.

The Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Mr. President Semper to Governor General Mackintosh.

(No. 41.)

Sir, Government House, Montserrat, March 25, 1854.

I have the honour to forward the Blue Book for the year 1853.

Revenue.

It will be seen that the revenue exceeds that of the previous year by 259*l.* 8*s.* 10¾*d.*, and there is every prospect of a still greater improvement during the current year.

Legislation.

The legislature have passed during the last year several valuable Acts, the most important of which are—

"An Act to regulate the impounding of stock, to give remedies to parties injured by the trespassing of such stock, and to make other provisions connected therewith;"

"An Act to provide for the repairs of the highways of this Island;"

"An Act for constituting a Court of Appeal for this Island;"

"An Act to establish a Board of Health, and for other purposes."

Population.

There is a vast improvement in the condition of the population of this island generally. The peaceable and orderly demeanour which they have for some time assumed has been followed by a striking improvement in their appearance, and a revived energy and industry, which promise, ere long, to place this beautiful island in a position that will not suffer from a comparison with any of the Leeward Islands.

Education.

I am happy to be able to report an increase in the attendance at the public schools, a fact which justifies the conclusion that the advantages of education are becoming more appreciated in this island. It is to be regretted however, that the scantiness of our revenue hitherto has not admitted of that support which should be afforded by the local government to institutions which (involving, as they do, the propagation of the Gospel) must ever be the main agents of civilization and improvement.

Imports and Exports.

There is an increase from import and export duties of 115*l.* 14*s.* 9¼*d.* in comparison with the revenue derived from these sources in the preceding years.

Agriculture.

There is a very great improvement in agriculture, which will be productive of incalculable advantages to the island.

General Remarks.

I am induced by the general indications of improvement in the island to con clude that, when the legislative constitution shall have been remodelled, and placed upon a basis more adapted to her circumstances—when suitors in her courts shall be able to prosecute their appeals in the satisfactory and inexpensive mode established by the erection of an appellate court at Antigua, this island will rapidly emerge from the difficulties against which she has maintained for many years an unequal contest. Seasons of trial and difficulty are never without their advantages; and these, in the case of Montserrat, are to be seen in the economy, skill, and energy of the planters, and in the order and industry of the population at large.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. SEMPER,
President.

His Excellency, R. J. Mackintosh,
Governor-in-Chief, &c. &c. &c.

ST. KITTS.

No. 19.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor General MACKINTOSH to the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 50.)

Leeward Islands, Antigua, May 20, 1854.
(Received June 15, 1855.)

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith, in duplicate, the "Blue Book" of St. Kitts for the year 1853, together with a report thereon by the Lieu tenant Governor.

The condition of this island compares favourably, under most of the specified heads of information, with that of the others comprising this Government.

In the balance in the treasury at the termination of the year of between 6,000*l.* and 7,000*l.* St. Kitts has reaped the reward of her greater self-control in declining to avail herself of the advances of pecuniary aid offered by the mother country on the occasion of the earthquake of 1843.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. J. MACKINTOSH,
Governor.

The Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

ST. KITTS.

Encl. in No. 19.

Enclosure in No. 19.

(No. 25.)

SIR, St. Christopher, May 8, 1854.

In Triplicate.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Excellency the Blue Book of this colony for 1853.

It exhibits in most respects a satisfactory state of affairs.

Revenue and Expenditure.

2. A partial increase of revenue and decrease of expenditure have left a surplus of 1,574*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.*, which added to the balance already in the public chest, gives a gross surplus of 6,742*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* in the treasury at the close of the past year.

Deducting from this sum a sufficient amount for current expenditure, and 1,000*l.* still undrawn of the sum appropriated to the supply of water to the town of Basseterre, there remains a net surplus of 4,000*l.* This fund, I have recommended, should, by appropriate investment, be for the future made to bear interest.

Public Works.

3. Though no very extensive operations appear under this head, there has been the usual attention bestowed on the necessary repairs to churches and public buildings.

4. The roads, hitherto kept in a very creditable state, notwithstanding the antagonism of a sandy soil and deep mountain watercourses, have been improved of late by being more extensively macadamized than has heretofore been practicable. The breaking of stones on the road has only very recently been undertaken by the ordinary labourers, who from the fact of the employment of convicts at such work had hitherto regarded it as degrading.

5. The operations for the supply of water to the town of Basseterre are still suspended, I am sorry to state, in consequence of the great rise in the price of iron.

Legislation.

6. The provision made in the course of the year, by local enactment, for the medical attendance of the infant children of the labouring population deserves especial notice. Neglect of proper medical attention to their infant offspring has been often noticed as a prevailing characteristic of the class alluded to. It is but a few years ago that the medical care of parents as well as children of this class was provided for at the expense of the property on which the former laboured. This assuredly rendered them tardy in undertaking at their own cost the expense of employing a regular practitioner, and thus perhaps the love of quackery that usually accompanies ignorance was highly developed in the negro, who moreover was otherwise prepared by hereditary tradition and constitution to trust to empiricism and juggling.

7. The cost of the measure in question is provided for out of the general taxation. The resort to local rates for the purpose would have been the signal for discontent. As it is, however, by the assistance of the ministers of religion the measure has been impressed on the people and accepted by them as a boon, and they have availed themselves largely of the relief afforded.

Sanitary Measures.

8. The Board of Health appointed under the Act passed in 1850 to establish sanitary regulations have during the past year, while epidemic cholera and yellow fever were threatening the colony from neighbouring islands, been actively employed. I was in hopes to have been able to forward a report in detail of their proceedings by that body. In the absence of this, however, I have much satisfaction in representing that a well-regulated system of surveillance has been established and maintained throughout the island. Supplies of medicines, with printed instructions for their use, were distributed among the

ministers of religion, the members of the Board of Health, and others. Medical men were employed to give immediate attendance in every case of the appearance of sickness. A thorough cleansing of towns and villages by public scavengers was enforced, regular domiciliary visitations made by properly authorized persons for the inspection and removal of all offensive matter, the plentiful use of lime, and the compulsory ventilation, cleansing, and whitewashing of unwholesome dwelling places carefully superintended.

9. The filling up of the swamp to the windward of the town has been continued and satisfactorily executed; this work being performed by convicts under the superintendence of the Provost Marshal.

10. I am happy in thinking that the healthy state of the population (and it has been and is, I thankfully record, most healthy,) is in no inconsiderable degree attributable to the active measures I have shown to have been taken for its preservation.

Education.

11. No material change has taken place under this head. The only schools are those under the charge of the several ministers of religion in the island. The attempt to reconcile the differences of opinion on the subject of a public system of instruction failed, I am sorry to say, during the past session of the Legislature; but from the tenor of my communications with the Council and Assembly at the opening of the present session, I am sanguine as to the successful introduction, ere long, of some comprehensive measure. The prevailing tendency of opinion on the question would appear to lean to a system of secular schools which should leave to the members of the several denominations time and opportunity for attendance at their separate schools for religious instruction.

Imports and Exports.

12. The imports of 1853 have exceeded those of 1852 by 15,255*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.* in value, the exports by 40,070*l.* 11*s.* This increase is evidently the result of the plentiful crop and improved market price of the staple produce during the past year, as a comparison of the number of hogsheads of sugar exported, and their valuation at the custom house, pretty accurately shows;

1852	-	hogsheads	5,120	-	valued at	£	73,894	10 0
1853	-	„	7,042	-	„		106,503	0 0

Agriculture.

13. Tillage in this island continues to be carried on with energy and skill. I am informed that the extent of land now under improved cultivation is as large as has been known to be in use for the last thirty years; and so good are the agricultural prospects that should the present season be favourable the crop of this year will, it is estimated, exceed the largest that has been reaped for many years in St. Kitts.

14. To counterbalance this hope, however, there is the fall in the market value of sugar, and the great advance in the prices of all the material required on estates, as also of the necessaries of life.

15. Labour can hardly be said to be scarce; but it is observable that a far larger proportion of females than males are engaged in the cane fields.

16. Handicrafts and other occupations on estates appropriated strictly to the men would not seem to be sufficient to absorb their numbers entirely, and, while I should decidedly characterize the population generally as industrious, I should say that the addiction to desultory occupations referred to in my report for 1850, and to which there are so many temptations in this climate, is not diminished among the male population, nor is it likely to be remedied, except under the pressure of an overwhelming increase of population or an advance in civilization far beyond present achievement.

Crime.

17. The gaol records show, in 1853, 209 convictions of all classes of offences, while in the previous year there were no less than 412. This diminution has

ST. KITTS.

been fairly represented as always likely to attend the more active occupation and ample supply of the population during so favourable an agricultural season as that of last year compared with its forerunner. I am glad at the same time to express my conviction that there is also, independent of these circumstances, a prevailing spirit of good order throughout the whole community.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. H. DRUMMOND HAY.

Governor Mackintosh,
&c. &c.

NEVIS.

NEVIS.

No. 20.

No. 20.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor General Mackintosh to the Duke of Newcastle.

(No. 45.) Leeward Islands, Antigua, May 1, 1854.
(Received June 5, 1854.)

My Lord Duke,

I have the honour to transmit, in duplicate, the Blue Book of Nevis for year 1853, together with a copy of the Despatch, and of its enclosure from the acting president in which it has been forwarded to me.

But for the dire effects of the invasion of cholera which marked the last month of the year, which were visible in an actual decimation of the population, this record would not have been other that what would probably have been considered to be a satisfactory one.

Your Grace has been already apprized that the vacancy in the benefice of St. Paul, Charlestown, the prolongation of which Mr. Kenny notices, no longer exists.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. J. MACKINTOSH.

The Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

Encl. 1. in No. 20.

Enclosure 1 in No. 20.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Mr. President Kenney to Governor General Mackintosh.

(No. 17.)

Sir, Government Office, Nevis, March 30, 1854.

I have the honour to forward to your Excellency the Blue Books in triplicate for the year 1853, which have only this day been placed in my office, and therefore I trust your Excellency will excuse the shortness of my comments thereon, as I cannot longer delay to forward them to Antigua.

2. The amount due by the public to the 31st December last is about 623*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* sterling. This deficiency may be accounted for by the instalment of ten per cent. of the principal, together with the interest paid by the Loan Commissioners to Her Majesty's Government, and which sum was not specially provided for by the legislature.

3. The exports have been considerably larger than the former year, and the crop may be considered an average one.

4. Several Acts have been passed by the legislature highly beneficial in matte in summary jurisdiction and for the protection of Justices of the Peace in the execution of their duties.

5. The various schools throughout the colony are creditably conducted, but have been reduced in the number of attendants from a scarcity of funds.

6. The gaol and house of correction require a wall to be built around them for security against the escape of prisoners, and several of the out offices are out of repair. The prisoners have been deprived of spiritual consolation, from the circumstance of the rectory of St. Paul being vacant for twenty-one months, to which living is attached the chaplaincy of the prison.

7. The deaths from cholera have been most appalling, and almost entirely confined to the labouring classes. The numbers are 406 males and 485 females, total 891.

8. No emigration has lately taken place.

The return of produce, stock, &c., has not been filled up by the Colonial Secretary, and his remark thereon is quite incorrect.

I have the honour to forward a letter from Mr. Slater on the subject of the Blue Book.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES KENNEY,
President.

The Governor-in-Chief,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 2 in No. 20.

SIR, Secretary's Office, 30th March, 1854.

I have the honour to forward the Blue Books for the past year, and regret that I have found it impracticable to do so by the 1st of the month as your Honour required.

Your Honour is aware that these books are generally sent me in November, but the present set did not reach me till the 2nd of January.

Another great drawback to the despatch of these books is the circumstance of their not being bound, as much time is unavoidably lost in arranging and re-arranging the leaves, and in the binding of the same to the best of my ability, there being no book-binder in the island.

I would also again call your Honour's attention to the fact that I receive no remuneration whatever for filling up these books, although it occupies two clerks for nearly three months to complete them.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) THOMAS SLATER,
Colonial Secretary.

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

No. 21.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor General MACKINTOSH to the Right Hon. Sir GEORGE GREY, Bart.

(No. 72.)

Leeward Islands, Antigua, August 7, 1854.
(Received August 30, 1854.)

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit, in duplicate, the Blue Book of the Virgin Islands for the year 1853, together with a copy of the Despatch (enclosing also a letter from the late Administrator ad interim of the Government,) in which it has reached me from the President.

The only reason, of any degree of substance, which can be put forth for the delay which has taken place in furnishing me with this document has been the late sufferings of the islands; first, under the disturbance of the public peace, and, secondly, under the prevalence of epidemic cholera. But after due

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

allowance shall have been made for the operation of such natural sources of embarrassment, the late local executive officer cannot, I think, be held to be altogether free from the charge of dilatoriness on this occasion.

The record of facts concerned does not appear to furnish any ground for observation from myself.

In respect of the absence reported during the year of an officiating clergyman (towards whose stipend, however—had such a one made his appearance—the Islands treasury was not in a condition to make any effective contribution), I am now enabled to state, from a conference which I have lately had with the Lord Bishop of the diocese, that I entertain sanguine hopes that at an early date, through the arrival in another island of a gentleman shortly expected from England, the above pressing want will be supplied,

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. J. MACKINTOSH.

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

Encl. 1 in No. 21.

Enclosure 1 in No. 21.

(No. 5.)

Government House, Tortola,
July 29, 1854.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith to your Excellency the Virgin Islands Blue Book for the year 1853, together with the enclosed letter from the late Officer administering the Government, forwarding his report in duplicate.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) C. H. KORTRIGHT.

The Governor in Chief,
&c. &c. &c.

Encl. 2 in No. 21.

Enclosure 2 in No. 21.

Virgin Islands, Tortola,
July 29, 1854.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward your Excellency, through his Honour Cornelius Kortright, Esquire, the Blue Book of the Virgin Islands for the year 1853, with my report thereon in duplicate.

These returns came into my hand too late to be forwarded by the last mail.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) H. A. TUDOR.

The Governor in Chief,
&c. &c. &c.

Encl. 3 in No. 21.

Enclosure 3 in No. 21.

REPORT on the Blue Book of the Virgin Islands for 1853.

Under the head of Revenue there appears to be a decrease of 71*l.* 0*s.* 7¼*d.*, in comparison with the returns for 1852, which sum is attributable to the repeal of the imperial duties, notwithstanding that it was contemplated that the increased duties on pasture stock and the additional export dues would enhance the finances of the colony, but it is necessary here to state that these sources of revenue almost became a nullity from the month of August to the end of the year.

The debt of the colony to the 21st December, amounting to 1,584*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*, is likely to be liquidated by a gratuitous reduction on the part of the public claimants of the one half of their claims against the colony on the immediate

payment of the other half, which will be effected through the liberality of his Excellency the Governor-in-Chief by way of loan.

Under the head of expenditure there does not appear to have been any material increase, the only items worthy of notice are those of gaol expenses and public buildings.

An Act was passed on the 31st December abrogating the import duties; the deficiency thus accruing to be met by an increased tax on vessels and boats, estates and pasture lands (in lieu of a produce tax), together with merchants and shopkeepers licences. The beneficial result of this change remains to be proved.

The schools throughout the colony have been gradually declining, and it appears from inquiry made on the subject, that from the first day of August last they totally ceased to exist. The refusal on the part of the Wesleyan missionary superintendent in this colony to make the usual return under this head cannot be controlled at the moment, and hence no more need be said.

It is sincerely to be regretted that the colony has been deprived of the presence and beneficial services of a pastor of the Established Church during the year, which also accounts for a non-return under the Blue Book.

The planting interest has suffered materially from the effects of the riot which took place on the 2nd of August, the labourers for some months after continuing in a most unsettled state, doing little or no work, and the estates growing up in weeds, consequently causing a serious deterioration of the crop—which it is to be feared will not be easily overcome unless the parties in possession of estates can secure the means of enabling them to extend and improve the cultivation by the payment of weekly wages to the labourers, which would make the properties more profitable, and in all human probability cause this unfortunate colony to rise somewhat nearer the scale of prosperity with its sister isles than at the present time.

A little capital judiciously dispensed among the planting interest would tend greatly to attain this end. On the other hand circumstances warrant the belief that a continuation of the share system, now prevailing with few exceptions, will ultimately end in the total failure of the sugar cane grower.

(Signed) H. A. TUDOR.

DOMINICA.

No. 22.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor General Mackintosh to the Duke of Newcastle.

(No. 16.) Leeward Islands, Antigua, May 17, 1854.

My Lord Duke, (Received June 15, 1854.)

I have the honour to transmit in duplicate the Blue Book of Dominica for the year 1853, together with copy of a Despatch, in which it has been forwarded to me by the Lieutenant Governor.

In connexion with the date of Major Blackall's Despatch, I may observe that the second of the two transcripts of this document, which are required for your Grace's office, only reached me by the mail which arrived here from Dominica on the 14th instant.

I have, &c.,

The Duke of Newcastle, &c. &c. &c. (Signed) R. J. MACKINTOSH.

DOMINICA.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Blackall to Governor General Mackintosh.

(No. 29.)

Sir, Roseau, Government House, April 12, 1854.

I have the honour to forward to your Excellency the Blue Book for the year 1853.

2. The revenue for the past year offers no particular cause for comment; it exceeds that of 1852 only in consequence of an additional tax (upon houses) having been brought into operation, and its general results fully verify the correctness of the estimate contained in the Despatch which I had the honour to address to your Excellency especially upon the financial condition of this island on the 25th July 1853.

3. The expenditure has been considerably reduced, by no less a sum than 1,457*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.* in a total outlay of 11,052*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.*; and it is worthy of remark that the expenditure has been of late steadily decreasing under those heads which are subject to Executive control.

4. There is a slight decrease in the value of the imports during the year, whilst the exports show an increase of 6,532*l.*

5. Eight Acts have been passed during the year 1853, but, with the exception of the amended Act to establish an Appeal Court at Antigua, they are of little importance, and do not go towards the reform of the many abuses in the code of laws now in operation. I have already expressed my opinion that vigorous legislation cannot be expected under the present legislative arrangements, and I trust that the necessity of a reconstruction of the constitutions of the smaller West India Islands under their now altered prospects and condition may soon occupy the attention of the authorities in England. * * *

6. The Board of Education have now made their third half-yearly report, and though it exhibits some slight increase in the total number of scholars in the island, there is reason to deplore the apathy shown by the bulk of the inhabitants to the advantages thus offered to them. It is much to be regretted also that the amendment advocated by your Excellency, and acquiesced in by the Council here, of charging a small amount where the parties were able to pay, was not adopted; it would have assisted the funds, and, I believe, considerably increased the attendance at the schools. In addition to the schools supported under the Education Board, are three schools in Roseau, under the immediate care of the rector, the Rev. Mr. Dillon, and the manner in which they have been conducted is most favourable to that gentleman, and the desire to attend the schools has been so great, that many scholars have been refused from want of accommodation.

7. The returns under this head will show a most satisfactory continuation in the diminution of crime. The new system of discipline introduced into the gaol has been most successful in deterring persons, and more particularly females, from subjecting themselves to it, and I think this a matter worthy of attention, as exemplying the mode of punishment most calculated to restrain the negro population from crime, viz., separate confinement as far as possible, and a rather severe and monotonous task for hard labour.

8. Although perhaps not legitimately introduced under this head, I cannot avoid noticing the results of the alteration in the Commission of the Peace adopted in June last, and which gave rise to some grave criticism at the time, but they have been so happily advantageous in every point, that I review them with peculiar satisfaction; not only has the system of Chamber adjudications been completely abolished, but the extraordinary diminution in the number of cases under the Petty Debt Act proves conclusively that the former mode gave rise to the most corrupt practices; and since the amended Commission was issued I have had no complaint from creditors that they could not obtain their just demands, and only one of injustice as to execution, and which I was unable to remedy; but in addition I find that the removal of incompetent magistrates has led to a much more firm administration of justice inducing greater respect for the law, whilst in an economical point of view it has acted beneficially for the colony, the

expenses under the head of "Constables," (which is ruled by certificates obtained from the Justices,) having decreased from the sum of 220*l.* to 149*l.*

9. My attention has been much devoted during the past year to the settlement of the Three Chains question, which I now consider fully accomplished, Your Excellency is aware of the unfortunate necessity which induced me, at one time, to request military assistance, and which was promptly accorded, and it enabled me, without collision, to enforce the law. The effect has been most beneficial; for not only have the very persons who were opposing now become the tenants of their holdings, but it has induced the more reaasonable part of the community to consider the question carefully, and I no longer experience opposition, either from the parties more immediately interested, or their advisers. Owing to the interruption in the disposal of these lands, the account does not appear in the Blue Book, but I shall be able to report to your Excellency the result within a very short period. The proceedings respecting the Three Chains has led to a more close investigation generally respecting title to land, and I believe such has already affected the labour market. I have heard no complaints of want of labour this year excepting on one estate, and in most cases it is reported as abundant; this must be one of the immediate effects of putting an end to the illegal and free possession of land, but it has another most beneficial result, in restraining the many acts of violence which were committed in consequence of disputes respecting boundaries of holdings where neither party had a title, and therefore the law was inoperative, and which led not unfrequently to the use of the cutlass in enforcing imaginary rights, and in many cases to loss of life.

10. From the foregoing reports, I think it will be evident that if this colony exhibits no striking points of advance in prosperity and civilization, neither does it betray any symptoms of retrogression. There are within it the elements of great improvements if carefully watched and vigorously governed, but there is also a continued attempt to infuse a spirit of opposition to Government, and hostility to the great and paramount interest, which requires to be checked. The present year will be an especially trying one to those engaged in the staple production of this island. Brought into equal competition with slave grown produce, they find no increase of price in England, whilst it has been found necessary to impose an export tax for requirements here. Freights have considerably increased, and with them the cost of estate supplies. The troops having been withdrawn from the island, will cause additional taxation whilst it diminishes the circulation of money, and the time has arrived when the Government have thought it necessary to enforce the repayment of a long overdue debt. These are no ordinary difficulties to contend with, but I believe they will be met with becoming firmness and determination, and I trust this good feeling on the part of a body of Her Majesty's subjects who are not exceeded by any in loyalty and attachment to their country, may meet with due consideration. The tone adopted with respect to the smaller colonies is sometimes not complimentary, occasionally offensive, but I trust a better feeling may prevail, and deserved credit be given to those who are struggling against such a combination of difficulties, a class of persons without whose presence, energy, and capital this island would, indeed, soon revert to a state of barbarism, and be a reproach to the colonial policy of Great Britain, but who will, if encouraged, by degrees establish those relative conditions of society so essential to the prosperity of the whole, and enable the colony to increase her commerce with the mother country to their mutual advantage.

I have, &c.,

The Governor-in-Chief, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) SAMUEL BLACKALL.

MAURITIUS.

MAURITIUS.

No. 23.

No. 23.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Major-General Sutherland to the Duke of Newcastle.

(No. 61.)

Mauritius, July 22, 1854.
(Received September 25, 1854.)

My Lord Duke,

In obedience to standing instructions, I beg leave to transmit herewith the Blue Book for the year 1853, together with the annual report required from myself on the general condition and prospects of the colony.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. SUTHERLAND,
Major-General.

The Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 23.

Revenue and Expenditure.

1. The financial operations of the year 1853 may be affirmed to have been eminently successful, and the results obtained will lose nothing by comparison with those of former years. The actual revenue amounted to 318,750*l.* 18*s.* 3½*d.*, exceeding that of 1852 by 6,896*l.* 13*s.* 1½*d.*, and this, notwithstanding a further reduction of the export duty on sugar of one penny-halfpenny per hundred weight. The actual expenditure amounted to 285,204*l.* 2*s.* 3¾*d.*, which, though exceeding that of the preceding year by 2,151*l.* 2*s.* 0*d.*, left nevertheless a surplus of 33,546*l.* 15*s.* 11¾*d.*, which itself exceeds that of 1852 by 4,745*l.* 11*s.* 1½*d.*

2. A comparison of the actual, and estimated receipts shows a balance of 44,143*l.* 18*s.* 3½*d.* in favour of the former, while the actual disbursements exceeded the estimate by 26,645*l.* 17*s.* 10¾*d.*, an excess which is partly to be accounted for by the payments made on account of steam communication, not estimated for in the budget for 1853, and partly by an introduction of 9,641 male adult immigrants during the year instead of 6,000 as borne on the colonial estimates-

Imports and Exports.

3. There is a large increase in the estimated value of the imports and exports of 1853 as compared with those of the preceding year.

4. While the estimated imports of 1852 only amounted to 1,052,351*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.* those of 1853 reached no less a sum than 1,345,129*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, showing a net increase of 292,778*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.* The exports of 1853, as compared with those of 1852, exhibit an increase of no less than 342,665*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*, having amounted to 1,443,211*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* and 1,100,546*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* respectively. The exports of the year, it will be observed, have exceeded the imports by 98,081*l.* 19*s.*

5. The import and export of specie show a scarcely appreciable difference from those of the preceding year; but the difference, whatever it may be, is in favour of the colony: the imports exceeding those of 1852 by 6,271*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*, while the export of specie shows a diminution of 124*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* The total numbers are 252,987*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* imported against 8,855*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* exported.

6. The British shipping entered shows a considerable increase of 22,602 tons inwards, and 16,162 tons outwards.

7. On the other hand, the Foreign shipping entered inwards has decreased by 1,024 tons, while that entered outwards shows a reduction of 617 tons as compared with the year 1852; affording, I conceive, a satisfactory answer to those who predicted irremediable injury to British shipping interests as the consequence of the abandonment of a restrictive commercial policy and the repeal of the navigation laws. It is not uninteresting to remark, as adding weight to the foregoing observations, that, concurrently with this large increase of British, and diminution of Foreign bottoms, there has been an advance in the rate of freights to the United Kingdom of 1*l.* per ton, the average rate in 1853 having been 2*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*, while the average of 1853 amounted to 3*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* With such un-

answerable arguments as these, mutually corroborating and strengthening each other, it would be idle to dilate on the security of the British mercantile marine from any foreign competitors; nor does it seem too much to assert that the British ship owner has never before stood in a position of such stable and assured prosperity as now, when, emancipated from the leading strings of Protection, he has learned confidence and self-reliance, and walks alone in the consciousness of newly-discovered strength.

Population.

8. The population returns show a gross increase of deaths over births of 576; nor is this to be wondered at when regard is had to the great disproportion of the sexes in the two sections of the population in which this anomaly is manifested. For, while among the general population the births are to the deaths as 1,616 to 1,173 amongst the ex-apprentice class the deaths amount to 2,435, while the births only reach 2142, showing a balance against the latter of 293. Amongst the immigrants, where the disproportion of sexes is unfortunately the greatest, the increase of deaths over births is proportionably larger, viz., 626; the births being 1,934, and the deaths 2,560.

9. On instituting a comparison with the previous year, some interesting results may be obtained. Amongst the general population there are fewer births and deaths than in 1852, but while the decrease of births, on the return of births for 1852, is 6 per cent., the decrease of deaths is only $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. Amongst the ex-apprentice class there is a decrease in the number of births of 9 per cent, and an increase in the deaths of 4 per cent. And lastly, amongst the Indian immigrants, while the births have increased $13\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., the increase of deaths, as compared with the returns of last year, is 27 per cent.

10. In the total absence of any epidemic or contagious disease during the year, it is difficult to know to what cause or causes to refer these varying and capricious results. For, though the sanitary condition of the colony has been daily imperilled by the existence of small pox at the neighbouring island of Reunion, and the occasional arrival of an infected immigrant ship from India, the most vigilant solicitude has been exercised to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases, and, under Providence, with complete success.

Ecclesiastical.

11. There is but small change to chronicle in the ecclesiastical staff of the island. On the retirement of the late military chaplain, a proposal was made, and favourably received by the Secretary at War, for dividing the ample allowances hitherto granted to that functionary, and appointing two chaplains, one for the town of Port Louis and one for Mahebourg, who, in addition to their duties as chaplains to the troops quartered there, should do duty likewise for the civil members of the Established Church. Some minor details gave rise to a further correspondence, and, up to the end of the year, no successor or successors to the late military chaplain had arrived in the colony, and the duties were performed by the second civil chaplain in addition to his own. Thus during the year 1853 there was a dead loss of the services of one clergyman of the establishment. On the other hand, Her Majesty's Government sanctioned the appointment of an additional chaplain for the remote and scattered districts of Vacoas and Belle Isle, where a successful mission had for some time previous been established. I submit, herewith, copies of the third report of the Mauritius Church Association, giving an account of their labours during the year. I should also mention that the active missionary efforts of some Independent ministers continue to be blessed with considerable success amongst the lower classes of the population.

12. The staff of the Established Church in this island is unquestionably small, and I look forward wirh satisfaction to the expected appointment of a bishop or archdeacon, and to the probable consequent increase to the number of Anglican clergymen.

13. Towards the latter end of the year two Capuchin friars left this for the Seychelles dependencies, where they have established themselves and minister to the spiritual wants of the Roman Catholic portion of the community. The chaplain of the Established Church at Mahe was constrained about the same time to proceed to England on account of his health, and in the meantime his duties have been performed, in as far as possible, by a lay teacher and catechist.

Education.

14. The educational establishments of the colony, though wholly inadequate to the requirements of its population, are nevertheless increasing in efficiency, as may be seen from the more numerous attendance which the returns of 1853 exhibit. The report of the acting rector of the Royal College, which I transmit, shows a larger number of pupils on the books of that institution than has appeared for many years. The superiority of the system of instruction pursued at the college has won for it many of the pupils who were formerly dispersed over the private schools of Port Louis. During the course of the year 1853, one of the principal of these private institutions, confessedly unable to compete with the college, transferred the whole of its numbers to the latter establishment, and its chief, a French gentleman of some acquirements, was glad to accept a professorship at the college to which his students had already in part, and afterwards wholly, migrated.

15. The report of the Superintendent of Government schools, which is also transmitted, shows likewise the increasing reward which is attending the labours of the Government school-masters and mistresses, not only in the large number of scholars which frequent the schools, but, I believe I may say, in the more accurate knowledge of English, which the Creoles, masters as well as scholars, are daily acquiring.

16. A great difficulty, indeed, as regards its future prospects and population, the real educational difficulty of this colony, consists, as has already been frequently laid before the Secretary of State, in the reluctance which exist on behalf of the Indian population to allow their children to avail themselves of the advantages open to them. An attempt to form a school in the immediate neighbourhood of three populous estates resulted, after eight months experiment, in little short of total failure. I beg to transmit a copy of a minute recorded on this subject by Governor Higginson, containing the outline of a plan for bringing the blessings of education within the reach of this large class of the population. I think that a systematic and organized scheme may be successful, where isolated attempts like that above alluded to would probably fail; and I hope it will not long ere some practicable plan may be elaborated and carried into operation. The Council of Government have pronounced strongly in favour of an augmentation of the funds annually voted for education, and I anticipate no difficulty in obtaining a vote in support of any judicious and matured plan which may be determined on by Government. And I hope that the local administration will have the support of Her Majesty's Government in proposing any reasonable expense for so desirable an object.

17. I must, at the same time, express my conviction that the hands of Government might be much strengthened, if the employers of labour were more alive than, with a few exceptions, they appear to be, to the responsibility attaching to them, and were to use their influence with their labourers to procure the attendance of their children at the nearest district school, even were it not universally feasible (as in some instances it has been found) to organize a school on each separate estate, or a central one for the children of two or three contiguous properties.

Legislation.

18. A review of the proceedings of the Council of Government during the preceding year will, I think, bear ample testimony to the enlightened spirit which pervades the Legislature, and will show that Mauritius has not stood still in the march of social progrees. The very first Ordinance which passed the Council of Government was intended to be of no mean importance, establishing elective councils in the country districts for the management of local affairs. Hitherto the people have abstained from availing themselves of this important enactment, nor do I feel certain that they ever will do so, their ideas and habits being more favourable to a system of centralization. Another great social change has been wrought by the amendment of the laws relating to bankrupts and bankruptcy. Great benefit to the commercial credit of the colony may be anticipated from the operation of this Ordinance, which, if not as perfect as could be wished, is admitted on all hands to be a great improvement on that which it superseded.

19. Increased facilities have been afforded to the mercantile community for the transfer of goods and produce duly warehoused, by the introduction of the

system of dock warrants which has been so successfully adopted in the mother country. I have reason to believe that this change has considerably relieved the monetary tightness which sometimes impedes commercial transactions, and has increased the facilities for the circulation of capital previously pent up and unavailable.

20. In matters of administration I may notice as an improvement, the new law for the registration of births, marriages, and deaths, which approaches as nearly to the system of tabulated forms adopted in the mother country as local circumstances and requirements will permit. Much labour will, I understand, by this system be saved to the officers keeping these registers.

21. New provisions have also been made with a view to preventing frauds or abuses in gold and silver wares, which I hope may conduce to the repression of illicit trade in stolen plate, &c., the frequent occurrence of which crime had attracted the attention of Government.

22. The laws for the relief of the poor have undergone revisal and consolidation, as have also the laws on criminal procedure.

23. It only remains for me to mention Ordinances 26 and 27 of 1853, relating to distilleries and the sale of spirituous liquors. These enactments have been so fully discussed and reported upon, that I may perhaps be excused from alluding to them in this place, further than to say that they continue to work satisfactorily, and to belie the fears that were entertained for the supposed immoral tendency of their provisions.

Grants of Land.

24. The regulations for the disposal of Crown lands have been, during the past year, recast and remodelled, but the Crown lands are still but a scanty source of revenue.

The only important grants that have been made during the year are those to certain parties for the erection of wharfage and dock establishments. It is also proposed to lease to the Mauritius Dock Company a portion of the coast and waters of the harbour for the formation of wet and dry docks. This proposition, which has given rise to considerable correspondence, and which, at one time, presented some difficulties, will now, I hope, shortly be settled to the satisfaction of all parties, and to the great benefit of the mercantile and shipping interests.

25. It is in contemplation to revise the laws relative to the preservation of the Government forests, and the due protection of the springs and beds of rivers, whereby the powers of the guardian appointed in the year 1852 will be enlarged, and his services rendered more effectual. I attach considerable importance to this duty, as it is the general opinion that the volume of water in the rivers, and the quantity of rain, have materially diminished in consequence of the felling of the timber on the mountain heights and on the borders of the streams.

Public Works.

26. During the past year hospitals attached to the district jails have been erected in the country districts, which experience had proved to be much needed, especially in those far distant from Port Louis.

The adjustment and re-arrangement of the premises purchased for a school and court house in the Rivière du Rempart district have also been completed.

27. Difficulties having arisen as to the construction of the lighthouse sanctioned to be erected at the mouth of the harbour; a further reference was necessary before that proposed in substitution for Cannonier Point could be commenced. In the meantime the works at Flat Island are steadily progressing, and I trust ere long to be able to report the completion of our first lighthouse.

28. A modification has been made in the system by which formerly all the main roads were kept in repair under contract. The completion of the district prisons has enabled the Government to keep in repair the high roads within a certain radius of each prison by convict labour, which has much diminished the cost of maintenance. Some of the bye roads continue in very insufficient repair, but it is in contemplation to extend the number of roads, to be placed under the charge of the general government, whereby the more important of those now classed as bye roads will be included in the annual contract for the maintenanee of the Queen's highways. In an agricultural community like this it is of the

MAURITIUS.

utmost importance to secure facility of internal communication for the transport of our staple produce to its port of embarkation.

29. Amongst the new channels of communication opened up may be enumerated the new road joining the populous district of Plaines Wilhem with that of Moka, which is now verging towards completion, and that from Moka to Flacq by the Camp de Masy, which an accidental circumstance has retarded, but which is, however, in an advanced state. It has been determined to reopen several old and neglected lines of communication. Amongst others that of Mahebourg by Cent Gaulettes, that to Savanne by Vacoas and Grand Basin, and that from Black River to Morne Brabant.

30. There is, I apprehend, no surer way to enhance the productive power, and, consequently, the wealth of the colony, than by thus bringing within the limits of cultivation districts either neglected and abandoned, or still clothed with primeval forest.

Jails, Prisoners, and Crime.

31. It is difficult to determine how far any returns of offences, detected and punished, afford a reliable test of the increase or decrease of crime. Any augmentation in the number of crimes detected and punished may be partly attributable to the increased vigilance of the police, and to the greater certainty and promptitude with which the supremacy of the law is vindicated. Undoubtedly it must be expected, with a yearly increasing population of Indians, that crime must likewise increase in a certain proportion, and that our extensive immigration carries with it the risk of importing at the same time the crimes peculiar to the country whence it is drawn.

32. But, on the whole, although the public have manifested some anxiety on this latter point, and especially with regard to the alleged existence of an organized band of Thugs, and although the gross amount of cases brought before the courts is larger than in preceding years, I am more inclined to attribute this fact to increased facilities of detection and punishment, than to any great increase in the crime of the colony. This salutary effect is due to the establishment of the district courts, before which many cases can now be summarily disposed of which had previously to be sent before the higher courts in Port Louis.

33. The prisoners in the country districts are usefully employed in the repair of the public roads in the vicinity of the respective jails, or in assisting in the construction of public works, so far as may be, under the superintendence of the Surveyor General's department. This system, which unites economy in the maintenance of the roads with useful and healthy employment of the prisoners, has but one drawback, namely, that the facilities afforded for the escape of prisoners are thereby increased. But a little increased experience in the working of the system has already sensibly diminished the number of escapes, which are now of rare occurrence, and which I hope may eventually be altogether prevented.

34. The jails, both in Port Louis and in the country districts, are placed under the superintendence of prison boards, presided over in Port Louis by the Procureur and Advocate General, and in the rural districts by the district magistrates. These boards are invested by law with power to maintain the internal discipline of the prisons, but have no control over the allotment of the prisoners to public works, nor power of direction as to the manner in which they should be executed.

Agriculture and Manufacture.

35. There has been a notable extension of plantation throughout all districts. Virgin land has been broken up, and land which had been abandoned as unproductive, has been again brought under cultivation, and, under the fertilizing influence of guano, has given a remunerative return to capital and enterprise. It is indeed to the extended use of this valuable manure, without which the produce of colder soils, such as those of Savanne, could not have maintained their place in the market, that Mauritius is chiefly indebted for her increasing produce. The more far sighted planters have now abandoned the old system under which the land was subjected to the exhausting ordeal of bearing the same crop for ten successive years without lying fallow for one single season.

And it is now considered more in accordance with the true principles of farming to allow a rotation of crops at periods varying from three to five years.

36. Alternately with the cane is planted the Ambrevatte or dholl bean, which, while it shelters the ground from the scorching rays of a tropical sun, fecundates the soil with a rich deposit of leaves, forming a natural manure which recruits the impoverished resources of the earth.

37. Nor are there wanting signs of progress in manufacture. As capital and the means of extending their operations increase, the planters readily adopt the improved appliances which science has placed at their disposal. During the last year the "Wetzell process," as it is termed, has found many new advocates, and the requisite machinery has been installed on many estates. The centrifugal machines for drying the sugar as it is made, is likewise more extensively introduced.

38. Nor should I omit to advert to the greatly increased steam power and mechanical force, which experience has shown to be necessary for the more effective expression of the juice of the cane. This has given rise to a large and increasing importation of powerful machinery, which will doubtless in the long run amply repay the cost and trouble of introduction.

Immigration.

39. There has been a steady and equable supply of labour throughout the year, which, though it may not have entirely satisfied the wishes of the planters, has nevertheless been such as to enable them, without difficulty, not only to get in a very large crop, but considerably to extend cultivation.

40. The gross amount of Coolies introduced in 1853 falls short of the contingent of 1852, the numbers being 11,674 and 16,796 respectively. But it must be remembered that in the number introduced in 1852 must be included 3,318, arrears of former years, which will partly account for this apparent diminution. There is also a decrease in the proportion of females to males; for whereas in 1852 the females introduced were as 26 per cent., in 1853 they were only as 21 per cent., the numbers being 9,641 and 2,033 in the latter year respectively. The Port of Bombay, which was opened for immigration purposes during the year 1852, has not been continued as a permanent port of shipments. As no difficulty was apprehended in obtaining the necessary supply of hands from Calcutta and Madras, it was not considered requisite to incur the expense of maintaining a third permanent agency, the more so as the Calcutta and Madras Coolies are held by the planters in greater estimation than their Bombay compatriots. But in order to prevent the possibility of a deficiency in the supply of labour, a subsidiary agency was organised at Bombay for the purpose of supplying any demand that might be made by either of the other agents, in consequence either of scarcity of emigrants, or the prevalence of exorbitant freights at the other ports. Consequently but three ships arrived from Bombay during the course of the year, having on hand altogether 894 men, women, and children.

41. The number of adult immigrants who availed themselves of the privilege of a return passage during the course of the year was 1,942, showing a decrease of 269 on the number of departures in 1852. It is cheering to remark the steady and continuous decline in the number of immigrants availing themselves of this privilege. In 1849, the number of departures was 4,892, being twice and a-half greater than the number in 1853. This result cannot be considered otherwise than eminently satisfactory, when the usual unsettled and migratory habits of the Indian are taken into consideration; nor is it perhaps too sanguine to hope that by degrees the Indian immigrant may be brought to look on Mauritius as his proper home, and may gradually cease to be the transitory visitant, waiting only the realization of a competency to return to his native land, and may become the steady resident peasant attached to the soil which has been the source of his wealth.

It was considerations such as these that induced the local to urge upon the Imperial Government, and through it on the Honourable East India Company, the abandonment of the right to a return passage hitherto reserved in favour of the immigrant. This wise concession was at length granted in the month of August 1853, and while it was hailed with gratitude by the colonists in

MAURITIUS.

general, has not, as far as experience has shown, in any way depreciated the popularity of our immigration, or provide any obstacle in the way of recruiting the necessary supplies in any of the three presidencies.

General Remarks.

42. Having thus successively passed in review the prominent features in the social economy of the colony, it would perhaps be presumptuous in me were I to offer many reflections on the general state of the island, having myself but so lately assumed the administration of its affairs. It may, however, be permitted me to record that which it does not need the gift of a seer to descry,—I mean the steady and measured progress, the continuous and abiding improvement of this interesting dependency of the British Crown. Every channel of industry is widening, and the spirit of energy and enterprise is growing with the growth and strengthening with the strength of the community at large.

43. I would especially notice the institution of a society under the name of the Chamber of Agriculture, the object of which is to collect information on all points connected with the culture and manipulation of the cane, to collect and record the results of experiments in agricultural chemistry, to procure statistical information on the state of the labour market and the requirements of planters, and generally to serve as the organ and mouthpiece of the agricultural community in all communications between the Government and the latter. It is gratifying to find the old spirit of leaning entirely upon Government for all information and assistance in matters of general interest, gradually giving way to the desire of independent action, and the wish to give that spontaneous aid to Government in local matters, without which the exertions of the latter must frequently be unavailing.

44. The crop of the past year exceeded the estimate of the most sanguine, reaching the large amount of 80,500 tons, while that in the ground is confidently estimated at no less than 90,000 tons. The crop of 1852 amounted to 75,000 tons, showing an increase during the past year of 5,500 tons. Some idea of the increasing wealth of the colony may be formed by connecting this increase of produce with the advanced prices paid for it; thus, while in 1852 the average price of middling yellow sugar was 15*s.* 1*d.* per cwt., in 1853 the average reached 17*s.* 1½*d.* Against this, however, must be set an increase in the cost of production caused by the enhanced price of rice, which, from an average cost in 1852 of 11*s.* 2½*d.* per cwt. rose in 1853 to 13*s.* 8*d.* per cwt. Nor should I pass unnoticed the increased rate of exchange on document bills, which was nearly 4 per cent. discount in 1853 against 2¾ in the preceding year.

45. A very large increase has taken place in the export of our staple produce to the Australian colonies, the shipments in 1852 amounting to rather less than 6,000 tons, while in 1853 they exceeded 12,000 tons. I mention this fact, as I am convinced that there is no surer guarantee of prosperity than the opening and extension of new markets, rendering as it must the cultivation of the soil more independent of the accidents of trade, by multiplying the chances of favourable prices for its produce.

46. With these significant facts before me, I am assuredly justified in characterising the past year as one of improvement and progress, and in entertaining sanguine hopes for the continual and increasing prosperity of the colony. With an ample revenue exceeding the expenditure; with a large and annually increasing balance in the treasury; with a sufficient and regulated supply of labour for the cultivation of the soil; with wages such that while they place the Indian labourer on a better footing than most of the peasantry of the mother country, are yet no heavy tax on the means of the employer; with remunerative prices for our staple produce; with increased and increasing facilities for procuring money; with all these advantages combined, in a degree not to be found perhaps in many colonies, Mauritius may be fairly said to contain the surest elements of progress and the fairest promise of improvement.

47. It has fallen to my lot to watch over the destinies of this island for, it may be, a brief season; it will be my duty, as it will also be my pride, to endeavour to perpertuate its present prosperity, and to watch over its future welfare; and it will be no small satisfaction if, when the term of my temporary and delegated authority ceases, it shall be found that the colony has continued to move onward in the march of progress, winning daily for itself the vantage ground of certain and durable prosperity.

48. I have only, in conclusion, to apologise for the imperfection of this report, and to give my testimony, as is due, to the exertions of all classes of public servants of this Government, from whom I continue to receive all support and co-operation.

Government House, Mauritius, 22d July 1854.

Sub-Enclosure 1 to Enclosure in No. 23.

The THIRD REPORT of the MAURITIUS CHURCH ASSOCIATION, 1852–1853, with ABSTRACT of ACCOUNTS.

THE committee of the Mauritius Church Association appointed at the General Meeting held in August 1852, desire now, in rendering up the trust committed to them, briefly to report for the information of the Society their proceedings during the past year.

The Association will remember that when the Reverend G. De Joux was appointed to the charge of the mission at Belle Isle, he was led to believe that he should receive a salary of 80*l.* per annum, 50*l.* from the funds of the Association, and 30*l.* which had for some years been granted for instruction in the colony by the Christian Faith Society. A good deal of delay was experienced in receiving answers to the letters which were written soliciting the application of this latter sum to the salary of Mr. De Joux, and as he had necessarily been put to a great expense in attending at Belle Isle, and still at a later period at Vacoa, the committee felt called upon to pay the 30*l.* for two years, hoping that it would be refunded upon the approval of the application that had been requested. Shortly, however, after the last General Meeting, your secretary received a letter from the Reverend Dr. Hawkins, in which the committee learned that the Bishop of London had, he believed, appropriated the principal from which the 30*l.* arose towards the endowment of a Bishopric of Mauritius.

However gratified the committee might have been at this application of the sum to a purpose so desirable, they of course necessarily felt that there was a large deduction from the funds that had been intended for other purposes, particularly as they had extended their engagements to further educational objects than, had they known this fact, they would have felt justified in doing. Towards the latter part of the year therefore, they found their funds coming so short, that in order to maintain their expenses, they were obliged to make another particular call upon the friends of the Church to come to their aid, and assist them to carry on their operations to the present time, expressing a hope that before the arrival of this anniversary, a change would have taken place in the circumstances connecting them with Mr. De Joux, and which would relieve them entirely of his salary.

The appeal was, as in former instances, most kindly and liberally responded to, and a sum of 74*l.* was placed at the disposal of the Society, including a donation of 20*l.* from one warm well-wisher of church extension in our island.

On the 4th of March, a special meeting of the committee was called for the purpose of taking into consideration a letter addressed to them by the Honourable the Colonial Secretary, in which they were informed that a correspondence had taken place with the Home Government relative to the appointment of a resident clergyman for St. Thomas' Church, Plaines Wilhems, and that his Excellency was desirous of knowing whether the Society would co-operate with the seat-holders in guaranteeing the permanency of the payment of 142*l.* per annum for three years, being the sum pledged by a certain number of the friends and seat-holders of that church towards the payment of the clergyman.

The committee, after a due consideration of the low state of their funds, and at the same time of the necessity that exists of encouraging every attempt to extend the ministrations of the church, and with a firm belief that, were it necessary, they would meet additional support towards carrying out the object solicited, agreed to give the guarantee required.

The change in the connexion between Mr. De Joux and the Association above alluded to, has been effected since the 1st of this month. The committee are now happy to be able to announce that the Right Honourable the Secretary of State has been graciously pleased to appoint Mr. De Joux as chaplain to the congregations amongst which he has hitherto laboured, and the Council of Government has assigned him a salary. The undivided time, therefore, of one who has so actively discharged his duties hitherto will now be given to these congregations, and the Association will have a further sum to devote to the important objects contemplated in its formation. Of course they will continue to aid as far as possible, in the educational operations in which they have hitherto been engaged under Mr. De Joux's superintendence.

The committee cannot help expressing the satisfaction they feel, and in which they are assured that every member of the Association participates, in the reflection that it has

MAURITIUS.

been instrumental in a great measure, in adding one Church of England minister to the very few that have been hitherto labouring in the island. Had the Association not existed, Mr. De Joux, with all his willingness and activity, could not have brought these qualities to bear on the unenlightened masses amongst whom he has laboured, and it may perhaps be hoped that this is only a beginning to a more extensive application of means throughout our island, for the purpose of calling into Gospel light and Church privileges the numbers that have yet to learn "the story of peace" through a crucified Saviour.

The last thing that engaged the attention of the committee was the receiving over, at the suggestion of his Excellency the Governor, the charge of promoting the building of a church at Mahébourg. Some years ago a committee was named by Sir William Gomm for the purpose of collecting subscriptions for the building of a church in that town, the second in importance in our island, to be used both by the military and civilians. For some time back the number of military stationed there has been but small, and the school-house belonging to the Incorporated Society, and which was licensed for divine service by the Bishop of Colombo, was sufficient for that purpose. Since, however, the arrival of another regiment, and which only makes the usual strength of the forces in the island, the school-house is insufficient for even the military alone, and the chaplain is obliged to hold their service in a barrack room, amidst all the discomfort and unseemliness which such an apartment naturally presents. The want of a becoming place of worship has therefore again made itself apparent. But besides, a communication has been received from the Home Authorities, from which it appears that it is intended for the future to have a chaplain stationed at that place, and it becomes necessary therefore that some active steps should be taken towards the promotion of so important an object as the erection of a becoming place of worship. Three of the members of the original committee having left the island, his Excellency was consulted as to whether he would complete the number, or propose any other arrangement. He gave it as his opinion, that as it was a matter quite within the objects proposed in the formation of the Church Association, it would be desirable that its committee should undertake the charge. The committee willingly acted in obedience to the wish of his Excellency, and now earnestly solicit from the friends who have subscribed to come forward with the amount of their subscription, and the others who have not yet been called upon, to aid the committee in giving to so large a number of their brethren as are at present at Mahébourg, and likely to continue there, and even increase, the comfort of waiting upon God in a house dedicated to His sacred worship.

The same communication from England mentions also that a second chaplain has been sanctioned for the services of the island; while your committee, moreover, have learned that arrangements are in progress by which there may be soon expected the appointment of a bishop, and the elevation of our island to an episcopal see. When this consummation will have taken place, we may indeed expect to see our church "lengthening her cords and strengthening her stakes," and becoming "as the shadow of a great rock in a weary land;" and your committee believe that without presumption they may claim to have aided to some extent in attaining what has long been sighed after by every lover of our Zion, since the memorial which the Association sent forward at the close of the last year has been answered in all its prayers by the clerical extension to which it is our happiness to be able on this occasion to direct public attention.

The committee might also add that the Honourable the Council of Government have not only unanimously approved of these arrangements proposed for increasing the number of the clergy in the island, but they have also been graciously pleased to extend the Church Building Ordinance to the Seychelles Islands, and that in consequence we may soon expect to see, what has never yet been seen in those distant dependencies, a building raised to the honour and devoted to the worship of the living God.

The committee, in closing this part of their report would therefore entreat all to be active in their several situations in endeavouring to extend and exemplify true religion amongst us; and especially to pray that God's abundant blessing would rest upon the new agency about to be employed in our island, and make it effective in promoting the Redeemer's kingdom, and making our Church a praise in the land.

For the particular details of the missions and schools, more or less supported by your association, the committee can only refer to the following report made to them by the Reverend G. de Joux:—

THIRD REPORT to the Committee of the MAURITIUS CHURCH ASSOCIATION on the present state and prospects of the Mission, in the Districts of Plaines-Wilhems and Black River, at the close of the third Year.

GENTLEMEN,

IN laying before you this imperfect sketch of the state of the mission supported by the munificence of the Mauritius Church Association, at the close of the third year of its existence, I feel more especially called upon to acknowledge with deep gratitude the continuance of those blessings which it was my privilege to make known to you in my former report.

It is indeed impossible to take even a cursory view of the rapidly increasing field of our labours, and of our present position compared with that which, almost on sufferance, we

occupied two years ago, without being irresistibly impressed with the sense of the presence of an Almighty power ever directing our steps and overruling our very errors as well as the attempts of our adversaries to the accomplishment of His purposes of mercy. It is not, however, my intention here to enter into any detailed account on this interesting subject, as I should then have frequently to repeat my former statement.

The church at Belle Isle, although but slowly increasing its numbers, chiefly owing to the removal of more than sixty of her children to other parts of the island, where they have carried with the light of the Gospel, steadily advances in knowledge and in the practice of the precepts of her divine Head, as is satisfactorily evidenced by the regular attendance of her members on the ordinances of the Church, the universal adoption among them of domestic worship, and the whole tenour of their laborious and peaceful lives.

Insulated in the midst of a Roman Catholic population, unconnected by any bond of sympathy with the higher class of proprietors, and further discouraged by the consciousness that the influence unavoidedly attached to the management of the poor rates and the distribution of relief to the indigent, is vested in a committee exclusively composed of members of an hostile church, the steadfastness, nay, the very existence of that little congregation is an unanswerable demonstration of the vitability of that Church of which it forms so insignificant a part, and on whose doctrines it has been fed.

It will afford you satisfaction to learn that a Sunday school has been lately opened in St. Peters' Chapel, for the sake of such persons as are debarred by their occupations from attending on week days, and that our young teachers, who all owe their education to the liberality of the association, endeavour by their zeal in the instruction of their less favoured brethren, to repay the benefits for which they gratefully acknowledge themselves your debtors.

What has been here stated with regard to Belle Isle equally applies to the subordinate stations at "la Batterie d'Argencon" and Tamarind Bay.

In the former, eight neat cottages have been constructed on the land granted for that purpose by his Excellency the Governor, and active preparations are in progress for the erection of several others. A stone building is also rising on the spot allotted by Mr. Surtees, to serve as a school-room and a place of occasional worship, instead of the shed now used for these purposes.

The attendance at church of the Malagash converts resident in the vicinity is becoming every week more regular, and I have to mention with gratitude the readiness with which several of them have aided my missionary labours in a distant part of the district. The small congregation at Tamarind's Bay has received an accession of twelve or fifteen members. To provide religious instruction for that little flock will be one of my earliest cares.

The numerical strength of the church at Belle Isle has but little varied and scarcely exceeds 450.

The number of communicants is 75.

That of baptisms, since my last report, is—

Adult - - - 12 Infant - - - 14	} Total	-	26
Marriages - - - - - -			2
Number of children attending the school		-	61

Placed under more favourable circumstances the church at Vacoas has also manifested greater energies and increased with greater rapidity than the congregations previously mentioned. It now reckons upward of one thousand members scattered over a considerable tract of country extending north and south, from the Roman Catholic Church at Quartre-Bornes to the Mare-aux-Vacoas, and from Bassin to the east of the Mahébourg Road. The magnitude of the blessing which you have been instrumental in conferring on so many of our brethren is duly appreciated, and the zeal with which they avail themselves of the means of grace is highly satisfactory.

The attendance at church is also far more regular than could be expected when the distance and climate, the absence of roads and the nature of the country, intersected in every direction by innumerable streams, are considered, yet we may not conceal from ourselves that the want of accommodation in our place of worship for more than a fraction of our numbers is felt by all as a heavy drawback.

In a congregation so rapidly formed and consisting of individuals among whom the most elementary rudiments of education are incredibly scarce, a Sunday school was necessary and has been established. The day school founded two years ago at "La Caverne," progresses satisfactorily—the children being mostly under nine years of age, and yet, more than one half of the numbers being able to read fluently and to write a good hand. They are well acquainted with the four Gospels, the Book of Acts, the History of the Old Testament, the Prayer Book and the Catechism.

Another school has, within the last few days, been opened at the "Trou aux Cerfs," and already numbers twenty pupils. A third is also much wanted on the opposite side of the road to Mahébourg, where our Malagash catechist has just entered upon his missionary labours.

MAURITIUS.

The number of baptisms solemnized at St. Paul's des Vacoas, since the date of my last report, is—

Adults - - - - -	162	177
Infants - - - -	15	
Admission into the Church - - -		83
Total number of persons admitted - - -		—262

Number of communicants - - -	30
Do. of boys in the school at La Caverne -	33
Do. of girls ditto ditto - -	38
Do. of boys ditto at the Trou aux Cerfs	20
Total - -	91
Marriages - -	17

I cannot conclude this portion of my report without mentioning with feelings of gratitude the success of the school founded at Grand Bay, on the estate of the Hon. Captain W. West, and entirely supported by his enlightened liberality.

The number of children attending during day is - -	17
That of young men attending in the evening is - -	6
Total - -	23

Hitherto, gentlemen, we have traced the steps of your missionary through the verdant fields of a civilized country, and we have marked with wonder and gratitude the rich harvest with which the bountiful hand of a beneficient Master has rewarded his imperfect labours, among a well disposed and industrious race. We must now usher him into scenes of a different character, and where his claims as the herald of civilization and social order will be brought to the test.

Situated at the south-western extremity of the island, behind a lofty curtain of mountains, Morne-Brabant, from its position and the neglect of former Governments, as well as that it is at a distance of twenty miles or more from the nearest police station, has offered a place of retirement to many who it is to be feared pass rather a lawless life and find a congenial occupation in illicit pursuits and outrages on property.

To work upon such elements had long been the object of my wishes ; and for some time, parties of Malagassies from my people at La Batterie had been sent thither to seek employment in the fishery and to pioneer my way.

Differences between the Roman Catholic priest and the flock over which he had hitherto held a despotic sway, induced me to enter the field ; and although the miraculous facilities held out to us at the first start have proved deceptive, we have, through the earnest co-operation of several proprietors, members of the excellent Mr. Lebrun's congregation in Port Louis, succeeded after an arduous struggle in affecting our purpose. A congregation now amounting to one hundred persons has been within the last few weeks gathering in an excellent house which Mr. Labonte, a Protestant and a member of the municipality, has with characteristic liberality placed at my disposal for the temporary use of the church. There has also a school been opened within the last fortnight, which already musters twenty-six boys, and is soon to be increased by the accession of many girls and young women, as soon as the school mistress whom I have chosen shall be able to enter upon the duties of that situation for which she is eminently qualified.

In successes so great and so little expected, some of us, perhaps, may see the attainment of the long wished for goal, and lure themselves into a belief that the object of this association has been accomplished and that the contest is at an end. Gentlemen, let me at once dispel the delusion. The contest has just begun. And it behoves us who have advanced into the field now to gird our loins and quit ourselves like men.

The Church of Rome now in order to oppose us proffers education—gratuitous education to all who listen to her voice. In every place where we have set our foot—wherever we may be expected, at Belle Isle, Vacoas, the Quartre Bornes, at Grand Bay and Morne Brabant, her schools rise in opposition to ours, but let her only teach men to read and we will rejoice, for if men can read, we believe that with the blessing of God they will read, and read the Word of God when that Word is brought within their reach.

Gentlemen, may He from whom we have both to will and to do according to His good pleasure inspire us with the desire to avail ourselves of our unexpected opportunities to spread the knowledge of His salvation and the glory of His holy Name.

STATEMENT of the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of the MAURITIUS CHURCH ASSOCIATION during the YEAR ending 7th August 1853.

RECEIPTS.				£	s.	d.
Balance on 1st August 1852				56	16	10
Subscriptions—Annual for 1852–53:	2 at	£ 1 0 0	£ 2 0 0			
	46 at	2 0 0	92 0 0			
	1 at	2 8 0	2 8 0			
	2 at	5 0 0	10 0 0			
Monthly	2 at	0 4 0	4 16 0			
			111 4 0			
Arrears for 1851–52	5 at	2 0 0	10 0 0			
Monthly			10 16 0			
				122	0	0
Subscriptions and Donations, Special; for Vacoa:						
Annual for 1852–53	8 at	£ 1 0 0	£ 8 0 0			
	1 at	1 10 0	1 10 0			
	8 at	2 0 0	16 0 0			
	1 at	10 0 0	10 0 0			
			35 10 0			
Donations	10 at	£ 1 0 0	£10 0 0			
	5 at	2 0 0	10 0 0			
	1 at	3 0 0	3 0 0			
	1 at	4 0 0	4 0 0			
	4 at	5 0 0	20 0 0			
	2 at	10 0 0	20 0 0			
	1 at	20 0 0	20 0 0			
			87 0 0			
				122	10	0
Interest on Deposits in Savings' Bank				3	14	1
Total				£305	0	11

EXPENDITURE.				£	s.	d.
The Reverend G. de Joux, Salary				50	0	0
Ditto	Additional ditto			30	0	0
Bell Isle Mission:						
Salaries—School-Master, School-Mastress			£48 0 0			
Catechist			24 0 0			
				72	0	0
Vacoa Mission:						
Salaries—School-Master		£24 0 0				
School-Mistress		19 4 0				
Catechist (Malegache)		26 8 0				
			69 12 0			
Wood for St. Paul's Chapel		£ 0 13 11				
Benches for Vacoa Church		8 0 0				
			8 13 11			
				78	5	11
Petite Rivière Mission: Salary of Catechist				24	0	0
Printing, Advertisement				0	10	3
„ of Report				6	6	0
„ Hymns				1	14	0
Per centage on Collections				6	2	0
				£268	18	2
Balance in hand on 31st July 1853:						
„ in Government Savings' Bank			£ 3 10 11			
„ in Treasurer's hands			32 11 10			
				36	2	9
Total				£305	0	11

5th August 1853.

RAWSON W. RAWSON,
Treasurer of Mauritius Church Association.

Examined with the Vouchers and found correct: T. M. RENNARDS, TH. PHILLIPS, } Auditors.

[Then follows a List of Subscribers for 1852-1853.]

Sub-Enclosure 2 in Enclosure to No. 23.

ELEVENTH REPORT OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1853.

Royal College Report for 1853.

The Royal College, at the close of the session 1853, contained 328 pupils in two great divisions,—a junior department of 184 scholars, a senior or upper of 116 students. So large a number had not for many years appeared on the college registers.

This rapid increase in the number of scholars is partly to be attributed to the very creditable manner in which the pupils of the Royal College had passed the public examinations of the four preceding years, and partly to the declining popularity of private schools in Port Louis.

That education, taken in its most extensive signification, has, of late years, made great progress in the Royal College, is now generally admitted; and its beneficial effects are beginning to be felt and appreciated by the middle and lower classes of our colonial society.

The curriculum of the Royal College for the year 1853 comprised classics, mathematics, natural philosophy, logic, English and French literature, history and geography.

The classical authors read during the terms by the senior pupils were Homer, Euripides, Xenophon and Demosthenes, Cicero, Horace, Virgil, and Livy. The mathematical course consisted of the differential and integral calculus, analytic geometry, the higher equations, logarithms, series, &c., plane and spherical trigonometry, and mensuration.

This is evidently a first-rate education school, and well calculated to form useful and intelligent citizens; but unfortunately the great mass of our pupils leave college before completing the course.

As the majority of the scholars leave the institution at an early age, and, from their social position, are destined to fill only very subordinate situations in life, far greater attention than has hitherto been, ought doubtless to be, paid to writing, commercial arithmetic, English and French grammar, modern history and geography, and to the elements of science.

But as the present, I humbly conceive, is not a fit occasion for either entering into details, or for suggesting improvements, I shall confine my remarks to the general results of the last public examination.

The classical and mathematical papers, the English and French essays, and the general answers in the various branches of instruction at the *viva voce* examination, were, upon the whole, extremely satisfactory.

The competitors for the gold and silver medals also greatly distinguished themselves. Their translations into English of very difficult passages selected from Barthélémi and Chateaubriand, and their French versions of various extracts from Shakspeare, Milton, and Young, elicited unqualified praise.

Royal College, June 28, 1854. W. J. WILLIAMS, Acting Rector.

Report on the Government Schools.

The table of registered attendance placed at the head of this report, offers the gratifying fact of a considerable increase having taken place in the school establishment, last session, over the numbers of the year preceding, viz.: of 154 in the town, and of 121 in the country districts; total increase of scholars, 275. This result, it is submitted, encourages the conclusion that the lower classes of this colony are daily more becoming alive to the importance of the boon placed within their reach by the bounty of the Government.

This increase is the more satisfactory as having occurred, notwithstanding the fears, at first entertained, as to the effects likely to attend the sudden departure of four of the most zealous and experienced teachers, Mr. and Mrs. Vagg, and Mr. and Mrs. Thornton, who returned home. on leave of absence, in June and September last respectively.

The superintendent is also happy to report, that great improvement has been observed in the daily attendance of pupils, and that much praise is undoubtedly due to the efforts made by almost all the teachers, both in town and in the country districts, towards the recruiting of their schools, and the reclaiming of truant pupils.

These efforts, however, have been considerably neutralized by a cause over which teachers could have no control; as, for the fourteen years that have succeeded the first establishment of the colonial schools, the last may unfortunately be singled out as one in which the usual epidemics, incident to children of early years, have been found to follow each other with more than their usual extent and vehemence. How far, however, the ascertained fact, in both respects, may be traced up to the confinement of room and, save in three instances, to the utter want of ventilation, now so apparent in the school premises in consequence of increased attendance, the superintendent will not take upon himself to state; suffice it to say that, during the prevalence of the measles, upwards of 500 children of both sexes were, for whole weeks, compelled to absent themcelves from their classes.

Whilst on the subject, the committee would take the liberty to refer to that portion of their last report, where a minute statement may be found as to the want of room accommodation, and of the most obvious means of ventilation long since more and more observable in the Government school premises. Bound as they are to acknowledge the anxiety shown by his Excellency in his efforts to remedy so great an evil—one which affects not the teachers alone and their pupils, but society itself at large—they cannot forbear recording that, as yet, nothing has been done to erect buildings offering the indispensable requisites of situation, size, and facilities of school arrangements. It should seem that obstacles are still in the way, which precludes the possibility of any effort being made in that direction: 1st. The difficulty of finding sites, both in town and in the country, where a chief nucleus of population exists and where, at the same time, the operations of one school are not likely to interfere with those of another. 2d. The utter insufficiency of the sums affected, in the budgets, to the construction of school premises; it being evident that an amount of 1,000*l.* figuring there as the fix maximum of building expenditure for each school—in town, for instance*.—must fail to afford the strictly necessary room for the accommodation of the teachers,† with their numerous families, and of a number of scholars varying from 89 to 150, 170, 190, and 254—not to speak of their distinct divisions into boys, girls, and infant departments.

Meanwhile,—and they would press this consideration upon his Honour the Officer administering the Government—an annual amount‡ averaging from 583*l.* to 650*l.* is the pecuniary sacrifice to which the Government have, for the last nine years, been compelled to submit, for the rent of school premises in town, two which are, by one half, too large, and the other three, with one single exception, barely sufficient for one small family each. Nor should it be omitted, that so vast an amount of rent expenditure does not secure to any of these schools more than a month or two§ of undisturbed possession of its premises.

This last paragraph will "*mutatis mutandis,*" apply to all the schoolhouses in the country save one.

Some remarks must naturally find their place here in reference to the progress evinced, last session, in the chief branches of primary knowledge taught in the Goverment schools —English and French.

If all the preceding reports have yielded a well deserved award of praise to the perseverance and comparative success with which the great majority of the teachers have, under lets and disadvantages of every description, prosecuted their educational labours, the superintendent finds it doubly incumbent on him to state, that the last year has proved one of much greater advance made in the simultaneous study of the English and French languages. Not further back than the last twelvemonth, all the teachers were directed to give prominence in their schools to the teaching of the former, using the latter as a mere *vehicle* of instruction. The consequence was, that such of them as were but slightly acquainted with the local dialect, being thereby deprived of an indispensable means of communication with their scholars, obtained from these but little advance in the knowledge of English, beyond some facility in reading, writing, and spelling more or less correctly, in that "unknown tongue." Others allowed several months to elapse in the exclusive tuition of French, and hence a child might often be called away from school without having had time to learn a single element of English grammar or translation. In fine, and speaking generally, the progress obtained in the schools was naturally commensurate with the greater or less facility possessed by the teachers and assistants in expressing themselves and teaching in *both* tongues.

After many attempts, all of them fruitless, at overcoming difficulties so long deemed insurmountable, one English and four Creole teachers did, not long after their appointment, undertake in the course of last year to make primary instruction in both languages as closely as possible one of simultaneous practice, an example which their colleagues were not long in following. For instance, a child is no sooner admitted, than he is made to learn his alphabet both in French and English; nor does the teacher wait until he should have

---

* From competent information on the subject, the superintendent feels confident that excellent schoolhouses in "Palisades," might be constructed, in the country districts, at an expense not exceeding 280*l.*, each.

† The schools conducted by Messrs. Graves, Anderson, and Jenkins have three and, for sheer want of room, those under the care of Messrs. Joly and Elie, only two distinct departments. Mr. Houet's classes of boys, girls, and infants are cooped up in one single apartment, and that of but scanty dimensions.

‡ The amount of rent paid yearly for the premises of Mr. Laconfourque and Lucas is of 162*l.* and 211*l.* 4*s.* 0*d.* respectively. It would fetch a much higher figure but for the sum derived from the sub-letting to private individuals some superfluous appartments in both of them.

§ Mr. Jenkins was, at several times, summoned to leave the premises in Jemmappes Street, and, in consequence, his school was, two years since, on the eve of being closed, when at the eleventh hour, Mr. Lucas consented to yield his own premises, which however, are, so to speak, still held under favour or mere sufferance.

In January last, Mrs. Lecornu gave Mr. Joly notice to quit within the shortest possible period of time; whilst no house can be found, in the vicinity, adequate to the wants of so large a school. For the same cause, the teachers, in the western suburb and Rochebois, must patiently submit to every sort of inconvenience, without hope of improvement or redress.

MAURITIUS.

mastered that first tedious step, to familiarize him, vivâ voce, with English and French names of common objects, and with easy and very short phrases. Presently, and as soon as he has learnt to spell words of two or three letters,* what he has read in one language he is made to give its literal sense in the other by turns, and to decline, selected out of the lesson before him, nouns, adjectives, with substantives, comparatives, superlatives, and pronouns, or to conjugate some tenses of the two auxiliary verbs. Thus early are they broken in to the first elements of translation, and to the practical use of the English and French† grammars, by the only way left in the power of the master, a method, as it may be seen, altogether empirical, yet not carried on without much exertion on the part of the teacher or monitor. The case is precisely similar for the higher classes, without any other difference but that of degree.

The result of the last examinations has fully satisfied the superintendent as to the superiority of that process over every other hitherto attempted with the view of doing justice to the elementary tuition of both languages.

In order that the result may be appreciated to its just value, the committee beg to allude briefly to some of the chief difficulties under which it has been obtained.

1st. Whilst in England, the various educational reports agree in acknowledging that one head teacher with one assistant and salaried monitor is the minimum of a staff required for teaching, efficiently so, no more than fifty pupils, boys, girls and infants, one language only, what will be thought of the burden incumbent on an instructor who, as is the case in the Government schools, gets no other help than what may be yielded him by one single assistant, and from one to two salaried monitors at most, or none at all, to teach from 42 to 254 pupils, and that in two languages, with which, be it remembered, their scholars are totally unacquainted. The under-mentioned statement is referred to as bringing the query into its due salient relief:

Name of Schools.	No. of Scholars.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Assistants.	No. of Monitors.
Pieterbooth	42	1	1	None.
Souillac	43	1	1	—
Grand River	44	1	1	—
Plaines Wilhems	46	1	1	—
Grand Bay	47	1	1	1
Poudre D'Or	55	1	1	None.
Pointe aux Piments	65	1	1	—
Mapou	75	1	1	1
Terre Rouge	80	1	1	None.
Rochebois	90	1	1	—
Evening School	92	1		—
Pamplemousses	121	1	1	1
Western Suburb	170	1	1	1
Central School	189	1	1	‡2
Eastern Suburb	190	1	§2	None.
Western Infant and Juvenile	206	1	‖3	—
Eastern Infant and Juvenile	254	1	1	3

It is evident from the preceding statement, that whilst the assistance granted to the Government teachers is, generally speaking, out of due proportion with the numbers of attendance, several cases exist where the utter want of such proportion seems scarcely justified by any ostensibly reasonable ground. The committee are anxious thus to qualify the latter phrase, as few persons are aware or may recollect that various

* Here another difficulty is to be met with, from the fact that English sentences composed of such words, being chiefly Saxon, are almost untranslatable by either pupil or novice teacher. The committee being made aware of this, solicited and obtained from his Excellency that an elementary work should be printed and distributed among the pupils, which, it is hoped, will considerably facilitate translation into both languages.

† No French or English grammar is to be found in the stores of the Government schools; the deficiency will be more than made up by the work mentioned in the former note.

‡ In the Budget there is a provision made for one monitor only; viz. 2*l*. The above-mentioned monitors have agreed, however, to divide the salary between themselves: hence the anomaly.

§ One of these two, Miss E. Elie, acts as a mere temporary substitute until the recovery of her sister's health.

‖ Owing to the illness of Mrs. Allen, there are now but two assistants for the three departments of boys, girls, and infants.

retrenchments advised, not long since, by the necessity of the times,* are still injuriously affecting the "personnel" of the establishment, whilst a sudden increase or decrease of numbers having taken place in some schools, either before or after the settlement of the annual estimates, the appointment of some assistants or monitors was withheld or granted when they were either urgently wanted or comparatively superfluous.

2. The various degrees of positive and comparative inequality, observable among the Government teachers, in their acquaintance with either French or English, is another cause which, interfering with a unity of system, naturally tends to increase the difficulty of the task devolving upon almost all them.† Some idea may possibly be formed of it, when it is stated that, in an establishment composed of eleven British, thirty-two Creole, and seven foreign teachers, assistants or monitors, each of them must needs eke out, by daily preparatory study, his more or less imperfect acquaintance with a language, French or English, which is not his own.

3. Unfortunately the pecuniary award doled out to some schoolmasters is altogether disproportionate both with the amount of the task imposed and the rate of salary accorded to others in the same establishment. The committee cannot but regret that, whilst the maximum of joint salary granted to some teachers and their wives is not less in some cases than 18*l.* 15*s.*, many of their equally meritorious colleagues must needs rest contented with from 10*l.* to 8*l.*, 6*l.*, and 5*l.* 10*s.* per mensem. Far be it from the committee to infer from this that the best paid masters are at all overpaid, yet it is needless to observe that the difference, though chiefly adventitious, must have the natural effect of depressing the spirits and damping the hopes of the innocent sufferers.

One topic will require a distinct allusion here which has long since, and more so of late, engaged the attention of the Government, viz: "What measures could be adopted towards the improvement of the offspring of Indians in the colony, whether new or old immigrants."

With the two-fold purpose of doing good where it is so much wanted, and the laudable ambition withal to make new openings for the feeding of their schools, it has hitherto been the practice with the teachers appointed to localities within the vicinity of large estates to visit the Indian camps, and there, by earnest expostulation with his parents, or, when this fails, be enlisting the co-operation of planters or managers, to spare no pains to win over a class of Indian pupils, who, when once placed under training, prove themselves docile, attentive, and singularly apt to learn.

The result of those well-meant efforts has hitherto, save in a few isolated cases, proved abortive—the parents, in their indifference to the value of education, pleading for excuse either the distance from school, or their inability to dispense with the infant yet useful services of their children; whilst others do not scruple to exact a bribe ere they finally yield to the entreaties of the teachers.

True that, in the eastern suburb of Port Louis, there is a school which, thanks to the popularity of its teacher, is yearly resorted to by some fifty scholars belonging to a population of Indian origin; but those are the children or grand-children of individuals who have long since lost all appearance of nationality but their dress. One Indian child only, born in the colony, was found last year to attend that school.

A singular fact, corroborative of what precedes, should not be passed over. His Excellency having been led to suppose that a teacher acquainted with some of the chief dialects spoken in the Indian Peninsula would, with more chance of success, find scholars among the children of old or new immigrants, was pleased last year to appoint a person to the direction of a so-called "Experimental Indian School," situate in the centre of three large estates at the Savanne, the managers of which were most sincerely disposed to second his efforts; but after a period of eight or nine months not more than sixteen scholars were found to have availed themselves of the boon proffered, and, singular to say, there was not one of them but could have been taught with more ease in the Creole, as a vehicle of instruction, than in his own vernacular dialect.

The committee are loath to conclude without referring to their last printed report for more ample details as to the various characteristic excellencies or shortcomings of each individual Government school, and of its teacher.

J. M. De Joux,
Superintendent of Government Schools.

May 5, 1854.

---

* It was at the same time that a monthly allowance of 16*s.* for carriage of water was withdrawn from some teachers who, ever since, have been compelled to furnish at their own expense that indispensable element of comfort and cleanliness to some one hundred thirsty scholars, who, be it added, without a supply ever ready at hand, would not be over-scrupulous in performing their daily ablutions. It is much to be regretted that the measure should not long since have been rescinded.

† Mr. Geo. Clark, at Mahebourg, being however excepted, as over and above many other first-rate qualifications, he possesses one indispensable to educational success in the colony, a thorough knowledge of English and French. The superintendent cannot, however, withhold the praise so justly due to the efforts lately bestowed by the Creole teachers and assistants towards the acquisition of a correct pronunciation and of grammatical acquaintance with the national idiom; amongst the former the names of Messrs. Houet, Elte, Benoit, and among the latter, those of Miss Mary Rosalia, and Messrs. F. Casimir, A. Geraud, and E, Bon, deserve a special mention.

MAURITIUS.

EXTRACT from the RETURNS of the GENERAL ATTENDANCE of PUPILS in the GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS, on the 31st December 1853.

DISTRICT OF PORT LOUIS.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	TOTAL.
Western School. Head Master, Mr. J. Graves.				
Infant Department - - - -	—	—	47	206
Juvenile do. - - - -	139	20	—	
Eastern School. Head Master, Mr. J. Anderson.				
Infant Department - - -	—	—	107	254
Juvenile do. - - -	68	79	—	
Central School. Head Master, Mr. Jenkins.				
Infant and Juvenile - - - -	147	42	—	189
Western Suburb. Head Master, Mr. N. V. Joly - -	124	46	—	170
Eastern Suburb. Head Master, Mr. Julius Elie - -	115	75	—	190
Grand River. Head Master, Mr. Meyer - -	31	13	—	44
Evening School. Head Master, Mr. Gs. de Caila - -	92	—	—	92
TOTAL; Port Louis - -	716	275	154	1,145
COUNTRY DISTRICTS.				
Terre Rouge. Head Master, Mr. J. Jones - -	58	22	—	80
Pieter Booth. Head Master, Mr. R. Rohan - -	29	13	—	42
North Pamplemousses. Head Master, Mr. J. B. Courtois - -	96	25	—	121
Grand Bay. Head Master, Mr. J. B. Benoit - -	32	15	—	47
Mapou. Head Master, Mr. J. B. Brasse -	56	19	—	75
Poudre d'Or. Head Master, Mr. J. Standley - -	31	24	—	55
Mahebourg. Head Master, Mr. Geo. Clark - -	127	35	—	162
Rochebois. Head Master, Mr. I. Houet - -	50	40	—	90
Souillac. Head Master, Mr. T. Brown - -	35	8	—	43
Plaines Wilhems. Head Master, Mr. C. Dinnematin -	37	9	—	46
Trou d'Eau Douce. Head Master, Mr. C. Leal - -	82	36	—	118
Point au Piment. Head Master, Mr. C. O'Leary - -	38	27	—	65
TOTAL - - -	671	273	—	944
Total Number of Pupils, Port Louis -	716	275	154	1,145
Ditto ditto Country Districts	671	273	—	944
GRAND TOTAL - - -	1,387	548	154	2,089

SYNOPSIS of the Salaries of the Superintendent, Teachers, Assistants, Salaried Monitors, and Servants in the Government Schools, as borne on the Establishment, 31st December, 1853.

PORT LOUIS.

	£	s.	d.
Superintendent: the Rev. J. M. De Joux	450	0	0
Office Servant	16	16	0

WESTERN INFANT.

Mistress: Mrs. Jeffreys	60	0	0
Assistant: Mrs. White	36	0	0
Servant	14	8	0

EASTERN INFANT.

Monitors: Mr. Bourrelly	24	0	0
Mary Rosalia	28	16	0
Servant	14	8	0

WESTERN JUVENILE.

Master: Mr. J. Graves	20	0	0
Mistress: Mr. and Mrs. Allen	72	0	0

EASTERN JUVENILE.

Master: Mr. J. Anderson	88	10	0
Mistress: Mrs. J. Anderson	24	0	0
Monitors: Mr. F. Casimir	12	0	0
Mr. V. Némorin	12	0	0

CENTRAL SCHOOL.

Master: Mr. T. J. Jenkins	168	0	0
Mistress: Mrs. Jenkins	48	0	0
Monitors: Mr. A. Rohan	12	0	0
Mr. S. Sol	12	0	0
Servant	16	16	0

EASTERN SUBURB.

Master: Mr. J. Elie	108	0	0
Mistress: Miss A. Elie	48	0	0
Servant	14	8	0

WESTERN SUBURB.

Master: Mr. V. Joly	10	7	6
Mistress: Miss E. Marjolin	3	0	0
Assistant: Mr. C. de Souza	24	3	0
Servant	14	8	0

ROCHEBOIS.

Master: Mr. J. Houet	96	0	0
Mistress: Mrs. Houet	36	0	0

EVENING SCHOOL.

Master: Mr. G. de Caila	156	0	0

VOCAL MUSIC.

Mistress: Mrs. Tuckwell	60	0	0

GRAND RIVER.

Master: Mr. F. Meyer	75	0	0
Mistress: Miss C. Meyer	24	0	0
Servant	14	8	0

TERRE ROUGE.

Master: Mr. J. Jones	165	0	0

PEITERBOOTH.

Master: Mr. N. Rohan	96	0	0
Mistress: Mrs. L. Michaud	48	0	0

MAURITIUS.

	£	s.	d.
Pamplemousses.			
Master: Mr. J. B. Courtois	84	0	0
Mistress: Mrs. G. Courtois	36	0	0
Assistant: M. F. Casimir	2	10	0
Grand Bay.			
Master: Mr. Benoit	120	0	0
Mistress: Mrs. Benoit	36	0	0
Substitute: Mr. A. Géraud	24	0	0
Mapou.			
Master: Mr. J. Brasse	72	0	0
Mistress: Mrs. Brasse	24	0	0
Assistant: Mr. E. Bon	24	0	0
Poudre d'Or.			
Master: M. J. Standley	108	0	0
Mistress: Mrs. Standley	36	0	0
Mahebourg.			
Master: Mr. Geo. Clark	177	0	0
Mistress: Mrs. Clark	48	0	0
Substitutes { Ad. Poisson	12	0	0
Substitutes { Selina J. Baptiste	9	12	0
Souillac.			
Master: Mr. T. Brown / Mistress: Mrs. Brown	120	0	0
Plaines Wilhems			
Master: Mr. C. Dinnematin	72	0	0
Mistress: Mrs. Dinnematin	24	0	0
Trou d'Eau Douce.			
Master: Mr. C. Leal	72	0	0
Mistress: Mrs. Leal	24	0	0
Pointe au Piment.			
Master: Mr. C. O'Leary	4	10	0
Mistress: Mrs. O'Leary	1	0	0
Total	3,352	17	6

Sub-enclosure 3 to Enclosure in No. 22.

MINUTE.

I BEG leave to recommend to the favourable notice of the Honourable the Legislative Council, the accompanying communication from the Committee of the Mauritius Church Association, proposing that advantage should be taken of the presence in the colony of the Reverend Mr. Hardy, who has been for many years labouring, under the Wesleyan Missionary Society, in the south of India, to establish a school in Port Louis for elementary education in the English and Tamul languages, and also for the training of teachers to be afterwards employed in the schools which it is hoped may, with the assistance of Government, be opened on estates in the rural districts.

2. The Council may recollect that in 1852 a grant of 200*l.* was made for an experimental school for Indian children, which was opened on an estate in the district of Savanne, the proprietor affording accommodation free of charge for the purpose; but which after several months' trial has been closed, in consequence of the non-attendance of pupils.

3. The school however now proposed would be opened under more favourable auspices; it would be placed under the careful superintendence of Mr. Hardy, who, from his long sojourn and the nature of his vocation in India, must be conversant with the Tamul language and familiar with the method of instruction best adapted to the purpose in view. And the offer of his gratuitous services may be accepted as a guarantee for the interest he takes in the cause.

4. I am of opinion, therefore, that the opportunity now presenting itself should not be neglected, and that I should be empowered to expend the small sum that may be required to give the experiment a fair trial.

5. In regard to the general question devising means of for the education of the children of our Indian immigrants now comprising fully a half of the whole population, and annually increasing, my sentiments are not unknown to the board. The subject has frequently occupied my anxious attention; but the difficulties, although I hope not insuperable, appeared so formidable as to have discouraged the formation of any comprehensive system for the attainment of this most important object. And no scheme has hitherto come under my observation offering a well grounded prospect of such a measure of success as appeared to me to justify the pecuniary outlay to be unavoidably incurred in putting it into operation; and I, therefore, abstained from recommending any plan, to the probable issue of which would be failure and disappointment.

6. When we call to mind the class of men from which our Indian immigrants are chiefly recruited—the social position which they occupy here—their transitory residence—their ignorance of the English language, and the different dialects spoken by them—the religious creeds performed by them—their apprehensions of proselytism so easily alarmed—the surface over which they are scattered—and the absence of those civilizing influences which, under a less exceptional state of society, might be exercised over them—it will be obvious to all, that the obstacles to be overcome by the Government in maturing and introducing any general or comprehensive system for importing even the most elementary instruction to the Indian population are of no light or ordinary character.

7. It cannot however be maintained, that the existence of these or even greater difficulties absolves the Government from the obligation of placing within their reach, so far as it may possess the power, the means of moral and social advancement. And however discouraging the prospect may be, I hope that the Council will agree with me that the time has arrived, when some systematic attempt should be made to extend the blessings of at least the rudiments of education and of moral training to the children of our labouring classes—and the success of which would unquestionably prove alike beneficial to themselves, to their employers, and to the community at large. Knowledge is the surest guarantee of social order—as ignorance is the chief source of crime and immorality. And here, where want, the fruitful temptation to crime in other countries, can hardly be said to exist, certainly not amongst the immigrants, whose labour can all times command a ready market—we may look with still greater certainty for the humanizing and regenerating, effects of sound and wholesome instruction.

8. The Church Association suggest that Government should defray a moiety of the teacher's salary on every estate of which the proprietor would consent to pay the other moiety and give accommodation for the school. The same principle has been adopted in the Ordinance No. 54 of 1844, for encouraging the building of churches and chapels, and it is one of which I entirely approve; but I confess that I entertain doubts of its applicability in the present case, dependent as it will be for success or failure on the varying degrees in which the value of education may be appreciated by respective proprietors, and on their inclination to forego the direct benefit derived from the children's labour on estates, for the no less sure but more distant advantages flowing from their instruction and moral improvement.

9. Whatever scheme may ultimately be determined on, I am strongly impressed with the belief that the most formidable obstacle to its successful working will be found in the reluctance of the immigrants to send their boys to school when they are old enough to earn wages by engagements on estates, or their girls when usefully employed at home, and this I apprehend can only be counteracted by legislative interference either through direct or indirect agency. The former might be more efficacious, but the latter would be more free from reasonable objection and would not disturb the unfettered interchange of capital and labour. To effect the purpose without resorting to coercion or compulsion of any kind, beyond requiring a small pecuniary contribution, enhancing in the estimation of the immigrants the value of that for which he is called on to pay, and stimulating his desire to enjoy it, I would suggest that schools should be opened in the most convenient localities for the use of one, two, or more estates, as the case may be; that the teacher's salary, school books, &c. should be defrayed from a fund to be raised by a trifling deduction from the labourer's wages, and that proprietors should be bound to afford gratuitously suitable accommodation for the schools and for the residence of the teachers; or if considered preferable a very light rate, not exceeding shillings, might be exacted on contracts of service, to be applied exclusively to the promotion of education. The paucity of qualified teachers in the colony will at first be an impediment, and may render necessary their partial introduction from India. But in order to supply this void hereafter I would propose that a Normal school should be founded in Port Louis and maintained at the Government charge; where persons who may have attained a certain degree of proficiency in the English and Indian languages would be received and prepared for the office of masters in the district schools. The expense attending this part of the plan may be large, as it will be necessary to provide a competent superintendent (who would also supervise all other Indian schools), and experienced teachers, and likewise perhaps in some cases an allowance for the pupils. But without an institution of this order, from whence properly qualified masters can be supplied, no system would in my opinion prove effective.

10. Such is a rough outline of the scheme I would submit for the consideration of the council, the details of which if approved of can be easily filled in. Even under the ordinary conditions of society, there is I believe in Europe a growing feeling in favour of

MAURITIUS.

compulsory education for the lower orders ; and here in the abnormal state of our immigrant population, far weightier arguments may obviously be adduced in support of the principle. And although the Home and Indian Governments would probably refuse to sanction more direct coercion, I am induced to hope that both would readily co-operate in promoting an object of such vital interest to the future welfare of the immigrant, and would not object to a fraction of their liberal earnings (comparatively so inconsiderable as to render the proposed deduction in no ways onerous) being appropriated, under salutary and equitable regulations, to the education of their offspring, without which all efforts to elevate their moral or social condition must prove fruitless and unavailing.

J. M. HIGGINSON.

Read also letter from the committee of the Mauritius Church Society on the same subject.

The minute, together with the above papers, were ordered to be referred to a committee composed as follows :

The Colonial Secretary.
The Treasurer and Paymaster General.
Messrs. W. Forster.
G. Fropier.
Cap. W. W. West, R. N.
C. W. Wiéhé.
E. Chapman.

PART III.

AFRICAN SETTLEMENTS AND ST. HELENA.

PART III.—AFRICAN SETTLEMENTS.

SIERRA LEONE.

No. 24.

SIERRA LEONE.

No. 24.

Copy of a Despatch from Governor A. E. Kennedy to the Duke of Newcastle.

(No. 108.)

Government House,
Sierra Leone, July 7, 1854.
(Received August 4, 1854.)

My Lord Duke,

1. Herewith I have the honour to transmit the duplicate Blue Book for 1853.

Most of the heads comprised in this return have been fully brought under your Grace's notice during the year.

Taxes and Duties.

2. There has not been any alteration in the taxes or duties levied within the year. The amended customs ordinance, though passed within the year, did not come into operation till the 1st of February 1854.

Revenue.

3. The revenue derived from local sources during the year 1853, is 21,830*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.*, while that derived from the same sources in the year 1852, amounted to 20,303*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* Showing an increase in favour of the year 1853, of 1,527*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.*; though there has been a falling off in the house and land tax to the serious extent of 636*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*

The falling off under this head is no indication of the tax being less productive, but is attributable to a defective state of the law, careless or fraudulent assessments, and I am pained to say, careless and fraudulent conduct of some of the officers employed in its collection. It was not till the accounts were about being closed for the year that my serious attention was drawn to this subject, when measures were adopted which resulted in the payment of a considerable amount of arrears; some useful and important public works were also accomplished by enforced labour from the remaining defaulters. The recovered arrears (not brought to credit in this year's accounts) and the labour obtained must be balanced against the deficit of 636*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* An amended house and land tax ordinance is now before the Council, which will I trust, remedy the existing evils.

Expenditure.

4. The whole expenditure from local funds may be stated at 20,215*l.*

That under the head of works and buildings is 109*l.* in excess of the very limited amount of 1,568*l.* expended in 1852.

The expenditure under this head in 1853, has been almost altogether confined to repairs of public buildings, and numerous small but necessary works. There is a decrease of 96*l.* under the head of roads and bridges, but a large sum ought to have been expended, had the means at my disposal admitted of it.

Under the head of "Aborigines" appears an excess of expenditure (as compared with the previous year) of 637*l.* This has been caused by the maintenance of numerous native chiefs, many of whom had not heretofore visited the colony,—the negociation of various treaties, and missions to neighbouring chiefs for the recovery and rescue of many children and others, sold or retained in a state of slavery; the surrender of criminals subsequently brought to justice in the colony, and arrears of stipend due to native chiefs from former years.

The remittances to the agent general have included about 700*l.* for the purchase of an iron market house.

Imports and Exports.

5. The imports of the year 1853, show an increase of 11,000*l.* over those of the previous year; and the exports are also in excess of the previous year to the extent of 18,000*l.*, charging the whole amount of the exports, on the one hand, 135,808*l.* and crediting the imports, on the other, 98,781*l.*, the balance of trade will be 37,000*l.* in favour of the colony.

Public Works.

6. My entire distrust of the capacity and integrity of the late Colonial Surveyor (justified by his subsequent mal-practices and escape from the colony) prevented any work of importance being undertaken, though there are many pressingly required.

Legislation.

7. There have been an unusual number of Ordinances passed by the Council and confirmed by Her Majesty; most of them have been rendered necessary by the altered circumstances of the colony. Their titles sufficiently indicate their object, which was fully detailed at the time of their transmission. I have received valuable and cordial assistance from the Legislative Council in the framing of these ordinances, which passed with singular unanimity.

Council and Assembly.

8. The gentlemen composing the Legislative Council of the colony are able and conscientious men, possessing a full knowledge of the wants of the colony.

Civil Establishment.

9. Various alterations have been carried out, and from time to time reported upon; they have tended to promote the economy and efficiency of the public service.

Population.

10. I am not prepared to vouch for the accuracy of returns under this head, there being no adequate machinery for ascertaining the facts correctly. The population of this colony must ever be fluctuating, according to the inducements held out for trade in the neighbouring territories and rivers. Natives of Sierra Leone may be found trading from Gambia to Fernando Po, and far into the interior, and with undoubted profit to themselves.

Ecclesiastical.

11. I have little to remark under this head beyond the great advantage resulting to the public from the appointment of an able and exemplary bishop.

Education.

12. The education of the mass of the population is conducted by the Church Missionary and Wesleyan Missionary Societies. I have not as yet had sufficient opportunity of forming an opinion which would be entitled to much weight on this most important subject; I have, however, visited some of the schools under the superintendence of both these societies, and derived much gratification therefrom. There is an unmistakeable desire on the part of the native population to improve and advance themselves by every means, and more especially by this unfailing one. I am of opinion that inadequate colonial provision is made for this important purpose.

Agriculture.

13. The colony produces food for a vast portion of the population. Their attempt at agriculture, though very primitive, is undoubtedly productive, and

SIERRA LEONE.

none who can labour need want. A very great portion of the colony is under culture of some kind, and has at least the advantage of keeping down rank vegetation and prevents the accumulation of decomposed vegetable matter, to the very great improvement of the general health of the colony. Agriculture will, I apprehend, make little progress for years to come; the soil of the neighbouring countries and rivers is so much more productive and attractive than that of the colony, that working the latter upon any extensive scale would not pay, though cultivation of the soil in small patches affords employment and subsistence to a large portion of the population. All who have means embark in trade, which is carried on with remarkable eagerness and energy. The number of persons engaged in mercantile pursuits is rapidly on the increase.

Crime.

14. Having noticed this subject from time to time in transmitting the calendar of prisoners tried at the quarter sessions, it is unnecessary to offer further comment; it is remarkable for its small amount and light character, and would doubtless be much decreased did the existing inconvenient building admit of an improved system of prison discipline being carried out.

Conclusion.

15. The condition and prospects of this colony having been so fully reported upon during the last few years, a more detailed report for the year 1853 would but involve a re-statement of much that is already on record. I trust, however, that enough has been stated to justify the opinion I last year ventured to express, that the colony was progressing safely and rapidly, and I have sufficient grounds for belief that the results in 1854 will bear a favourable comparison with the present year. A reference to the "Comparative Statement of Revenue" at page 34 of the blue book, will show a steady increase under almost every head of revenue, save that of "House and Land Tax," which has been explained in this report under the head of "Revenue." The expenditure has under some heads exceeded and in others been less than it ought to have been. Your Grace has painful evidence before you that in two important departments of the colony a system of reckless extravagance, mismanagement, and peculation had existed: to re-construct and re-organize these departments has been a work of labour and expense which could not be foreseen, but the beneficial results of which will be felt in future years. I look to the future of this colony with confidence, notwithstanding the fatal celebrity of its climate. The rapid increase of good and substantial houses, and all the improved habits resulting from civilization, will do much to mitigate this evil. The rapid development of the resources of the neighbouring rivers renders a changed and more liberal course of commercial policy, in my opinion, necessary to meet the altered circumstances and peculiarities of local trade; and it will be my duty at no distant period to submit my opinions on this head, and the data upon which they are based. Possessing a loyal, well-conducted population, with very great aptitude for commercial pursuits, and inexhaustible resources within their reach in neighbouring rivers, I look to this colony at no distant date acquiring a commercial importance at present little thought of, provided merchants and traders can be, with due regard to the revenue, relieved from many existing restrictions which cripple their operations.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. E. KENNEDY,
Governor.

The Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

GAMBIA.

No. 25.

Copy of a Despatch from Governor O'Connor to the Duke of Newcastle.

(No. 120.) Government House, Bathurst,
Gambia, 29th May, 1854.
(Received August 5, 1854.)

My Lord Duke,

I have the honour to forward to your Grace the Blue Book for the year 1853.

Revenue.

2. From a comparative statement of the revenue during the periods from the 1st of January to the 23rd of May 1853 and 1854 respectively, it appears there is a decrease in the gross receipts amounting to 1,173*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.*, of which 1,149*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.* is under the head of "Customs."

Comparative Statement of the Revenue of Her Majesty's Settlements on the River Gambia, during the periods from the 1st of January to the 23rd of May of the years 1853 and 1854 respectively.

Heads of Service.	Receipts from Jan. 1 to May 23, 1853.			Receipts from Jan. 1 to May 23, 1854.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Customs - - -	5,609	4	2	4,459	14	1	—			1,149	10	1
Licences - -	464	0	0	485	0	0	21	0	0	—		
Rents, exclusive of Land -	84	12	0	80	9	8	—			4	2	4
Fines, forfeitures and fees of Court - -	15	13	3	28	0	3	12	7	0	—		
Fees of office - -	10	1	0	11	2	10	1	1	10	—		
Miscellaneous receipts -	106	8	0	127	6	5	20	18	5	—		
Reimbursements in aid -	4	7	0	9	11	6	5	4	6	—		
Sale of Government property - - -	19	15	2	—			—			19	15	2
Totals -	6,314	0	7	5,201	4	9	60	11	9	1,173	7	7

3. This decline in the revenue may be partly attributed to the French merchants and traders importing bullion in lieu of British and foreign manufactures for the purchase of ground nuts, and the ships consigned to them having no general cargoes are entered chiefly in ballast.

Exports.

4. This season the crop of ground nuts has signally failed both up the river and in the kingdoms adjacent to our settlements, in consequence of the scanty rains last year, hence the exportations from the colony have not been so considerable as they were in 1853.

Works.

5. The Colonial Hospital was commenced in June 1853, is now nearly completed and ready for the reception of patients. This important and much required building measures eighty-four feet in length and forty-three in breadth, and is two stories high, constructed on arches, the basement containing two well-ventilated wards, one thirty-six feet six inches by twenty feet, another twenty-six feet by twenty feet, affording ample accommodation for twenty patients; a kitchen, bath, and store rooms. The upper story has wards of similar dimensions and accommodation, besides dispensary, bath, and private ward rooms. Open piazzas are in front and rear enclosed at each end by glass windows, protecting the interior of the building from the heavy tornadoes and furnishing the patients room for exercise. The hospital is situated on a dry sandy soil, close to the sea, and parallel to the beach, the ground all round clear of jungle and brushwood and well-drained; the whole arrangements

GAMBIA.

admirably adapted to the climate and for the purposes required, reflecting great credit on the zeal, perseverance, and professional abilities of Mr. William Bage, Colonial Engineer.

6. A bridge, on hard wood piles, palm runs, 340 ft. in length, extends over the Mandingo Ford, greatly facilitating the communication between Bathurst and Cape St. Mary's, and enabling the inhabitants to enjoy this salubrious portion of the colony. Formerly the ford was almost impassable, at high water the horses had to be swam over and the passengers conveyed in a canoe, often a matter of difficulty, and at night a very hazardous undertaking. The expense incurred for the bridge, 420*l.*, will be amply repaid by an annual saving of at least 50*l.* for ferry-men and canoes. The remainder of Clifton Road is in progress, but some time must elapse before the entire thoroughfare is completed.

7. The material and iron-work for the Public Market was received from England in May. The building commenced the 17th of the same month. Twenty-three columns are already erected, and foundations for eighteen more laid. The whole will probably be finished by the middle of August.

Combo.

8. The district ceded to the British in June, 1853, by the King and Chiefs of Upper Combo is at present in a tranquil and satisfactory state; the inhabitants feel secure, contented, and happy under the English Government. Grants of land have been given to industrious agricultural settlers, and I trust, at no distant day, the accession of a fertile and arable country, so much required, will prove a valuable acquisition to Her Majesty's settlements in the River Gambia.

The Steamer "Dover."

9. The presence of Her Majesty's Colonial Steamer "Dover" has proved of great service to this colony by maintaining a regular monthly communication up and down the River Gambia, enabling the merchants and traders to visit their factories, convey goods and produce, and rendering the distant military outpost at M'Carthy's Island no longer an isolated and solitary station. The appearance of the steamer in the river at different times exercises, more or less, a moral influence over the natives, and in a measure compensates for the present very incomplete number of troops composing this garrison. The steamer enabled me to proceed in January beyond the Falls of Barraconda, hold interviews with the Kings Jara, Sandi-ge-Bar, Kattabar, Woolie, and many other influential Chiefs, entering into an understanding with them for the protection of the lives and properties of British traders in their respective territories, and an increased reciprocity of commercial interests. By the "Dover's" means I was able to visit the King of Salum in May, whose territories form the boundaries of the Kingdoms of Barra and Badaboo, extend along the banks of the River Gambia to Punjang Creek, and across the river to Cower, two principal ports. The proximity of Salum to Gambia, the fertility of the interior of the country, the vast droves of cattle affording large supplies for our markets, the independence and bravery of the people and the arbitrary power of the monarch, are cogent reasons for the British securing the influence and interest of Salum as an ally.

Observations.

10. Finally, although my expectation of last year that the revenue would increase has not been realized, yet, considering some difficulties the colony has encountered, unforeseen expenses liquidated, and the uncertainty which will always prevail in an African settlement, I am still permitted the satisfaction of reporting favourably to your Grace of the state and progress of Her Majesty's British settlements in the River Gambia.

I have, &c.

(Signed) L. SMYTHE O'CONNOR,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Governor.

The Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

ST. HELENA.

No. 26.

No. 26.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Browne to the Duke of Newcastle.

(No. 10.)

St. Helena, February 20, 1854.

My Lord, (Received April 22, 1854.)

I have the honour to forward the Blue Book for 1853.

2. There has been an increase beyond the estimate on the receipts from wharfage, which has produced double the amount of the ad valorem duty it replaced. The temptations to evade, and the difficulty of collecting, in the case of ad valorem duties, and the absence of that temptation, with a corresponding facility in collecting the small charge for wharfage, are the only causes which can be assigned for this favourable result. There has also been an improvement in other small items, but the amount is trifling.

3. The recent changes in the Customs are, I am informed, as acceptable to the merchants as they have proved advantageous to the revenue, which, for the first time since the transfer of the island to Her Majesty's Government, has been in excess of the expenditure.

4. The number of ships touching at the port continues slightly on the increase, and the amount of tonnage proves that the average size of ships trading to the eastward is becoming annually larger.

5. An increase beyond the estimate in the expense incurred on account of the hospital shows that masters of merchant ships have availed themselves of its advantages to a much greater extent since they have been able to leave their invalids in it without charge.

6. A new jail has been paid for in advance, iron pipes have been laid down, and water has been introduced to Rupert's Valley.

7. A small additional, but necessary outlay, has been incurred on roads and streets, and much Government property has been repaired and improved. The establishments are efficient, and there is a balance in the Treasury.

8. The year 1853 has, however, been remarkable as a peculiarly unfavourable one for all agricultural products. Two potato crops have been entirely lost; animal as well as vegetable food has been much increased in price, and there has been some consequent distress, though not to a great extent; yet the year has not passed without signs of improvement, among which may be reckoned a mutual insurance society, and the introduction of flax, some favourable specimens of which have been sent to England.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. G. BROWNE.

The Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c.

GOLD COAST.

No. 27.

GOLD COAST.

No. 27.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Hill to the Duke of Newcastle.

(No. 17.)

Cape Coast Castle, Gold Coast,
April 8, 1854.
(Received August 5, 1854.)

My Lord Duke,

I have the honour to transmit herewith in duplicate the Blue Book for the year 1853, together with the required explanatory statement.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) STEPHEN J. HILL,
Governor.

The Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

Report on the annual Blue Book of the Gold Coast for the Year 1853.

Population.

It is impossible to arrive at any correct conclusion as to the number of persons enjoying the protection of the British Government; but as 151,347 have paid the poll tax, which I am satisfied has been very imperfectly collected, and many tribes in the Leeward district have not paid it at all, I am inclined to believe that the total population may be fairly estimated at 300,000 persons, and as no cause exists to diminish their numbers, I must presume that they are increasing.

Agriculture.

2. As I feared, the small experiments made in the growth of cotton have not yet proved remunerative, nor do I see any prospect of improvement in this particular, although cotton grows as a wild plant, and could with industry be cultivated to any extent, were it possible to induce the natives to lay aside their naturally indolent and lazy habits and labour in the cultivation of this valuable plant; but so much of their time is spent in making what they call "custom," one of their superstitious rites, that no steady persevering industry can possibly be obtained from them, and therefore I despair of any great improvement until the seeds of civilization shall have taken deeper root, and the inhabitants can better understand the value of practical industry.

Vegetables and fruits are grown in great abundance, and many additional tracts of land are cleared yearly for cultivation, yielding an abundant supply for present consumption, with a surplus for exportation.

Climate.

3. I regret that I cannot adduce anything satisfactory to my former remarks on this subject; both fever and dysentery have proved fatal to many during the year, particularly the white resident merchants.

Education.

4. The Castle School and two other Government establishments in the interior afford a good practical education to 215 boys, whose progress is satisfactory, added to which the Wesleyan Mission schools educate a large number of boys and girls, and a limited number of those boys receive a practical education at the Agricultural school at Beulah.

5. The Brazil and North German Missions have also schools for both sexes at Accra and in the interior; but, not having received any statistical report of their numbers, I am unable to give them.

6. From the statistics furnished by the Reverend Mr. Freeman, superintendent of the Wesleyan Mission, and attached to the Blue Book, it will be seen that 1,242 scholars attend the schools, and 6,800 worshippers their chapels; a gratifying result of the zealous efforts made by the reverend gentleman of this Christian body.

Jurisdiction.

7. In addition to the supreme and judicial assessor's courts, the funds received from the poll tax have enabled me to appoint, with the approval of the Secretary of State, several magistrates at moderate salaries, thus extending the judicial system and affording the native tribes opportunities for obtaining justice within the district they reside, and saving to them the expense and trouble of a journey to the head quarters of the Government whenever they have any dispute to arrange.

8. The presence of those magistrates has also the good effect of preventing disturbance amongst these excitable people in their several districts, as respect for the white man placed in authority is readily admitted, and has the desired effect in quelling the angry passions of the people.

Goals and Prisons.

9. The new cells at Fort William are well ventilated, capable of containing the average number of prisoners, and, being separate, permit a classification of them, a most decided improvement on the old prisons, where all were together, and the air impure for want of ventilation; I am glad to remark that crime is rather on the decrease than otherwise.

Imports and Exports.

10. The imports for the year show a decrease of 11,635*l.* as thus—

1852 - - - -	£71,635
1853 - - - - -	60,000
Decrease 1853 - - - -	£11,635

The exports for the year show also a decrease of 44,250*l.* thus—

1852 - - - -	£159,250
1853 - - - - -	115,000
Decrease - - - - -	£44,250

which I can only account for by the deaths of the heads of two mercantile houses, and the great stagnation in trade consequent on the Ashantee invasion.

Revenue and Expenditure.

11. The income for the year 1853 amounted to 5,682*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.*, the disbursements to 6,177*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, leaving 495*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.* expended over the amount received, caused by the purchase of powder and lead for the native force, and other incidental expenses consequent upon the Ashantee invasion.

General Observations.

12. In closing these explanations I have to remark that a most alarming crisis, consequent upon the Ashantee invasion, passed over these settlements during the year 1853, which although it tended to produce a stagnation in trade, and unsettled the minds of the people for many months, yet I am satisfied the result must prove beneficial and probably ensure security and a lasting peace with the kingdom of Ashantee, as I believe a stronger blow has been given to the prestige of the Ashantee power, than if a battle had been fought and won, as it is the first time in the history of this hostile tribe that their army has ever, after advancing, retired without fighting; and the confidence given to the Fantee tribes by this circumstance will induce to a higher tone of moral and physical courage, enabling them, if ever required to defend their country, to meet their restless and warlike neighbours with a firmer front than has been the case in former wars.

GOLD COAST.

13. The Ashantee army, about 20,000 strong, crossed the frontier, and marched some distance within the Assin territory, in the month of March, their object being to carry away the Assin chiefs and as many of their people as they could drive or take with them. This scheme having been seen through and defeated by the removal of the chiefs to Cape Coast Castle, and the whole of the Assins having armed and fallen back on the friendly tribes nearer to the sea coast, and the person of the king of Ashantee's brother with about five hundred Ashantees having been secured, the invading force halted for some days, during which period I called all the tribes to arms, and in a very short time the Ashantee army found 21,000 men in their front and about 6,000 on their flank, supported by a small disciplined force under Britsh officers, with demi-battery of field guns and a rocket battery. Thus situated, and having a rapid river over which they must retire in case of defeat, I found the Ashantee general willing to listen to reason, and through the devotion of a gallant officer, Lieutenant Brownell, who entered their camp for the purpose of opening negotiations, I had the satisfaction of inducing their army to withdraw within their own territory without firing a shot, and thus a crisis happily passed over that might have produced years of warfare, bloodshed, and considerable pecuniary expenditure. Perfect peace now exists between the Ashantees and the natives under British protection; and I have every reason to express my belief that such a tranquil and satisfactory state of affairs will prove lasting, and that these settlements will be left at peace to benefit by the exertions made in their behalf by the Government and the Christian missions, to remove their blind superstitions, and to afford them the blessings of education, through the influence of which and the spread of Christianity we may confidently hope for the regeneration and civilization of the native races, however slow and difficult their progress towards advancement may appear.

For the year 1853.

14. I annex herewith a report made by the Reverend Mr. Freeman on the agricultural advancement of the Beulah plantation, which, I cannot but consider, will be received and read with interest, as evincing what can be done, even in this country, by steady and persevering industry under the energetic superintendence of that reverend gentleman.

I have, &c.,

The Duke of Newcastle, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) STEPHEN J. HILL, Governor.

REPORT of the Beulah Model Plantation for the year ending December 31st, 1853, and two months of 1854.

The progress of the work in the plantation has been quite satisfactory, and such as to greatly deepen my earliest impressions as to the ultimate practical success of our efforts.

The coffee trees and vines, which we look upon as our most important charge, have flourished abundantly and undergone a great increase in the number of plants.

The oldest coffee trees bore a fine crop of fruit, nearly the whole of which has been appropriated to the seed-beds for raising young plants.

There are about 5,000 coffee plants in the plantation, the oldest of which, namely, those planted out in 1850-1, are some of them seven feet high, and the average height of that lot of plants five feet.

The young plants now growing from the seed sown towards the end of the year are so numerous and so promising that they will probably, at the very lowest estimate, furnish 5,000 additional healthy plants; and it is therefore fairly presumed that at the end of this year (1854) the plantation will contain 10,000 flourishing young coffee trees, which I think the committee will agree with me in pronouncing as a grand result of four years weak and timid operations with the scanty means which we have been able to apply to this important department of the great work of civilization.

Our coffee trees, now of a fruiting age, are 1,000, and they are now full of young berries just formed; this crop will, when ripe, give, at least, nearly half a ton of coffee fit for the market, but a little of it may be required to appropriate to the seed beds, so as to enable us to carry on a gradual extension of the plantation; there will still, however, be a large quantity to turn into money.

I think we may fairly, at a low estimate, calculate the returns from 1,000 trees, four years old, at 25*l.* per annum; and if such returns can be realized

from young trees from four to five years old, then we may fairly calculate the very lowest annual value of the returns of a full-grown tree, say ten years of age, at 2*s.* 6*d.* currency, that is, 1,000 full-grown trees, 500 dollars.

It may be easily seen from this (I think) very moderate calculation, that in coffee alone, a few years hence, our local funds here will receive a large and most important augmentation.

The vines are now increased to 1,200 plants.

Thirty of the most forward plants, three years old, bore a crop in January and February, of several hundred bunches. These plants were pruned again at the latter end of March, just at the time of the irruption of the Ashantees, and in the following July they were again loaded with about 600 bunches of grapes, many of which were fine and large; but we had, by pruning them in March, thrown the crop into a state requiring sun to ripen them just at the time of the foggy season after the heavy rains of May and June; and the strong rays of the sun, the great desideratum in ripening fruit, being withheld from the crop by this season of the year, instead of ripening, the fruit became rotten and fell off, teaching us a useful lesson to study the seasons more carefully for the future.

Our vines, now of a fruiting age, are about 200, and hence a considerable weight of grapes may be expected this year on which we are now entered.

We are now pruning the vines at several different dates, so that we may get a knowledge of the proper grape seasons well established. For instance, 114 vines were pruned the first week in February, others later in the month; others are being pruned in this month (March), and others will be pruned in April, &c., &c., and the results carefully noticed at the time the fruit ripens; and thus, I hope, that by the time we can make a pruning of from 500 to 1,000 vines at a time our knowledge of the proper seasons will be perfected. The cinnamon tree also promises well, and may become valuable here as an article of commerce.

From one small plant introduced to Beulah 1850-1, we have now some healthy young plants raised, and many more in progress of propagation, and the original plant, notwithstanding the cutting and cracking which it has had in our putting down its branches for layers for young plants, is now a beautiful shrub eight feet in height.

The mango also promises well. In 1850-1 a young plant was introduced, about one foot in height. It is now a splendid tree upwards of twelve feet in height, affording me a grateful shade from the burning rays of the noon-day sun while in the act of preparing this report, and we have eleven healthy young plants raised from it, hence we have now twelve mango plants in the plantation.

The olives also grow most luxuriantly. They were about a foot high in 1851, and the largest of them are now upwards of ten feet in height. At present, however, they have not produced any blossoms and fruit.

The lads in the plantation, I rejoice to say, continue to show an ordinary willing industry, and are steadily advancing in the acquirement of that practical knowledge which the work of the plantation is calculated to impart.

These lads are, as stated in the school statistics for Beulah, twenty-eight in number, that is, down to the 31st of December; but during this current quarter there has been an increase above that number. They now number thirty-two, and more are applying for admission, willingly offering to work part of the day in the plantation for food and clothing, that they may learn the useful agricultural knowledge there taught, and at the same time finish up their education in the school during the other part of the day.

Thus the plantation and its advantages are becoming popular among the native lads, and meet the case of many a poor youth who would otherwise be wandering and idling about half-educated, and a prey to every evil and pernicious influence which abounds in the unhealthy state of civilization which exists around us; and thus this work commenced in much weakness, and with many hard struggles to keep it in progress, promises, in addition to the furnishing of local funds, to become an important moral outwork to our schools, and the handmaid to that pure Christianity which by God's mercy has been established in this country.

(Signed) T. B. Freeman.

P.S.—For more lengthened remarks on the Beulah establishment as a great secondary moral question, I beg to refer the committee to my letter addressed to Mr. Wilks, of Wolverhampton, dated December 3rd, which letter, I think it very probable, has been seen by the general secretaries.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

[*The usual Annual Report has not been received from the Cape of Good Hope.*]

NATAL.

NATAL.

No. 28.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor PINE to the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 43.)

Government House, Natal, July 18, 1854.

MY LORD DUKE, (Received, October 13, 1854.)

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your grace a duplicate of the Blue Book for 1852, together with a report which I have prepared on the past and present state of the colony, and which was intended to accompany the Blue Book for 1853.

2. Owing, however, to the very serious and prolonged illness of the Colonial Secretary, and other causes beyond his control, this document is not quite ready for transmission, but is in such a state of forwardness as has enabled me to make such comments on its contents as I consider necessary.

3. This being the first general report on the state of this district, embraces the whole of my administration of its government, which commenced in April 1850, and also to some extent that of my predecessor.

I have, &c.,

The Duke of Newcastle, (Signed) BENJAMIN C. C. PINE.
&c. &c. &c.

REPORT on the PAST and PRESENT STATE of the COLONY of NATAL.

I. *General Description of the Country.*

The district of Natal for the most part lies between the 28th and 31st degrees of south latitude, and between 29 and 31.30 degrees of east longitude. It is bounded on the north and north-east by the rivers Tugela and Umzimyati; on the south-east by the Indian Ocean; on the south and south-west by the river Umzimkulu; but, owing to some doubts as to the true course of this river, the boundaries in this direction are not accurately known; on the west the district is bounded by the Kahlamba or Drakensberg mountains.

2. There is a great diversity between the aspect of different portions of the colony, more especially between the country near the sea coast and that more inland. Its entire surface is however strongly undulated. Throughout its length and breadth, hills and valleys rise and fall in almost unbroken succession. The belt of land lying along the sea, extending inland a distance of from twelve to fifteen miles, consists chiefly of small rounded hills and narrow valleys.

In some parts of this belt, however, especially in the native locations, the country is broken by vast clusters of lofty hills, rearing their rugged and scarped sides in every variety of form, which are intersected by deep ravines, the beds of rivers or mountain torrents.

3. The surface is covered with grass, and for the most part studded with clumps of trees, chiefly mimosas and euphorbias, scattered at intervals, as in a park in England.

In some parts, instead of small clumps of trees, the land is covered with dense jungle or forest trees. A belt of such jungle varying from half a mile to two miles in breadth runs along the coast.

4. As we proceed inland beyond the distance I have mentioned, the general appearance of the country undergoes a marked change. The hills are loftier; the surface is still covered with grass, but the wood disappears, or is only visible on the sides of rivers, and in small patches in the foldings of the hills. As we advance still further inland to a still greater elevation, the hills are frequently flat-topped, and rise into table land. At intervals the country is intersected by huge stoney ridges, with large boulders on their surface. This part of the country is generally bare and open, devoid of wood of any kind, except in very

small patches on the hill sides and in two or three forests. Still further inland the hills become higher and bolder, and are intersected by deep ravines. These are the spurs or subordinate ranges of the Kahlamba mountains, which further in the distance rise almost perpendicularly to the height of thousands of feet, and seem to close in the district as with a gigantic wall,—in summer presenting a dark rugged outline in bold relief against the deep blue heavens—in winter mingling their snowy summits with the clear wintry sky.

5. *Rivers.*—The district is intersected by numerous rivers which flow generally south-east towards the Indian Ocean. The largest rivers have their sources in the Kahlamba mountains; the others in the different ranges of hills between them and the sea.

The Tugela rises in the Kahlamba, to the north-west of Pietermaritzburg. It descends these mountains in a series of cascades, which at a distance look like one huge fall. After receiving successively the waters of the Little Tugela, the Bushman's, the Sunday's, the Mooi, the Klip, and Umzimyati rivers, it flows into the sea. From its junction with the last-named river to the sea it forms the boundaries in that part between this district and Panda's country.

The Umzimyati also rises in the Kahlamba further to the north, and flows into the Tugela, forming till its junction the limit between this district and Panda's country.

The Sunday's, Klip, Little Tugela, Bushman's, and Mooi rivers all take their rise from the spurs or lower ranges of the Kahlamba, and empty themselves into the Tugela.

The Umkomazi takes its origin in the Kahlamba further south than the sources of the Tugela. It empties itself into the sea, about thirty-seven miles south-west of the port of Natal.

The Umlazi, Umgeni, and Umooti take their rise in the high lands next below the Kahlamba and its spurs, and flow into the sea.

The Umhlali, Utongati, and Iloon rise in the range of high lands next below the above, and empty themselves into the sea.

The Nonoti, Umhlanga, Umbilo, Umhlutuzau, Isipingo, &c. drain the high lands nearest the sea. They are inconsiderable streams.

6. Most of the rivers in the district flow with great rapidity, between high banks in many places fringed with brushwood. They all more or less partake of the character of mountain streams; low and feeble in the dry season; filling in a few hours in the rainy weather, and rushing down like torrents.

7. Many of the rivers have very considerable falls. There is a very fine one in the Umgeni, about thirteen miles north-west of Pietermaritzburg; its height is 280 feet. There are also other very beautiful falls on the Umgeni, Mooi, and several other rivers. I have already mentioned the falls of the Tugela, where it descends the Kahlamba.

8. *Forests.*—The only considerable forests in the district are on the Geel Hout Rand, Stink Hout Rand, and the Bushman's Rand, ranges of hills within thirty miles of Pietermaritzburg; at the base of a portion of the Kahlamba mountains, near the sources of the Tugela, and in the neighbourhood of the river Umooti. I believe there are also some woods on the south side of the Umkomazi; but I am not so perfectly acquainted with that part of the district, which is only inhabited by natives. The country can scarcely be said to be well supplied with wood. Some parts of it, as in the neighbourhood of the Klip River division, suffer great inconvenience from the distance which the inhabitants have to go for timber fit for building purposes. The timber chiefly consists of yellow wood, stink wood, wagon wood, tambooti, and assegai wood; but I shall giue a more particular account of these in another place.

II. *Geological Formation, Minerals, Soil, &c.*

9. The land on the sea coast is composed of rounded and longitudinal downs of sand, sometimes interrupted with strata of sandstone and shale, alternating with beds of erupted rocks. The latter in some places run out into the sea in the form of dark reefs. Further in the interior the high lands are composed of stratified sandstone, almost horizontal, deficient in organic remains. A huge dyke of granite appears to run from N. E. to S. W. among these high lands. The Kahlamba mountains seem to be composed of sandstone and beds of shale, alternating with eruptions of basalt and other volcanic rocks.

NATAL.

Appendix A.

10. For more specific information regarding several subjects under this head, I beg to refer to some short papers, given in an Appendix, which have been furnished me by Dr Sutherland, who formerly served with distinction on expeditions in search of Sir John Franklin, and whom I have lately directed to institute a scientific investigation as to the mineral and agricultural resources of the colony, the full results of which will, when completed, be forwarded to the Secretary of State.

I have particularly to call his Grace's attention to the interesting papers relating to lime, mineral waters, and the soil.

Parliamentary Paper of 1848

Page 78

11. I would also beg to refer to the late Dr. Stanger's valuable report on the geography and geology of the district, to be found in the Parliamentary Papers as noted on the margin.

III.—*Form of Government.*

12. The district is within the settlement of the Cape of Good Hope, and is of course subject to the paramount authority of the Governor of that colony. Owing, however, to its great distance from the Cape, it is constituted a distinct and separate government for most purposes, to be administered by a Lieutenant Governor, who since the beginning of 1852 has corresponded directly with the Secretary of State, but who is enjoined to obey all orders he may receive from the Governor-in-Chief, pending instructions from home.

13. The Government, as settled by Her Majesty's Letters Patent, resides in the Lieutenant Governor and the Executive and Legislative Councils.

14. The executive branch of the Government is vested in the Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by the Executive Council, whose advice he is directed to take on important subjects. He is not, however, obliged to adopt the advice of this body, provided he furnishes the Secretary of State with the grounds of his dissent from their opinions. The Executive Council consists of the Commandant of the District, the Colonial Secretary, the Surveyor-General, the Collector of Customs, and the Crown Prosecutor. This Council sits with closed doors, and its members are bound to secrecy.

15. The legislative part of the Government resides in the Lieutenant-Governor and the Legislative Council, consisting only of three members; namely, the Colonial Secretary, the Crown Prosecutor, and the Surveyor-General.

This Council sits with open doors.

16. As to the management of the natives, the Lieutenant-Governor is further assisted by the Government Secretary for Native Affairs, through whom all communications relating to the subject pass, in the same manner as those relative to other subjects are conducted by the Colonial Secretary.

17. The Government is also assisted by a Treasurer, an Auditor, and other chief and subordinate officers.

IV. *Taxes.*

18. The taxes levied in the district are:—

1st. Customs duties, which are levied under Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 26th of September 1846.

The following is a table of these duties:—	£	*s.*	*d.*
Coffee, British, per cwt.	0	5	0
Ditto, foreign, ditto	0	10	0
Fish, for every 100*l.* of the value thereof	12	0	0
Flour, foreign, per 196 lbs. barrel	0	3	0
Gunpowder, the lb.	0	0	3
Meat, salted or cured, foreign, the cwt.	0	3	0
Ditto, British, ditto	0	1	3
Oil, foreign, the ton	3	0	0
Ditto, spermaceti, ditto ditto	7	10	0
Pepper, the cwt.	0	4	0
Rice, ditto	0	1	6
Sugar, not refined, British, the cwt.	0	2	3
Ditto, ditto, foreign, ditto	0	4	6
Ditto, refined, or candy, ditto, ditto	0	6	0

	£	s.	d.
Sugar, refined, or candy, British	0	3	0
Spirits, the imperial gallon	0	2	0
Tea, the lb.	0	0	4½
Tobacco, not manufactured, the cwt.	0	12	0
Ditto, manufactured, not cigars, the cwt.	1	0	0
Ditto, cigars, the 1,000	0	5	0
Wood, unmanufactured, viz., mahogany, rosewood, and teak wood, the cubic foot	0	0	3
All other wood, foreign, ditto	0	0	2
Wine, foreign, the imperial gallon, in bottles	0	4	0
Ditto, ditto, not in bottles, ditto	0	1	6
Ditto, British, one half the aforesaid rates of duty.			
Goods not otherwise charged with duty, British, for every 100*l.* of the value	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, foreign, ditto	12	0	0
Bottles of common glass imported full, bullion, casks, staves, hoops, and cooper's rivets, coin, diamonds, horses, mules, asses, sheep, cattle, and all other live stock and live animals, seeds, bulbs, and plants, specimens illustrative of natural history	Free.		

2nd. Other taxes, which are imposed by various ordinances of the local legislature. The chief of these are:—

A. Licences, the chief of which are to carry on the trade of a butcher, baker, and retail shopkeeper, and marriage licences.

B. Stamps. These are levied—

1st. On sundry documents used in courts of law.

2nd. On sales and mortgages of landed property, bonds, marriage settlements, &c.

3rd. On accounts of estates of deceased persons.

4th. On sundry other documents, such as powers of attorney, protests, contracts, charterparties, &c.

C. Auction duties:—

On moveable or personal property, two per cent.; on immoveable or real property, one per cent.

D. Transfer dues.—This is a charge of 4 per cent. on the value on any sale or change of ownership of all immoveable or real property.

E. Spirit licences.—These are as follows:—

In the towns of D'Urban, Pietermaritzburg, and Ladysmith, or any place within three miles of those towns, for one whole year	£ 20	s. 0	d. 0
Six months	15	0	0
Three months	10	0	0
Not within said towns, nor within a distance of three miles, for one whole year	8	0	0
Six months	5	0	0
Three months	3	0	0

F. A tax of 7s. per annum on every native hut.

18. The whole of these taxes, except the last, were originally imposed by various Ordinances passed by the Cape or the district legislature, prior to my assumption of this Government in April 1850.

19. Since that period the following modifications have been made in these imposts:—

The auction duty, which was originally fixed at 4 per cent. on personal and 2 per cent. on real property, has been reduced one half.

The spirit licences were originally levied according to the following scale:—

	£	s.	d.
For twelve months	75	0	0
„ six months	40	0	0
„ three months	25	0	0

NATAL.

To sell malt liquors only :—	£	s.	d.
For twelve months - - - -	10	0	0
„ six months - - - -	5	0	0
„ three months - - - -	2	0	0

These taxes have been reduced as set forth in paragraph 17.

The distinction between licences to sell wines and spirits and those to sell beer has been abolished, as leading to evasions of the law which it was found impossible to detect.

A further reason for the reduction of these licences was, that in the sparsenes of the population the sale of spirits, &c. at roadside houses was too limited to enable the proprietors to take out licences, and it would have been necessary either wholly to exempt them from the operation of the law, or virtually, by insisting on licences being taken, to close these houses of accommodation, which in the present condition of the district are of very great and general utility,

20. The native hut tax was first levied in 1849-50, under the authority of the powers given the Lieutenant-Governor by the Ordinance, No. 12, 1849, confirmed by Her Majesty's Order in Council of 19th June 1850, which conferred on the Lieutenant-Governor the powers of a native chief as to the natives of this district, and of course that of levying taxes on them without the necessary intervention of the legislature.

Although not necessary, it would have been desirable to confirm this impost by legislative sanction; but it was considered that it would be very difficult to frame an enactment of the general Government making a distinction between races of men as to taxation.

Local or Municipal Taxes.

21. Under the late ordinance erecting municipal boards in the towns and villages, real property might be taxed according to its capital value.

This was therefore a tax on capital, especially capital laid out in buildings and other improvements. The ordinance, however, was some months ago found to be invalid, by reason of its having been passed by the Cape legislature after its power of legislating for this district had been abrogated. It became therefore necessary to pass a new enactment on the subject, and in doing so the Council and myself availed ourselves of the opportunity to introduce various improvements.

It is only necessary under this head to notice that the new law adopts the English system of assessing property for local taxation according to its net annual value, allowing, however, the former mode of taxing to continue as to plots of ground destitute of buildings, and not exceeding the value of 25*l*., to which it would be difficult to assign any annual value.

22. Another ordinance has also been lately passed, to establish local councils for the management of the affairs of the rural districts. These councils are empowered to levy assessments for local purposes, and the principle adopted is, —that of assessing landed property according to its extent, irrespective of value. This is the system of taxation advocated by Earl Grey, with the view of mitigating the evil of large quantities of land being held by single individuals for mere speculative purposes. It was adopted by the Council and myself on this ground, and also in order to avoid taxing industry and improvements.

An objection might, however, have been urged against this plan, if it had to be carried out by the central Government, namely, that it taxed equally lands of equal extent, although, owing to their situation, especially their distance from the port or a market, there might be a great disparity in their value. This objection, however, does not apply—at all events to the same extent—to a similar system carried out by local councils, who, of course fix the amount of the tax, and whose power of taxing extends only to lands which lie in particular parts of the district, and which may therefore be assumed to be not very unequal in value.

V.—*Revenue and Expenditure.*

23. The revenue of the district is derived from the following sources :—

1. The several taxes mentioned in the preceding section.
2. Fees received in courts of law and public offices, fines, &c.
3. Quit rents on farms granted by the Government under proclamation

of the 12th of May 1843, and the 10th of February 1848. These are at the rate of 4*l.* per annum on farms granted under the former, and 3*l.* per annum on those granted under the later proclamation.

4. Sales of Crown lands.

24. In regard to quit rents, I observe that it is stated in the Blue Book for 1852 that the quit rents on land granted under the proclamation of 1843 were fixed "at 4*l.* per annum for 6,000 acres, at which rate collections were made up to the month of April 1852, when it was reduced by order of the Lieutenant Governor on land commission farms to 3*l.* per annum for 6,000 acres."

This statement is very inaccurate.* 4*l.* per annum for 6,000 acres was fixed as the quit rent on farms granted under the proclamation of 1843; but the rate of quit rent to be paid for lands granted under the proclamation of 1848, or, as they are called, "Land Commission farms," was to be established by the commission appointed by that proclamation. No rate of quit rent seems to have been fixed by that commission; but on the 31st of March 1849 a Government notice was issued by which each of these farms was made "chargeable with a provisional annual quit rent of 3*l.*, to be continued until the surveys are effected and the titles issued."

In July 1849 an ordinance was also passed by my predecessor, granting provisional titles to these and other lands therein mentioned, "subject to a provisional quit rent at such rate as shall in each case be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor." Under this ordinance provisional titles to land commission farms were issued to some persons at an annual quit rent of 3*l.* It was, I believe, intended that this quit rent should be raised to 4*l.* when the lands were surveyed and more regular titles issued. The Dutch farmers, however, would have regarded such a measure as a breach of faith, for the reservation contained in the notice and in the ordinance would not have been understood by them, especially as the amount of *future* quit rent was not specified. Moreover, I think there was no ground for the distinction proposed to be made between the rate of quit rent payable under provisional titles and that payable under regular titles. If the former gave legal ownership, there was no reason why grantees should not pay quit rent intended to be ultimately fixed; if they did not give such ownership, they should not have been issued, and no quit rent should have been demanded.

I should mention that the ordinance was very properly disallowed by Earl Grey.

25. For these reasons, and especially on account of the Government notices referred to, I considered it was merely keeping faith with the farmers to retain the quit rent on land commission farms at 3*l.* per annum for 6,000 acres. Even so these farms have no advantage over those granted under proclamation of 1843, since, in order to obtain a title clear of very onerous conditions the grantees of them must pay the Government 25*l.* for every 6,000 acres, according to the terms of my proclamation on the subject of 6th August 1851.

26. The revenue arising from the sale of Crown lands has been trifling, for reasons to be mentioned hereafter.

27. I proceed to present a brief view of the progress of the revenue of the district.

28. Soon after the district was taken possession of Her Majesty Government, customs duties for the support of its provisional government were collected at the port, even on articles imported from the Cape. These duties formed nearly the entire revenue of the district. In August 1845 the district was annexed to the Cape Colony by Her Majesty's Letters Patent, and by a necessary consequence duties on articles imported from the Cape ceased to be collected at this port. In order, however, to supply the loss which this measure would have caused to the district revenue, it was arranged that the duties collected at the Cape on articles destined for this district should be placed to the credit of this Government.

29. In November 1845 the district was again disunited from the Cape by Her Majesty's Letters Patent, and constituted a seperate Government under a Lieutenant-Governor, and, as a necessary incident to this measure, an Order in Council was passed regulating the collection of customs duties, by which they were again levied at this port on articles imported from the Cape.

* No blame whatever for the above error can be attributed to the present Colonial Secretary, Mr. Sargeaunt, as the Blue Book referred to was completed, for the most part, prior to his arrival in the colony.

NATAL.

30. At the end of the year 1845, my predecessor, Mr. West, and his officers, arrived in the district, and the new government commenced the year 1846 with a sum of 2,116*l.* in its treasury, nearly all consisting of the balance handed over by the military authorities in charge of the district of receipts of customs and other collections.

31. The following return exhibits the progress of the revenue from that period to the end of the last year.

For the sake of greater clearness in this return, the revenue from customs duties is distinguished from that arising from other sources; and all items which do not form part of the actual revenue, such as loans, are excluded.

Years.	Customs.			Other Sources.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1846	472	1	9	2,661	2	6¾	3,073	4	3¾
1847	2,881	17	7	3,758	18	0¾	6,640	15	7¾
1848	4,752	2	8	4,516	15	11¾	9,268	18	7¾
1849	5,681	6	6	7,150	12	0	12,831	18	7
1850	11,200	2	0	17,209	19	2½	28,410	1	2½
1851	11,864	0	5	14,544	15	10	26,408	16	3
1852	10,060	2	10	15,546	16	2¾	25,606	19	0¾
1853	10,125	17	5	17,943	7	7¼	28,069	5	0¼

The main cause of the comparatively large revenue collected in 1850 was, that during that year the greater part of the immigrants under Mr. Byrne's scheme arrived in the district, bringing with them a considerable amount of property. Since that period, however, owing to the breaking out of the Kafir war, the golden prospects held out by Australia, and the errors of Mr. Byrne's scheme, immigration from the United Kingdom has not only almost entirely ceased, but extensive emigration has taken place from the district, chiefly to the gold diggings in Victoria.

The sustained prosperity of the revenue since that period may therefore justly be considered as indicative of a steady improvement in the internal affairs of the district.

The sources from whence the general revenue has received the most advantage are the customs duties, the quit rents, stamp duties, and the native hut tax.

32. The following returns exhibit the progress of the revenue arising from quit rents and stamps:—

Quit Rents.

Year.	£	s.	d.
1846	0	0	0
1847	0	0	0
1848	15	1	4
1849	263	19	2
1850	410	15	2
1851	794	4	0
1852	286	14	3
1853	1,379	4	11

Stamp Duties.

Year.	£	s.	d.
1846	0	0	0
1847	29	5	6
1848	87	15	9
1849	271	0	10
1850	956	11	9
1851	1,205	2	3
1852	2,089	14	7
1853	2,448	4	8

33. The great increase in the amount received for quit rents is owing to the rapidity with which the lands alienated under the proclamations of 1843 and

1848 have been surveyed and the titles to them issued. Before titles were issued, although the land was irretrievably alienated from the Crown, no quit rents could be received. Great credit is due to Mr. Hathorn, the Auditor, for methodizing and improving the manner of collecting these dues.

34. The increase in the stamp duties is indicative, I think, of the increasing business of the colony; but part is also due to the care and attention of the Distributor of Stamps, Mr. Macleroy.

35. It is not possible to exhibit the progress of the revenue from the hut tax in each separate year, as can be done with regard to other branches of revenue, as the first three collections of it took place from the latter part of one year into the commencement of the next. It began about November and terminated in March or April. The two last collections have, however, been made by my orders in April and May, so that each collection is included within the year's revenue.

36. The following table shows the progress of this branch of revenue:—

Native Hut Tax.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Collected in 1849–50 - -	8,734	4	9
„ 1850–51 - -	7,169	1	9
„ 1851–52 - -	8,632	19	6
„ 1853 - -	8,132	3	6
„ 1854* - -	8,751	13	6

In a recent Despatch I have mentioned the circumstances which probably tended to cause a larger amount of this tax to be collected in the first than in subsequent years; namely, the belief entertained by the natives that the impost was not to be permanent, and that it was a payment in full to Government for liberty to reside in the district. No. 35.—29 May 1854, par 119.

I have also explained that the cause of the great falling off of the tax in 1850-51 was owing to measures taken by the Government to send native contingents to the frontier of the Cape Colony and the Sovereignty. As to those natives who so readily marched into the latter country to the aid of Major Warden, the Government was of course compelled to forego the tax altogether for that year.

37. The following return shows the net amount of expenditure for each year, from the establishment of the Civil Government to the end of 1853. From this are excluded all items such as loans repaid, which do not form part of the actual expenditure.

YEAR.	EXPENDITURE. £	*s.*	*d.*
1846 - -	6,905	8	3½
1847 - -	8,340	4	7½
1848 - -	10,101	4	9¼
1849 - -	14,940	15	1¾
1850 - -	21,774	4	5
1851 - -	21,912	4	0½
1852 - -	25,232	17	2
1853 - -	28,597	14	6¼

38. The great progressive increase which has taken place in the expenditure, is mainly owing to the following causes:—

39.—1. The increase which occurred in the years 1848 to 1850 is partly owing to the establishment of the so-called native police force by Sir Harry Smith, the cost of which was about 3,000*l.* per annum.

This force was disbanded by my orders in 1851, on the grounds reported in the Despatch noted in the margin. No. 31.—4 July 1851, par. 82.

40.—2. In a recent Despatch I have fully reported to his Grace the Secretary of State the defective state in which I found the magistracy and police on my arrival in this district, and the progressive measures I took to supply this want. I stated that on my arrival there was but one paid magistrate and four constables for the preservation of order in the midst of this large and for the No. 35.—29 May 1854, par. 81, &c.

* The collection in 1854 is not yet completed (June 1854).

NATAL.

most part barborous population; that, as the revenue would permit, I gradually increased this branch of the service until it has amounted to ten paid magistrates, scattered over the country, and assisted by a moderate number of constables.

This necessary measure has of course caused a large increase in the expenditure. It has, however, at the same time very materially assisted the revenue by enabling the Government to collect various taxes with much greater exactness; indeed some sources of revenue may be said to have been opened up by the extending of such a machinery of government over the country.

41.—3. The works set on foot in 1850, and since carried on with progressive extension and success, for the improvement of the harbour.

The following table shows the progress of this expenditure:—

YEAR.	AMOUNT. £	s.	d.
1850	1,466	7	1
1851	1,039	16	5½
1852	1,829	2	11
1853	2,328	3	2½

I shall in another place report fully on the progress and effect of this important work.

42.—4. The comparatively large sums of money which have been expended on the improvement of the roads of late years has contribtued also to increase the general expenditure.

The following return shows the sums so expended:—

YEAR.	AMOUNT. £	s.	d.
1846	Nil.		
1847	177	2	7¾
1848	294	18	4½
1849	535	15	10
1850	1,221	4	6½
1851	1,906	2	6
1852	1,526	12	2
1853	1,651	10	1½

43. The expansion of these several branches of the public service has of course necessitated a somewhat corresponding increase in the establishment at the seat of Government. Formerly the Colonial Secretary also performed the duties of treasurer, registrar of deeds, and distributor of stamps; latterly, a treasurer has been appointed from home, and the office of Registrar of Deeds has been separated from that of Colonial Secretary, and placed under a distinct officer who has also acted as distributor of stamps. Formerly the office of auditor was performed gratuitously by the Crown prosecutor, and the registrar of the district court. This inconvenient arrangement was altered in 1851 by the appointment of an auditor.

44. The increased business of the Government has also called for the appointment of several additional clerks. I should observe that the new treasury regulations as to the mode of keeping the public accounts have caused considerable increase in public business, and have been productive of some difficulty and embarrassment. Whether this has been owing to the want of the right understanding of this system on the part of the Government officers, or to its inapplicability to the circumstances of a young colony, I cannot altogether determine.

45. I should mention that a very large proportion of the expenditure is for the government of the natives within the district.

Independently of salaries and other charges specially and directly connected with the native department, the greater part of the magistracy and police is rendered necessary in consequence of the presence of the large native population.

Nor does the native contribute more than his just proportion towards the general revenue. It is true that the native hut tax is about a third part of the

total revenue; but the native, living on the produce of his cattle and gardens, and wearing little or no clothing, pays a very small amount of tax in any other shape. On the other hand, the number of the native population being at least ten times that of the white inhabitants, it may fairly be considered that at least a third, if not a greater part of the total expenditure, is rendered necessary on account of the former.

46. It will have been seen by the foregoing returns, that prior to 1850 the revenue of the district did not equal its expenditure. The deficiency was at first supplied by loans from the Cape Government. Afterwards a loan of 10,000*l.* was granted from the Imperial Treasury, the greater part of which was retained by the Cape Government to pay off its loans to this Government.

47. Shortly before my arrival in the district, 2,000*l.* of the debt was repaid out of the proceeds of the first collection of the hut tax. On my assuming the Government there was therefore a sum of about 8,000*l.* due by this Government to the Imperial Treasury. The whole of this amount has since been paid off in the manner mentioned in the following return:—

			£	£	£
1850	May 1	Amount of debt			8,000
		Paid off.			
1850	June 26	Assistant Commissary General Bovell	1,000		
	Oct. 5	Ditto	1,000		
				2,000	
1851	Feb. 5	Ditto	1,000		
	Aug. 20	Ditto	500		
	Nov. 11	Ditto	1,000		
				2,500	
1852	Jan. 23	Ditto	500		
	June 21	Ditto	1,000		
	July 24	Ditto	1,000		
	Aug. 19	Ditto	1,000		
				3,500	
					8,000

48. There is still necessarily an account kept open between this Government and that of the Cape, which at present shows a balance against this Government; but some portions of this amount are of so debateable a nature that it will probably have to be submitted to the Secretary of State for decision.

VI.—*Imports and Exports.*

49. *Imports.*—The following table shows the value of the imports for each year from the establishment of the Civil Government to the end of the last year:—

Years.	Value of Imports. £	*s.*	*d.*
1846	41,958	10	3
1847	46,981	8	3
1848	46,204	6	10
1849	55,921	14	11
1850	111,015	11	5
1851	125,462	6	8
1852	103,701	5	4
1853	98,534	13	2

50. Until within the last few years, British goods were almost exclusively imported from the Cape colony; latterly, however, a considerable direct trade has been opened with the United Kingdom.

51. The colony also carries on a trade of some value with the island of Mauritius.

52. The following table shows the value of the chief articles imported during the year 1853:—

1. *Articles of Clothing, &c.*

	£
Cotton manufactures	15,132
Haberdashery	11,463
Apparel and slops	4,003
Linen manufactures	1,657
Woollen manufactures	4,426
Leather and shoes	3,117

2. *Articles of Food and Household Stores.*

	£
Flour	6,585
Coffee	4,346
Tea	1,958
Sugar	6,701
Oilman's stores	3,348
Dried fruits	833
Rice	975
Candles	833
Oil	972
Soap	1,920
Tobacco	1,195

3. *Spirits, Wine, and Beer.*

Beer and ale	1,367
Spirits	4,773
Wine	1,749

4. *Machinery and Iron.*

Agricultural implements	625
Machinery	390
Iron and ironmongery	3,702
Hardware	1,895

5. *Miscellaneous.*

Apothecary's stock	1,014
Arms and ammunition	1,054
Beads	4,265
Earthenware	527
Saddlery and harness	947
Stationery	471

53. I regret to be obliged to call attention to the large amount of spirituous liquors imported into the colony, indicative, as I fear it is, of the prevalence of intemperate habits among a not inconsiderable portion of the population of this as of most other infant settlements. I have also to report that the distillation of spirits from grain, sugar, and fruit has been lately carried on to a considerable extent.

54. On the other hand, it is satisfactory to observe the large importation of sugar, coffee, and tea, which seem to show that domestic and temperate habits are also cultivated by a large part of the inhabitants. I believe the chief cause of the large importation of coffee is the quantity of this beverage which is consumed by the Dutch farmers. This will also partly account for the large amount of sugar imported.

55. It will be seen by the importation of flour that the colony has not yet supplied itself with that necessary article. It is, however, extremely satisfactory to observe the great falling off which has taken place in this import within the last few years. In 1850 the value of the flour imported was upwards of 13,000*l.*; it was last year, as shown by the returns, only 6,585*l.*, and this year it will in all probability be considerably less.

56. The imports of cheese, bacon, and other articles of the kind have also fallen off, showing that the demand has been supplied from domestic sources.

57. *Exports.*—The subjoined table exhibits the value of the exports of colonial produce from this district for each year from 1846 to 1853, both included:—

YEARS.	VALUE OF EXPORTS.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*
1846	15,409	7	9
1847	13,669	4	6
1848	10,683	17	4
1849	11,265	6	0
1850	15,613	12	3

	£	s.	d.
1851	17,423	10	0
1852	20,164	16	6
1853	26,694	0	10

58. It is scarcely necessary to say this table is clearly indicative of the steady progressive development of the internal resources of the colony.

59. The following table shows the value of the chief articles exported during 1853:—

	£
Grain, flour, and beans	2,833
Butter	5,805
Bacon and hams	1,453
Ivory	11,065
Sheeps' wool	3,556
Wood and planks	1,888

60. The exports of butter have increased nearly 50 per cent. within the last three years.

61. Grain and flour have only lately formed articles of export. These articles are chiefly sent to the Cape.

62. The ivory exported is chiefly procured from Panda's country, by traders and hunters of this district.

63. Probably the most cheering feature in the exports is the great increase which has taken place in sheeps' wool. The value of the quantity of this article exported in 1851 was not more than 300*l.*; it was last year more than ten times that amount. Although a considerable part of the wool came from the country beyond the district, yet no small portion of it was produced in the upper regions of the colony, inhabited by the Dutch farmers, where the country is adapted for sheep, and the breeding of them is steadily increasing.

64. Cattle, horses, and hides have also been exported; the last in considerable quantities. Arrow root and sugar have also been exported, but in inconsiderable quantities.

55. I should notice under this head that a trade seems likely to spring up between this colony and Port Phillip, as a vessel lately arrived here from that settlement for the purpose of purchasing and taking thither different articles of our agricultural produce, such as Indian corn, oats, hams, &c.

VI. *Public Works.*

66. *Buildings.*—The only buildings in the district belonging to the Government are, the court house and the gaol at Pietermaritzburg, the custom house, the government house, the house of the port captain, and the signal and light house on the bluff at the entrance of the harbour. Public offices are in course of erection at Ladysmith in the county of Klip River and at Weenen.

67. The court house and the gaol were erected by the Dutch prior to the occupation of the colony by Her Majesty's Government; the former a small and by no means elegant or convenient edifice; the latter is extremely incommodious.

The custom house was originally built by a private individual for the Government, and let to it for thirty years at an annual rent of 160*l.*, upon the understanding that at the end of that period it was to be taken over by the Government at its then appraised value. As on many accounts this arrangement was found to be inconvenient, in the year 1851 the Government agreed to purchase the building for an annual payment of 230*l.* during the remainder of the term for which it had been leased. The edifice is a substantial and commodious stone building.

68. The government house and its grounds were originally purchased by me for 1,400*l.*, under the circumstances reported in the Despatch noted on the margin, but the Secretary of State directed that they should be taken over by the Government for the sum of 1,200*l.*, which has been accordingly done. No. 16.—9th Aug. 1851.

69. The house of the port captain is a commodious wooden building.

It was originally a barracks, for the temporary accommodation of the immigrants on their arrival from England; but as it was no longer wanted for that purpose, and was falling into decay, and as an office was required for the port captain at the mouth of the harbour, the late Surveyor-General, Dr. Stanger,

NATAL.

proposed that the building should be removed thither, to serve as an office, and also a residence for the port captain, who is obliged to reside constantly on the spot.

The cost of the removal and sundry alterations has amounted to about 120*l.*

70. The buildings in the course of erection at Ladysmith and Weenen are offices for the transaction of the magisterial and other business of the counties of Klip River and Weenen, and for lock-up houses. The cost of the former building will be 785*l.*; that of the latter 125*l.*

71. The signal and lighthouse is a small edifice erected in 1850 by my orders on the high bluff at the entrance of the harbour. It is intended and used as a signal station, to guide vessels entering the harbour; it is also intended as a lighthouse, but the lamps for the purpose have not yet been received from England.

72. The colonial office and all the other buildings used by Government are rented at the following sums per annum:—

	£
Colonial office	150
Offices of magistrate, Crown Prosecutor, post office, and Registrar of Deeds	66
Magistrate's and post office at D'Urban	150
Gaol at ditto	40
Hospital at ditto	12
Magistrate's office at Ladysmith	30
School house at Pietermaritzburg	75
Ditto at D'Urban	100
	£623

The schoolhouse at Pietermaritzburg and D'Urban are also used for divine service by the Church of England, pending the completion of the churches at those places.

73. *Roads.*—I have shown that the sum of 7,313*l.* 6*s.* 2¼*d.* has been devoted to the improvement of the public roads. This sum does not, however, really include the cost of convicts employed in repairing streets and roads, and the sundry expenses of the Surveyor-General's office connected with this service.

74. A great part of the expense has been incurred in constructing or improving the road between Pietermaritzburg (the capital) and D'Urban (the port), a distance of fifty-four miles. Several very important, and difficult cuttings have been made on the road, and it has generally been so improved, that although it runs through a rugged and somewhat impracticable country, spring carriages may now be safely driven the whole way; whereas it was formerly only practicable for the heavy ox-wagons, and that not safely.

Portions of the road between Pietimaritzburg and Klip River and the Sovereignty have been improved.

A steep and dangerous hill near Bushman's River has been levelled, and the road between Ladysmith and the pass of the Kahlamba Mountains leading into the Sovereignty, has been much improved.

A line of road has also been constructed from the neighbourhood of D'Urban, along the coast lands to the north-east. It has chiefly been cut through dense bush, and has at present been carried to the distance of about ten miles at a total cost of only 300*l.*

75. Some improvements have also been effected on roads by the enterprise of bodies of private individuals, assisted by Government. The terms on which this aid has been rendered are, that Government gives an amount equal to that raised by private subscriptions, provided the work is one of general utility. In this way also a good serviceable pile bridge has been erected over the Umgeni, on one of the main roads to Klip River and the Sovereignty, about fourteen miles north-west of Pietermaritzburg.

76. I should here mention, that ferries are established by Government on all the rivers between Pietermaritzburg and the Klip River, by which travellers and wagons are taken over at a fixed price. The wagons, however, have to be taken to pieces. To remedy this inconvenience as to the Tugela, which is the largest and most troublesome river to cross in the rainy season, the Govern-

ment have contracted for the construction of a large punt, to be propelled by a chain and windlass, and capable of carrying a wagon and team together.

77. The streets of the city of Pietermaritzburg have been considerably improved by the municipal body, by means of funds supplied by local assessment, and the assistance rendered by Government in the use of the convicts.

The streets of the town of D'Urban have also been somewhat improved by the labour of convicts, under the superintendence of the resident magistrate and the police.

As, however, that town stands upon a plain of deep sand, the improvement of its streets is a difficult task.

78. The new corporation ordinance, however, above referred to, which comes into operation in August next, and applies to both these towns, will, I trust, do much for their improvement.

Good roads, and especially bridges, are very much required in this colony; but it is quite out of the power of the central Government to fully supply this want; and I quite agree with Earl Grey's opinion, that the cost of these works should at all events be partially met by local assessment, and conducted under the superintendence of local or municipal boards. Experience here, as in other countries, proves that the central Government, however desirous of doing so, is quite incapable of conducting such works economically and effectually.

79. The ordinance before referred to, for the establishment of local boards for the management of the affairs of the rural districts, is designed to carry out these principles.

80. *Works at the Harbour.*—The works which for the last few years have been carried on for the improvement of the harbour deserve a detailed report, which I hope to furnish at an early period.

I may here, however, state, that the harbour of Port Natal is a nearly circular basin. Parts of it are dry at low water; but it has a channel of considerable depth, in which vessels drawing from twenty to twenty-five feet might be moored at all tides. The entrance, however, is difficult. It is formed on the one side by a rocky bluff covered with bush, rising to the height of 200 feet, and on the other side by a tongue of sand, flattened, and nearly bare at its extremity, but further up covered with trees and dense bush. The mouth is obstructed by a sandy bar caused by the action of the winds and currents. The average depth of water on the bar was formerly from eight to ten feet; but it not unfrequently fell so low as six feet, and was impassable for weeks at a time.

81. At the time the works were commenced, a number of natural causes threatened to divert the currents in such a direction as would have swept away the extremity of the tongue of sand I have described, and with it the custom house and other buildings. Such an event would not only have rendered the harbour useless for the time, but it would for ever have precluded the possibility of improving it. It would, in fact, have converted it into an almost open and shallow roadstead. The emergency admitted of no delay or reference home; but works simple, in their structure, and comparatively inexpensive, were immediately commenced, to avert the evil, under the able superintendence of Mr. Milne, a civil engineer, who had recently arrived from England to settle in the colony.

82. A more accurate as well as a more clear and intelligible view of the progress of these works than I can furnish will be presented by four popular letters on this subject, lately published, by my permission, in one of the local newspapers, by Mr. Milne, in order to give the public correct information as to the object and effect of these operations. I therefore take the liberty of subjoining copies of these letters in an appendix.

Appendix B.

83. The effect of these operations has been, not only that there is nearly always upwards of fifteen feet on the bar at high water, very frequently eighteen feet, and sometimes so much as twenty feet, but that a good groundwork has been formed for more extensive improvements.

This is not the place for discussion or suggestion, but I shall take another opportunity of pointing out to the Secretary of State the great importance of the improvement of this harbour, not only as regards this district, but as regards the interests of the Imperial Government.

VII. *Counties and Towns.—Municipal Organization.*

84. Until recently this district was divided into provinces called "divisions." In 1852, an ordinance was passed enabling the Lieutenant Governor to divide the country into counties, wards, and townships, for judicial, and administrative purposes. Under this law a proclamation has been lately issued, dividing the colony north of the river Umkomanzi into six counties, under the following names: D'Urban, Pietermaritzburg, Victoria, Umooti, Weenen, and Klip River.

Each of these counties has been divided into from three to four wards.

The country south of the Umkomarzi being only inhabited by natives, it was unnecessary to divide into counties. It is however, divided into two magisterial divisions.

85. Every county is presided over by an officer called the resident magistrate, possessing limited judicial power both civil and criminal, and also some executive authority. These officers are also charged with the collection of various duties, and particularly the native hut tax, within their respective counties. One or two counties are divided into two divisions for magisterial purposes only.

86. There are two towns in the district, Pietermaritzburg the capital, and D'Urban the sea port. The population of them will be given under another head.

There are also several villages, the chief of which are Pinetown, in the county of D'Urban, about thirteen miles from that town on the road to Pietermaritzburg; Verulam, in the county of Victoria, about twenty miles north east of D'Urban; Richmond and York, in the county of Pietermaritzburg, each about twenty-five miles from the town; Greytown, in the county of Umooti; Weenen, in the county of that name; and Ladysmith, in the county of Klip River.

Municipal Government.

87. In 1847, an ordinance was passed by the Cape Legislature (for the creation of municipal boards in the towns and villages of the district of Natal). This, as I before mentioned, was recently found to be invalid, and as it was in some respects defective, the legislature re-established the municipal law for the towns on a somewhat new basis.

88. The chief defects of the former law were—

1st. That it committed the election of the chief municipal officers, called commissioners, to a public meeting of the inhabitants, instead of to their suffrages given at a regular poll.

2d. That it also gave the power of imposing assessments to a public meeting, instead of confiding it to the representatives of the people.

3d. It was also thought that the principle on which property was assessed was erroneous, and the mode of disposing of and letting town lands was open to objection.

89. The new ordinance, No. 1, 1854, following to some extent the principles of the improved corporation laws of England, remedies these defects by providing for the election of the chief officers, called the mayor and councillors, by poll, and by committing to the body thus chosen the power of assessment. The law also alters the principle of assessment in the manner I have before pointed out. It also establishes safeguards against the undue or improvident disposal of public lands. The ordinance comes into full operation on the 1st of August next.

90. At the same time it has been deemed expedient to extend municipal government over the rural districts of the colony. This has been done by an ordinance, No. 3, 1854, which provides for the establishment of a local council in every county, consisting of the resident magistrate, the clerk of the peace, and of a certain number of persons freely chosen by the inhabitants, by means of a poll. To this body is confided the construction and repairs of roads and bridges, and the regulation of various other matters of a local nature. For these purposes they are empowered to impose an assessment on land according to its area. The general government is however bound by the ordinance to expend double the sum so raised in each county for the construction within it of main roads and bridges. The ordinance is to be brought into operation in

each county by proclamation issued by the Lieutenant Governor. It has been already proclaimed in three counties, and will come into operation in a few months.

91. This measure has unfortunately met with considerable opposition in some parts of the district, partly owing to certain untoward circumstances under which it was introduced, and partly, I may say mainly, owing to the habit of looking to the central government for every improvement, however local in its nature, and the want of reliance on their own activity and resources, which the centralizing system of the Cape colony has engendered in many of the people.

There is also among the Dutch farmers a great dislike to direct taxation.

The feeling against this law is however gradually wearing off. The English portion of the population particularly, who have recently left the mother country, seem mostly in its favour; and I have little doubt that when the benefits arising from its operation are seen, it will be generally appreciated.

92. I would here remark that I consider extended municipal organization as the very best means of promoting the internal prosperity of colonies, and that the want of it cannot be supplied by any constitutions, however free they may be, or perfect in their construction. The legislation required in a young colony is not such as occupies the attention of Parliament. It is not questions of peace or war or great fiscal questions which occupy a prominent place in a new settlement, but the making of good roads, the preventing of trespasses and nuisances, and other matters of a purely local nature. A general legislative assembly would be found quite as incapable of satisfactorily dealing with these subjects as a body of crown officers. This has been abundantly proved in colonies possessing constitutions but no proper municipal organization; and I would particularly refer to Sir Edmund Head's valuable remarks on this subject in his Report transmitting the Blue Book for the colony of New Brunswick for 1849. I do not wish to be understood as opposed to the admission of the people of the colony to a voice in its general government; on the contrary I strongly advocate such a measure. I am sure, however, they will be grievously disappointed if they expect a constitution to do the work of a municipal organization in supplying the wants most felt in a young settlement, or that a constitution can safely be established except on the broad basis of such an organization.

VIII. *Administration of Justice and Legislation.*

93. By an ordinance passed by the Governor and Council of the Cape of Good Hope in 1845, the system called the Roman Dutch law, as administered in that colony, is declared to be established in Natal; it is however expressly provided that nothing in that ordinance shall be deemed to introduce into the district any law or ordinance passed by the Cape legislature, or to prevent the said system, as established in the district, from being altered by competent authority.

No ordinance therefore of the Cape government has any validity here, unless specially extended to this district; and it is competent for the local legislature to pass ordinances altering or abrogating the Roman Dutch law.

94. During the period from 1845 to 1848 ordinances relating to Natal were passed by the legislature of the Cape, but in the latter year Her Majesty's Order in Council established in the district a separate legislative council, from which its local ordinances have since emanated.

95. The following is a list of the ordinances so passed from 1845 to the present time, arranged according to their subject matter.

Those prior to 1848 were passed by the Cape legislature; those wholly repealed are included within brackets; those partially repealed are specially noted.

1. *Administration of Justice.*

A. General.

No. 12, 1845. For establishing Roman Dutch law.
(Vide No. 3, 1849.)

No. 14, 1845. For creating a district court in Natal.

{ No. 17, 1845. For determining the qualification of Jurors.}
Repealed, No. 6, 1852.

NATAL.

No. 18, 1845. Regulating the manner of proceeding in criminal cases.
No. 21, 1846. Amending the law relating to the rights of execution creditors.
No. 22, 1846. For preventing the concealment of the birth of children.
No. 24, 1846. For regulating the collection and administration of insolvent estates.
No. 25, 1846. For regulating the payment of the expenses of witnesses on criminal trials and examinations.
No. 32, 1846. On rules of court, legalizing rules of procedure in civil and criminal cases.
No. 11, 1847. For amending the foregoing ordinance. No. 14, 1845, for erecting a district court.
No. 1, 1848. For authorizing the tariff of fees to be taken by the registrar of the district court.
No. 3, 1849. For repealing in part the ordinance No. 12, 1845, as far as the natives are concerned, and providing for the better administration of justice among the natives.
No. 5, 1850. For re-enacting the foregoing ordinance, No. 14, 1845. Rendered necessary in consequence of the former ordinance not having received Her Majesty's assent within three years, according to the royal instructions to the government of the Cape.
No. 5, 1852. For enabling the resident magistrates to grant process for the arrest of persons about to leave the district, and for the attachment of property about to be removed from the same.
No. 6, 1852. To amend and consolidate jury law.
No. 7, 1852. To introduce trial by jury in civil cases.
No. 8, 1852. To extend the jurisdiction of the resident magistrate of D'Urban.
No. 9, 1852. To amend the foregoing, No. 6, 1852.

B. Police and Magistracy.

No. 5, 1846. For creating field cornets and constables.
No. 6, 1846. For creating justices of the peace.
No. 16, 1846. For creating resident magistrates.
No. 2, 1847. For facilitating the apprehension of deserters.
No. 7, 1847. To enable the Lieutenant Governor to establish public pounds.
No. 8, 1847. To enable the Lieutenant Governor to establish markets.
No. 1, 1849. For extending the jurisdiction of the resident magistrates' courts in certain cases of ejectment.
No. 1, 1850. To enable the Lieutenant Governor to establish pounds. Repealing foregoing, No. 7, 1847.
No. 3, 1852. For creating the office of clerk of the peace in the several divisions.
No. 4, 1852. For the more convenient division of the district, enabling the Lieutenant Governor to divide the district into counties, wards, and townships.
No. 12, 1852. To enable the Lieutenant Governor to appoint assistant resident magistrates.

C. Law of Evidence.

No. 19, 1845. Altering, amending, and declaring, in certain respects, the law of evidence.
No. 14, 1846. For improving the law of evidence.

2. *Fiscal.*

No. 3, 1846. For regulating the payment of transfer dues.
No. 18, 1846. For regulating sales by auction.
(Vide No. 2, 1852.)

No. 23, 1846. For licensing retail shops.
No. 9, 1847. For regulating the sale of wine and spirits.
(Vide No. 2, 1848, No. 3. 1853.)
{No. 10, 1847. For levying duties on licenses and in lieu of stamps.}
(Vide No. 3, 1850.)
No. 2, 1848. For altering and amending the foregoing ordinance No. 9, 1847, regulating the sale of wines and spirits.
No. 4, 1848. For regulating the trade carried on beyond the boundaries.
No. 3, 1850. Repealing the foregoing No. 10, 1847, and imposing duties on licenses and stamp duties.
No. 2, 1852. For reducing the auction duty.
No. 3, 1853. Reducing the rate of spirit and wine and beer licences.
No. 4, 1853. To regulate the cutting of timber on Crown lands.

3. *Transfer of Land, &c.*

No. 2, 1846. For creating a deeds registry office.
No. 33, 1846. For amending the foregoing ordinance,
{No. 2, 1849. For provisionally vesting the title in certain lands in the names of persons registered for the same, &c.}
(Disallowed.)
No. 5, 1849. For facilitating the transfer of small allotments of land to emigrants from the United Kingdom.
No. 6, 1850. For re-enacting the foregoing, No. 2, 1846. (Necessary in consequence of the former not having received Her Majesty's assent within three years, as provided by the royal instructions to the Governor of the Cape.)
No. 2, 1851. For facilitating the transfer of lands to certain immigrants from the United Kingdom. (The object of this law was to obviate the inconvenience to immigrants arising from Mr. Byrne's failure, by enabling his agent, Mr. Moreland, to give transfer of their allotments to these persons.)

4. *On Municipal Government.*

{No. 5, 1847. For creating municipal boards in the towns and villages. (This ordinance was found to be invalid by reason of its having been passed by the Cape Legislature after its powers of legislating for Natal had ceased.)}
No. 6, 1853. For enabling the commissioners of the late municipality of Pietermaritzburg to collect and enforce payment of rates, dues, &c. for 1853, and of arrears, and for the indemnification of such persons. (This ordinance was rendered necessary by the invalidity of the preceding ordinance.)
No. 1, 1854. For establishing municipal corporations.
No. 3, 1854. To establish local councils, and to provide for the better government of the different parts of the district.

5. *Miscellaneous.*

No. 4, 1846. For fixing the age of majority.
No. 17, 1846. To amend the law regarding marriages.
No. 26, 1846. For regulating the publication of newspapers, &c.
No. 6, 1847. For enabling the Lieutenant Governor to regulate the dealing in fire-arms and ammunition.
No. 12, 1847. For the establishment and regulation of a post office.
(Proclaimed 28th January 1853.)
No. 3, 1848. For regulating the trade in gunpowder.
No. 4, 1849. For enabling the directors of the Natal Fire Assurance and Trust Company to sue and be sued in the name of their secretary.
No. 6, 1849. For imparting to aliens some of the privileges of naturalization. (Not allowed, on account of certain alterations required. Re-enacted with these changes, No. 3, 1851.)

NATAL.

No. 2, 1850. Regulating the duties of masters and servants.
No. 1, 1851. For providing for the regulations of the harbour.
No. 3, 1851. For imparting to aliens some of the privileges of naturalization.
No. 4, 1851. Post office.
No. 5, 1851. To regulate for one year the dealing in gunpowder and fire-arms.
No. 11, 1852. For establishing imperial weights and measures.
No. 13, 1852. For amending the masters and servants ordinance, No. 2, 1850.
No. 2, 1853. For establishing the Natal Sugar Company.
No. 2, 1854. For shortening the language used in ordinances.

96. I regret that I cannot report that the law of this district is in a satisfactory state. The sources of the Roman Dutch law are not easily accessible, and being a somewhat antiquated system, it does not adequately meet many of the exigencies of modern times. To supply this defect, the English law is not unfrequently cited and acted upon by judicial tribunals, but without, as it seems to me, any legal sanction. Some part of the English law as to criminal procedure is introduced, such as trial by jury, but no part of English law regulating the punishment of crimes and various other matters has been introduced; so that these subjects are still legally cognizable by the Roman Dutch code, which in this respect is so inapplicable to a British colony, that the English law is necessarily followed, especially in passing sentence for some offences, but, as I apprehend, without legal authority.

I doubt not that the learned judges work this system as well as they can; but the tendency of this conflict of law is to create doubt and uncertainty in the minds of the public, unfavourable to due respect for the administration of justice.

97. The practice and pleading employed in the district court are also, in my opinion, objectionable. With some alteration, the English system of pleading is used, as it existed before the more recent improvements.

It is somewhat singular that this system should have been introduced into the Cape and this district, since trial by jury in civil cases, for which it was designed, is not in force in the former colony and has only lately been established here. The system of pleading is, in any case, quite inapplicable to a young colony, where none of the legal practitioners can have any scientific knowledge of its principles, and by using it can only obscure the subject matter of litigation and increase the expenses of clients.

98. I would not advocate the abrogation of the Roman Dutch law which is in many respects very excellent; but it would be a truly good work to define it more clearly, to state the subjects which it is to embrace, and to introduce the English law as to subjects to which the Roman Dutch system is inapplicable; and above all, to establish a simple and inexpensive mode of procedure in the district court.

99. Some enactments have been passed during my government to improve the administration of justice, to which I shall here refer:

(1.) Trial by jury in civil cases has been introduced by Ordinance No. 7, 1852. The jury is to consist of seven persons, and their verdict must be unanimous. It is however optional with either party to any case to have it tried by jury, as in the county courts in England.

(2.) The law relating to the constitution and formation of juries has been consolidated and amended.

(3.) By an Ordinance, No. 5, 1852, power is given to the resident magistrates to arrest absconding debtors, and attach their property. A power before possessed exclusively by the district court.

(4.) The office of clerk of the peace has been created for prosecuting offences in the different divisions of the district.

(5.) The jurisdiction of the resident magistrate of D'Urban has been extended, with some restrictions, to cases where sums of money up to 100*l.* are in dispute, so as to save the mercantile community at the port the trouble and expense of resorting to the capital for the decision of ordinary cases of debt.

NATAL.

100. I should under this head notice that the native laws (except so far as they are repugnant to the principles of humanity) are in force in this district, under the authority of Her Majesty's letters patent of 8th March 1848, and the local Ordinance No. 3, 1849, confirmed by other letters patent of Her Majesty, dated 6th July 1850.

By these instruments the Lieutenant Governor is armed, as to the natives, with all the powers of a supreme or paramount chief, and has authority to appoint officers to administer native law. In this capacity he is assisted by a secretary in the person of Mr. Shepstone, called government secretary for native affairs.

101. The whole of the resident magistrates have been appointed to administer native law, subject to an appeal to the Lieutenant Governor.

102. It is understood that native law is applicable to cases civil and criminal between native and native, and also between the Government and the natives. As to murder and other crimes of magnitude, it is understood that the district court has co-ordinate jurisdiction.

The mode in which this department of the service is managed is set forth in detail in a Despatch I recently addressed to the Secretary of State.

No. 35.
29th May 1854.

103. The courts for the administration of justice, are :

1st. The District Court. This tribunal is presided over by the chief judge of the district, styled recorder. It possesses original jurisdiction as to all cases civil and criminal not exclusively cognizable by any resident magistrates' courts ; and has also appellate jurisdiction as to the decisions of the resident magistrates given under the authority of the ordinary law.

Criminal cases are brought before this court by indictment, signed by the Crown prosecutor.

104. 2d. The Court of the Resident Magistrate of D'Urban. This court has jurisdiction, with some restrictions, as to civil cases, where the sum in dispute does not exceed 100*l*. It can also issue the process of interdict (injunction). It has further all the criminal jurisdiction possessed by the other magistrates courts next mentioned.

105. 3d. The Courts of the Resident Magistrates. There is one at least of these courts in every county. Their civil jurisdiction extends, with some restrictions, to cases where the sum in dispute does not exceed 15*l*. As to criminal matters, this jurisdiction extends to all offences not punishable by death, banishment, or transportation.

They have only the power of imprisoning an offender for three months, and of inflicting twenty five-lashes. They can moreover only impose a fine of 10*l*.

The process in these courts, as well as in that of the magistrate of D'Urban, is, both in civil and criminal cases, tolerably simple ; it is, however, capable of improvement.

106. All these courts have also jurisdiction as to natives, as mentioned above. From their decision in these cases there lies no appeal to the district court, but only to the Lieut. Governor as paramount chief.

107. 4th. Justices of the peace. These officers can only take examinations as to criminal cases, and commit offenders to trial. They have no summary jurisdiction, except in a few special cases provided by ordinance.

108. The subjoined returns show the number of cases, civil and criminal, as disposed of by the district Court from 1846 to 1853, both inclusive :—

Civil Return.

Year.	Number of Original final Decisions.	Number of provisional Judgments.	Number of Decisions on Motions.	Number of Appeals from Magistrates.	Total.
1846	31	40	37	—	108
1847	14	8	32	—	54
1848	12	5	20	—	37
1849	14	21	32	—	67
1850	16	19	37	1	73
1851	19	35	34	—	88
1852	27	48	79	6	160
1853	15	20	53	7	95

Criminal Return.

Year.	Murder.	Manslaughter.	Administering Poison with intent to Murder.	Rape.	Arson.	Sodomy.	Housebreaking and Theft.	Housebreaking with intent to Steal.	Theft.	Receiving Stolen Goods.	Fraud.	Perjury.	Forgery.	Assault.	Total No. of Cases.
1846	3	2	—	—	1	—	2	—	12	—	—	—	—	9	29
1847	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	2	1	—	—	7
1848	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
1849	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	4
1850	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	6
1851	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	1	—	—	6
1852	4	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	1	1	—	12
1853	8	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	15

109. Owing to the extended jurisdiction of the magistrates, and the number of cases decided, this return scarcely presents a just view of the state of crime and litigation in the district.* I hope, however, another year to be able to give returns of the number of cases adjudicated by the magistrates.

IX. *Post Office.*

110. The first Ordinance passed in the district to regulate postage was put into operation on the 1st of March, 1850, when posts were established between D'Urban and Pietermaritzburg, and between the latter place and Klip River and the Sovereignty, The mail between Pietermaritzburg and D'Urban was carried twice a week each way on horseback at a cost of 1*l.* 9*s.* each mail. The mail between Pietermaritzburg and Klip River was carried once a week each way, and that between the former place and the Sovereignty once every alternate week.

111. In December 1851, a new Ordinance, No. 4, 1851, was passed by the Council and myself, remodelling the postal system. By this enactment an uniform postage of 3*d.* for paid, and 4*d.* for unpaid letters was established, and a system of money orders.

Under this Ordinance post offices have been established at the following places, Pietermaritzburg, D'Urban, Ladysmith, Verulam, Pinetown, Compensation, York, Richmond, Howick, Weenen, Greytown, Camperdown, Mooi River, Bushman's River, and Tugela, so that mails are now carried into almost every part of the district where there are white inhabitants. The mails between Pietermaritzburg and D'Urban are despatched each way three times a week; between Pietermaritzburg and Ladysmith twice a week, each way; to the Sovereignty, and places within the district not lying on the direct road between the above named places, the mails are carried once a week.

112. In consequence of the irregularity with which the mails were conveyed on horseback, in November 1850, I caused this mode to be discontinued and directed the mails to be carried by natives hired for the purpose. From that period to the present time the post has been carried in this way with great punctuality.

The natives seem to like the service, and considerable emulation exists among them for employment in it.

Every ordinary mail between Pietermaritzburg and D'Urban is carried by two persons, at a cost of eight shillings per mail, and, generally, throughout the district, the cost of their conveyance is one penny per mile.

---

* My Despatch, No. 35, of May 29, 1854, par. , shows that the increased means of detecting crime is the chief cause of the apparent increase as appearing in the returns.

113. The following return shows the number of letters and newspapers which passed through the post office, with the revenue collected from them during the years from 1850 to 1853 both inclusive:

Year.	Description.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Revenue.
				£ s. d.
1850	Inland - - - -	6,701	3,248	72 8 1
	Seaborne - - -	11,460	12,634	244 7 8
	Sovereignty - - -	283	403	5 13 8
	Total - - -	18,444	16,285	322 9 5
1851	Inland - - - -	19,066	7,470	160 3 2
	Seaborne - - -	28,950	34,199	551 17 7
	Sovereignty - - -	636	722	9 9 1
	Total - - -	48,652	42,391	721 9 10
1852	Inland - - -	23,253	13,061	157 4 2
	Seaborne - - - -	43,717	53,133	888 12 1
	Sovereignty - - -	3,358	2,324	28 19 9
	Total - - -	69,328	68,518	1,074 16 0
1853	Inland - - -	31,207	17,928	389 3 11
	Seaborne - - -	34,250	52,149	858 15 1
	Sovereignty - - -	1,479	1,367	18 10 1
	Total - -	66,942	71,444	1,266 9 1

114. It will be seen that during these years the number of letters passing through the post has increased from 18,444 in 1850, to 66,942 in 1853; and that a still greater increase has taken place in the number of the newspapers, while the revenue from this source has advanced from 322*l.* up to 1,266*l.*

115. On the 1st of November 1852, the money order system, provided for in the new Ordinance, was brought into operation at the post offices of Pietermaritzburg, D'Urban, and Ladysmith.

116. The following are the established rates:—

	s.	d.
For any sum not exceeding £5 - -	1	0
„ „ exceeding £5 and under £10. - -	1	6
„ „ „ £10 „ £15 - -	2	0
„ „ „ £15 „ £25 - -	2	6

The reason for extending the system to sums of money so much larger than those to which it is usually applied, was, as I reported at the time, the absence of a bank in the colony by which money could be transmitted. As, however, banks are now being established, the money order system may be confined within its usual and more legitimate limits.

117. From the date of the establishment of this system to the close of the last year, 936 orders were issued, representing 15,873*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*, and the revenue arising from the service was 97*l.* 11*s.* 0*d.*

118. It may not be uninteresting to add, that during the year 1853, 3,458 mails were made up at the various post offices in the district; that 1,378 natives were employed as carriers, who travelled within the district a distance of 65,000 miles, at a total cost for wages and rations, of about 500*l.*

119. From the date of the establishment of the post office in March 1850 to the end of 1853, the total expenditure of the establishment was 2,861*l.*, and the total revenue derived therefrom (including money orders) was 3,482*l.*

This expenditure does not include the amount paid by the Government to the the General Screw Company for carrying the mails between this district and Cape Town. For this service we have had to pay 1,500*l.* per annum since 1st October 1852, but unfortunately, owing to the irregular manner in which the contract has been performed, this district has not reaped from it all the advantage which steam communication was calculated to produce.

NATAL.

X. *Population.*

120. The returns of the population given here and in the Blue Book must be regarded as mere approximations, owing to the imperfect manner in which they are furnished.

The total population is given in the Blue Book as 120,617 persons.

121. The following table exhibits the elements of which this population is composed:

Whites:		
Males	4,142	
Females	3,487	
		7,629
Natives:		
Males	42,750	
Females	70,238	
		112,988

122. The total number of dwelling houses in the district is about 2,200.

123. The population of the town of Pietermaritzburg consists of 1,524 white inhabitants, and 892 natives, chiefly engaged in service. It has at present about 480 dwelling houses.

The population of D'Urban is 1,135 whites. Of the number of native inhabitants I have no return. There are about 430 dwelling houses in D'Urban.

124. The white inhabitants consist of colonists of Dutch descent, colonists from the Cape, of British descent, immigrants from the United Kingdom and their children, and some Germans.

I am not able to state precisely the proportion these classes bear to each other, but I should think, that from a third to a half of this number consists of persons of Dutch origin.

125. This portion of the population decreased very considerably by sucessive emigrations to countries beyond our boundaries during the period from the occupation of the colony by Her Majesty's Government to 1849. Since that time it has rather increased, and the Dutch farmers have generally erected permanent homesteads.

126. Besides the inhabitants of Dutch origin, there is a considerable number of persons, chiefly of British origin, who have immigrated hither from the Cape colony, before, or soon after its occupation by Government.

127. The remainder of the white population is chiefly composed of persons who have more recently come into the district, principally from the United Kingdom.

The following table shows pretty accurately the number of immigrants who arrived in the years 1849 to 1852:—

Year and whence.	Assisted out of Public Funds.	Unassisted.	Total.	Total Souls from all Parts.
1849. From United Kingdom	453	113	566	785
„ Cape	—	219	219	
1850. From United Kingdom	2,723	260	2,983	3,185
„ Cape and Mauritius	—	202	202	
1851. From United Kingdom	77	524	601	733
„ Cape, Mauritius, &c.	—	132	132	
1852, to 28th June. From United Kingdom	—	62	62	103
„ „ Cape, &c.	—	41	41	
Totals	3,253	1,553	4,806	4,806

128. In 1851, owing to the breaking out of the Kafir war, the alluring prospects held out by the Australian gold diggings, and the failure of Mr. Byrne's scheme, immigration to this district very greatly fell off, and in 1852, it wholly ceased. Since that period, on the contrary, extensive emigration from the district has taken place, chiefly to the gold-producing countries of Australia. The number of these emigrants I cannot correctly ascertain, but I should estimate it at nearly 1,000. They were all I believe persons who had recently arrived in the colony chiefly under Mr. Byrne's scheme. Many of these persons

NATAL.

No. 6.
30th August 1850.

were unfitted to get on in this or in any other colony; many however, were earning high wages, or otherwise prospering in this district, but to whom the golden land held out irresistible temptations.

129. In a Despatch written soon after my arrival I pointed out to the Secretary of State the inherent defects of Mr. Byrne's scheme of emigration, and the misery and inconvenience it had produced to many who came into the district under its auspices. I then showed that the defects of the scheme consisted in the inadequacy of the allotments to be granted to each immigrant (twenty acres); in regard to the physical nature of the district; in the want of due provision for having the lands surveyed prior to the arrival of the immigrants, whereby many were compelled to consume their little means waiting at the port, and were reduced to great distress; and in want of funds in the local agent's hands, to enable him to carry out the scheme.

I also adverted to the various measures this Government has adopted to mitigate the evils of this scheme.

130. After that period, Mr. Moreland, Mr. Byrne's agent, with pecuniary assistance and co-operation of the Government, caused all the allotments to be surveyed and the titles tendered to the immigrants. The effect of this measure was to liberate Mr. Byrne's deposits in the Bank of England, and put an end to the state of wretched uncertainty in which so many of the poor immigrants were placed. It could not however remedy the inherent defects of the scheme, arising from the smallness of the allotments and the impossibility of so dividing the country as that each allotment should be fit for tillage. Not quite the half of the immigrants have taken up their titles, and many of them have wisely applied themselves to the trade or calling to which they were brought up; many, as I have stated, have left the colony; the remainder, comparatively few in number, who were fortunate in getting available allotments, or were able to purchase or hire other land, and who possessed the knowledge and energy requisite for farming pursuits have got on very well.

131. Mr. Byrne's scheme, with all its defects, has however been the means of introducing many valuable settlers into the colony; it may nevertheless, be questionable whether this advantage to the colony has not been counterbalanced by the bad impression against it which the many defects of the scheme have created at home.

132. I should also mention that the Yorkshire immigrants who came out under the auspices of Dr. Boast and others, have applied themselves to farming operations with great vigour and success. The plan under which they emigrated was much better than that of Mr. Byrne, and they are mostly persons well fitted to get on in a colony. It is only to be regretted that their number is so limited.

133. The so called native population. The general name of Kafir is commonly given to all the native tribes inhabiting the part of South Eastern Africa from the frontier of the Cape colony to the confines of Delagoa Bay, including a large part of the late Orange River Sovereignty and the Transvaal country. They are divided into nations and tribes, under the names of Amagaikas, Amagelekas, Amapondas, Amabacas, Amazulu, Basutos, Mantatees, and by an infinity of others.

134. The so-called native population consists, for the most part of refugees, from Panda's country. They are sometimes, though incorrectly, called Zulus, but they are chiefly people of tribes formerly inhabiting the district and the neighbouring countries, which were broken up by the conquering army of Chaka, king of the Zulus, and incorporated into his nation.

135. The origin and history of this population is stated in a Despatch recently addressed by me to the Secretary of State, and in the report of the Commission appointed by me on the subject of the natives, also forwarded to the Secretary of State.

XI. *Education.*

136. There are two public schools supported by Government, one in Pietermaritzburg, and the other in D'Urban.

Until lately the head master of the former school received a salary of 200*l.*, and 40*l.* for house rent. This gentleman has however recently relinquished his office, and I have not yet permanently supplied his place, but have appointed

NATAL.

his provisional assistant, Mr. George Thomson, to be permanent second master, with a salary of 150*l.*, and directed him to take the general charge of the school, pending the appointment of a head master. There are about 118 children attending the school. The subjects taught are, English, the classics, the elements of geometry, algebra, arithmetic, geography, &c.

137. The school at D'Urban is under the charge of a master receiving a salary of 150*l.* per annum. There are 112 scholars attending this school. The education given at this school is of the plainest kind, consisting merely of English, arithmetic, &c.

138. Besides these schools, the Government gives pecuniary assistance to sundry others, on the principle of granting to each a sum equal to that raised by subscription on school fees.

On this principle the Government assists the following schools with grants of 50*l.* per annum each.

1st. An infant school at Pietermaritzburg conducted by the Wesleyans. The number of pupils attending is 76.

2d. A school at the same place for natives, under the charge of members of various denominations.

3d. A school at Pinetown.

4th. A school at Verulam, conducted by the Wesleyans.

5th. A school at Edendale, about four miles from Pietermaritzburg, conducted by the Rev. Mr. Allison; exclusively for the natives.

6th. A school at Richmond, conducted by a Scottish teacher.

139. There are also various other schools in the colony supported by private enterprise, among which may be named one lately established in Pietermaritzburg, under the auspices of the bishop of the diocese.

The American mission have also a school at each of their stations, about ten in number, exclusively for the education of natives.

140. With the view of ascertaining the state of education in the district, and promoting its advancement, I some months since appointed a commission consisting of several intelligent persons, for the purpose of examining all the public schools and schools receiving Government aid, and also any other schools the conductors of which would consent to allow them to do so, and of submitting a comprehensive scheme of general education for the district. Owing, however, to the prolonged absence of one of its members, the Rev. Mr. Campbell, the death of another, Dr. Stanger, and the illness of a third, the colonial secretary, Mr. Sargeaunt, the report of this commission has not yet been sent in. I enclose in an appendix a copy of the instructions given to this body, so that the Secretary of State may see the general views entertained by my government on this subject.

Appendix C.

141. Under this head I should not omit to mention some other institutions having for their object the diffusion of knowledge.

One of these is called the Natal Society, and was established two or three years since for encouraging the acquirement and the spread of information among the people, more especially as to subjects connected with the development of the resources of the district.

The society possesses a library consisting of nearly 2,000 volumes, which is partly supported by an annual grant of 50*l.* from the Government upon condition that it is open to all classes of the community at reasonable hours. It also takes in most of the leading reviews, magazines, and other periodicals.

Public lectures on various subjects are also from time to time delivered under the auspices of the society; some of which would not disgrace any learned body in the world. The Lieutenant Governor is the patron of the society, and a president, vice-president, and committee are selected annually.

142. A mechanics' institution has recently been founded at Pietermaritzburg, at which very interesting lectures have been delivered.

143. Nor is the town of D'Urban far behind the capital in this respect. It possesses a library, supported by subscription, and also a mechanics' institution, at which very valuable lectures have been delivered.

144. Under this head I should also mention the public press. There are at present five newspapers published in the district; three at Pietermaritzburg, one of which is published in Dutch, and two at D'Urban.

A very neat almanack for the district is also published at the latter place.

XII. *Ecclesiastical Return.*

145. The chief religious denominations in the district are the Church of England, the Dutch Reformed Church, the Presbyterian Church, Wesleyan Methodists, Congregationalists, and Roman Catholics.

I am not able to state with any degree of accuracy the number of persons belonging to these respective persuasions. The returns of the number of persons attending public worship are mostly furnished by the several clergymen and ministers.

146. *The Church of England.* Until very recently this district was a portion of the widely extended diocese of Cape Town. . A few months ago, however, Her Majesty was pleased to constitute Natal an independent diocese, under a separate bishop, to be styled the Bishop of Natal.

There are clergymen of the Church of England residing at Pietermaritzburg, D'Urban, Richmond, and Compensation.

At Pietermaritzburg divine service is conducted in the government schoolroom, pending the building of a church, which is progressing but slowly.

The clergyman is paid a salary of 100*l.* per annum by the government. There is also a garrison chaplain for the troops at Fort Napier in this town.

The number of persons usually attending divine service is about 130 besides the troops.

147. The Church of England congregation at D'Urban also assembles at present in the government schoolroom, but a handsome and commodious church is on the point of completion at that place. The number of attendants is about 100. The clergyman is paid 200*l.* per annum, beside 50*l.* per annum for house-rent.

148. At Richmond and Compensation the clergymen are paid out of private funds not raised in the colony.

At both these places service is conducted in private houses, but at the former a small church is in the course of erection. The number of attendants at Richmond is about 40; at Compensation about 20.

149. *Dutch Reformed Church.* There is but one minister of the Dutch Reformed Church, although it embraces within its pale all the Dutch African inhabitants in the district. There are two churches belonging to this denomination, one at Pietermaritzburg and another at Ladysmith on the Klip River.

The regular attendance at the church at Pietermaritzburg does not exceed 150 persons, but on the occasion of the administration of the communion most of the Dutch within 40 or 50 miles of the town attend. A church at Ladysmith has been recently built by private subscription among the farmers, aided by a grant from government out of the money arising from the fines of one penny per acre, paid under proclamation of 5th August 1851, for the liberation of the land commission farms from their onerous conditions. There being no resident minister for this church there is no Dutch service in it, except during the periodical visits of the minister from Pietermaritzburg; on those occasions it is crowded. At other times the service of the Church of England is read in the edifice every Sunday by Captain Struben, the magistrate of the county, to the English residents of the village.

150. I should also mention that a small chapel has been built by the Dutch farmers near the Kahlamba Mountains, in the county of Klip River, at which a German missionary usually officiates, although he is not, I believe, a minister of the Dutch Reformed Church.

151. *The Presbyterian Church*, though embracing in its communion members of several sections of the Presbyterian Church in the parent country, may justly be regarded as the representative of the Church of Scotland, having adopted in all respects its symbols of faith and form of church government.

152. This church is under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the presbytery of Natal, consisting of the Rev. Mr. Campbell, the minister of Pietermaritzburg, the Rev. Mr. Scott, the minister of Pine Town, and the Rev. Mr. Lindley, of the Inanda, a member of the American mission.

153. At Pietermaritzburg the service is conducted at present in the Dutch Reformed Church, but a substantial and handsome stone church is very nearly completed, from funds raised by private subscription.

NATAL.

The minister is paid 100*l.* per annum by the government, and also receives nearly the same sum from his congregation.

154. At Pine Town a small edifice has been erected by the Presbyterians; the usual attendance is about 30 persons. The minister receives no stipend from government.

155. *The Wesleyans* have several ministers in the district.

At Pietermaritzburg there are two chapels belonging to them—one for Europeans and another for natives. The attendance is stated to be at the former 150, and at the latter 240.

In D'Urban there are also two Wesleyan chapels, one of which is appropriated to the natives. The number of persons attending public worship is stated in the returns to be—Europeans 340, natives 60.

There are also other chapels and congregations in the neighbourhood of Pietermaritzburg and D'Urban, and at Verulam, in the county of Victoria, Richmond, York, and other places. The total number of persons composing these congregations is stated to be 766, of which 559 are natives.

156. *Congregationalists or Independents.*—There are small congregations of this sect at Pietermaritzburg and D'Urban. The usual attendance is stated to be at the former place 20; at the latter 70.

157. *Roman Catholics.*—There are a bishop and several clergymen belonging to this church in the district. A neat commodious chapel has lately been built at Pietermaritzburg, and the average number of persons attending is stated to be about 120. A small chapel has also lately been erected at D'Urban, where the usual attendance is about 40.

158. *The American Missions.*—This body is composed of ministers of several denominations in America, chiefly, however, Presbyterians and Independents, and its object is the conversion of the natives. It has ten stations scattered over the district, mostly in that part of the district along the sea coast, and in the native locations.

The total number of natives attending public worship at all these stations is returned as 737.

159. From the above statements, the following table may be framed, showing the total number of persons attending the several denominations for public worship:—

	Europeans.	Natives.
Church of England { Civilians	290	—
Church of England { Military	200	—
Presbyterian Church	150	—
Dutch Reformed Church	150	—
Congregational	90	—
Wesleyan	597	859
Seceders from Wesleyans	—	350
American Mission	—	737
Roman Catholics { Civilians	100	—
Roman Catholics { Military	60	—

160. This table does not, however, represent the relative numbers belonging to the several sects. The Wesleyans having places of worship where other denominations have none, no doubt afford religious instruction to members of other bodies. The return of the numbers of persons attending the Dutch Reformed Church does not certainly represent the numerical strength of that church, or the attention of its members to religious observances.

161. Owing to the want of ministers resident in the parts of the district mostly inhabited by the Dutch farmers, these people can only occasionally attend public worship; all of them on Sundays, and many of them daily, have family worship. Whatever faults may be alleged against these ill understood people, that of neglecting the worship of God cannot be said to be one of them.

XIII. *Climate.*

162. The spring in this country commences in September, and the autumn about March. These transition seasons are, however, of short duration, so that the period from September to March may be regarded as the summer; that from March to September as winter. The hottest weather is probably in December and January, the coldest in June and July. In the summer season rain falls nearly every day, accompanied occasionally by violent thunder storms. In the winter there is but very little rain, and the sky clear and cloudless; in this season we are sometimes many weeks without any rain.

163. Owing to the gradual elevation of the country from the sea coast upwards, it possesses a great variety of climate; it may, however, for this purpose be generally considered as divided into three regions.

164. 1st. In the country along the sea coast, for ten or twelve miles inland, the heat in the summer is as great as that of the tropics; in the winter the temperature is cooler, and a slight hoar frost occasionally occurs in the nights.

165. 2d. In the part of the country higher up, as far as and including Pietermaritzburg, the summer season is also very warm, but in the winter, and especially in the evening and morning, and during the night, the cold is often very piercing and hoar frosts are frequent, and now and then the ice is seen of the thickness of a shilling or half-a-crown.

166. 3d. In the region beyond Pietermaritzburg, and still higher, the winter cold is more intense, and the hills are frequently covered with snow. The changes in the temperature of this region are however very great within twenty-four hours. In the middle of the day it is often almost oppressively warm, while in the morning and evening it is intensely cold. In the summer season this part of the country is generally extremely warm.

167. The following tables, furnished to me by Dr. Sutherland from registers instituted by the late Dr. Stanger, and kept under his direction by Mr. Shepstone, give a pretty accurate account of the atmosphere of Pietermaritzburg; and one of them also presents a view of the difference between the temperature of this place and D'Urban, or Port Natal.

I should remark that the elevation of Pietermaritzburg, as determined by barometric observations, is 114 feet above the mean level of the sea.

BAROMETRIC RESULTS reduced to 32° of Fahrenheit's Thermometer, but not corrected for capillarity, capacity, nor reduced to any Standard.

1854.	Monthly Means of Daily Readings.			Mean Pressure for the Month.	Extremes of Pressure.		Range.	
	9 a.m.	3 p.m.	9 p.m.		Max.	Min.	Of Max.	Of Mean.
	in. dec.	in. dec.	in. dec.	in. dec.	in. dec.	in. dec.	in. dec.	in. dec.
January - -	27·776	27·704	27·792	27·757	27·981	27·431	·550	·088
February - -	27.782	27·705	27·792	27·759	27·994	27·602	·392	·087
March - -	27·900	27·852	27·906	27·886	28·119	27·589	·530	.054
April - -	27·925	27·825	27·885	27·878	28·122	27·594	·518	·100
May - -	27·913	27·862	27·895	27·890	28·196	27·632	·564	·051
June - -	28·012	27·939	28·006	27·985	28·255	27·612	·643	·073

THERMOMETRIC RESULTS, corrected by comparing the Instruments, and with Thermometers compared by the Secretary of the British Meteorological Society with the Thermometers of the Royal Society.

1854.	Monthly Means of Daily Readings.			Mean Temp. of the Month.	Self-registering Thermometer.			
	9 a.m.	3 p.m.	9 p.m.		Max.	Min.	Mean.	Range.
January - -	70° 2′	72° 0′	64° 7′	68° 9′	–	–	–	–
February - -	73 8	76 9	68 5	73 1	89° 7′	60° 2	71° 5′	29° 5′
March - -	68 7	72 8	62 1	68 5	89 7	52 7	69 5	37 0
April - -	64 8	70 9	61 9	65 8	89 7	42 2	65 1	47 5
May - -	59 2	63 6	53 1	58 6	86 2	33 7	58 2	52 5
June - -	48 7	61 75	50 73	53 7	74 2	32 7	53 9	41 5

NATAL.

SIMULTANEOUS READINGS of the Thermometer at Port Natal and Pietermariztburg, which indicate the difference of Temperature existing between the lower and more elevated Regions.

	Day.	Hour.	Corrected Reading at Sea-level, Port Natal.	Correcte Reading at Pietermaritz-burg.	Difference of Temperature, warmer at Port Natal.	
April - -	13	9 a.m.	72° 2′	66° 6′	5° 6′	By these observations Port Natal is 7·16 degrees warmer than Pietermaritzburg.
,,	14	9 a.m.	67 2	60 6	6 6	
May - - -	10	9 a.m.	70 2	66 6	3 6	
,,	,,	3 p.m.	75 2	66 6	8 6	
,,	11	9 a.m.	61 2	53 1	8 1	
,,	12	3 p.m.	75 7	66 6	9 1	

HYGROMETRIC RESULTS, as determined by the wet and dry Thermometers, Rain Gauge, &c., with deductions from Glashier's Hygrometrical Tables.

1854.	Monthly Means of the Daily Readings and Deductions.									Means.			Maxima.			Fall of Rain and Evaporation.	
	9 a.m.			3 p.m.			9 p.m.										
	Difference of wet and dry Thermometer.	Temperature of the Dew Point.	Degree of humidity (complete saturation=1000).	Difference of wet and dry Thermometer.	Temperature of the Dew Point.	Degree of Humidity (complete Saturation=1000).	Difference of wet and dry Thermometer.	Temperature of the Dew Point.	Degree of Humidity (complete Saturation=1000).	Difference of wet and dry Thermometer.	Temperature of the Dew Point.	Degree of Humidity.	Difference of wet and dry Thermometer.	Temperature of Dew Point.	Degree of Humidity.	Fall of Rain in Inches.	Evaporation in Inches.
																in. dec.	in. dec.
January -	2°·5	65°·5	0°·865	2°·3	67°·5	0°·865	1°·8	61°·8	0°·898	2°·2	64°·9	0°·876	5°·5	80°·5	0°·790	4·289	3·078
February -	2 ·85	69 ·5	0 ·864	2 ·8	72 ·5	0 ·867	1 ·7	64 ·8	0 ·899	2 ·67	68 ·9	0 ·873	6 ·5	79 ·0	0 ·754	7·524	3·666
March -	3	63 ·2	0 ·854	3 ·4	67 ·5	0 ·865	2	58 ·6	0 ·893	2 ·8	63 ·1	0 ·871	8 ·5	72 ·5	0 ·651	3·289	4·332
April -	2 ·5	60 ·2	0 ·851	3 ·9	65	0 ·823	2 ·1	58 ·6	0 ·893	2 ·83	61 ·06	0 ·855	8	64 ·0	0 ·676	1·565	3·994
May -	2 ·6	53 ·9	0 ·842	3 ·9	57 ·2	0 ·798	2 ·3	49	0 ·873	2 ·93	53 ·3	0 ·837	7 ·5	48 ·1	0 ·668	1·282	3·721
June -	3 ·3	41 ·7	0 ·805	5 ·2	51 ·8	0 ·710	3 ·8	42 ·5	0 ·759	4 ·14	44	0 ·709	8 ·5	48	0 ·632	4·055	3·076

The Weather.

1854.	Number of Days cloudy or misty throughout.	Number of Days clear throughout.	Number of Days clear in Forenoon.	Number of Days clear in Afternoon.	Number of Days in which Rain fell.	Number of Days in which Thunder and Lightning occurred.
January - -	20	1	10	2	17	10
February - -	16	4	14	6	15	9
March - -	17	7	16	7	13	7
April - -	6	14	16	18	8	5
May - -	6	13	18	20	6	1
June - -	2	18	24	22	4	0

AN ANALYSIS of the Direction of the Winds with reference only to the Period of their Duration.

1854.	Forenoon.				Afternoon.				Total in each Month.			
	W.	S.	E.	N.	W.	S.	E.	N.	W.	S.	E.	N.
January - -	135	493	1,242	560	47	424	1,450	209	182	917	2,692	769
February -	112	224	1,178	754	88	610	1,062	310	200	834	2,240	1,069
March - -	362	538	1,232	262	856	674	1,084	376	1,018	1,212	2,316	638
April - -	858	560	520	290	880	670	452	268	1,738	1,230	972	558
May - -	1,380	708	498	178	720	750	906	224	2,100	1,458	1,404	402
June - -	1,336	892	428	44	292	556	1,518	288	1,628	1,448	1,946	332

168. The most prevalent winds are the north-west and south-east. The former are frequently in the form of what are called the hot winds, which are extremely disagreeable, and parch up vegetation. The latter are generally cooler and stronger.

NATAL.

169. The most common diseases are dysentery, diarrhœa, and rheumatism. A kind of bilious fever is also not uncommon in the summer time, especially in the neighbourhood of Pietermaritzburg, much resembling in its general features the West Coast fever, but of not so malignant or fatal a type.

170. I consider the climate generally very salubrious, but also I think that in order to enjoy health persons must take a greater amount of out-door exercise than is required in England. I do not think the climate so favourable as that of Britain for sedentary occupations.

171. To persons engaged in farming, and taking abundance of exercise, I look upon this climate as one of the best in the world.

XIV. *Agriculture.*

Appendix A. No. 4.

172. The nature of the soils of this district is described in Dr. Sutherland's paper on the subject, given in an appendix. Referring to that paper for a scientific view of the subject, I may here state that there appears to be a considerable variety of soil in the district.

173. In the neighbourhood of the coast the soil seems to be of a sandy loam; further inland it mostly consists of friable loam, red or brown, resting on clay, ironstone, and in some places, granite. In parts, from which wood has been recently cleared, the soil is a rich vegetable mould. The expense of clearing thick wood is, however, nearly 8*l.* per acre. Alluvial soil is scarce, being only found at the mouths of one or two rivers, and in patches at the banks of rivers. The banks of rivers are generally too deep and precipitous to admit of their making alluvial deposits.

The soil capable of tillage, may generally be considered what farmers call grateful, that is to say, it requires plenty of manure, but will repay its application.

174. Great diversity of opinion still exists as to the necessity of irrigation. In some parts of the district it is no doubt necessary for the production of wheat and some other crops, owing to the circumstance that wheat has to be grown in the winter or dry season. In the upper and more inland parts of the district, I should say that artificial irrigation is generally very desirable, if not necessary.

175. The various parts of the district differ so widely in soil, and especially in climate, that the capabilities of each portion must be carefully distinguished.

176. The belt of land I have mentioned in the first section along the sea coast, seems to be well adapted for tropical productions, especially coffee and sugar. It will also grow common garden vegetables, and is not very unfavourable to oats. It seems, moreover, adapted to the cultivation of the orange, mulberry, and other products of the south of Europe, but it is not fitted for the growth of wheat, barley, or other articles of British husbandry. It is likewise not favourable to the breeding of horned cattle, and is at present wholly unfitted for sheep.

177. Further inland and in the county of Pietermaritzburg the country is much better adapted for British agriculture. Some parts of it produce good crops of wheat, oats, turnips, potatoes, &c. It is at present not fitted for sheep but horned cattle thrive remarkably well.

178. The upper parts of the district, comprised in the counties of Umooti, Weenen, and Klip River, are still better fitted for British agriculture. They produce good wheat. The proportion of land, however, capable of being brought under tillage, is not great compared with the area of the country, especially in Klip River. This part seems chiefly destined for a grazing country, and it is particularly well adapted to the breeding of sheep, although it will, I have no doubt, grow sufficient wheat, and other agricultural produce for the consumption of the colony.

179. The agriculture of the district, though now steadily advancing, cannot be said to be in a very satisfactory condition. The Dutch farmers, prior to the settlement of their land titles in 1851, scarcely cultivated the soil at all. They did not even produce bread for their own consumption. When they commenced cultivation their progress was somewhat retarded by ancient prejudices on the subject of agriculture. They are, moreover, rather a pastoral than an agricultural people. On the other hand, the British settlers have been labouring under the difficulties of the want of a correct knowledge of the climate, seasons, and soil. They have in fact, till lately, been groping in the dark, or trying experi-

NATAL.

ments. A number of the latter have, moreover, been retarded in their progress by settling themselves in the country near the coast, and there attempting British husbandry, for which, as I have said, that part of the country is quite unfitted, instead of pushing their fortunes in the more inland and cooler regions of the colony.

180. Of late, however, the agriculture of the colony has assumed a more cheering aspect. The removal of the onerous conditions of the land titles has given, as I predicted, a great impulse to the cultivation of the soil by the Dutch farmers; substantial homesteads have been built on most of their farms, and considerable quantities of land have been enclosed and brought under cultivation. A still more cheering feature in their progress is, that many of them are giving up their old prejudices and adopting British customs in husbandry. The old clumsy plough has in many instances been discarded, and Ransom's plough substituted in its room. Thrashing machines and other improved implements of agriculture have also been imported.

181. The British farmers, by their own experience and some hints from their Dutch fellow-colonists, are beginning to understand and adapt themselves to the system of agriculture which the country requires, and the industrious and persevering portion of them are advancing in prosperity.

182. The true character of the coast lands is beginning to be understood, and persons of capital and some knowledge are beginning to apply themselves earnestly to the cultivation of tropical produce, especially coffee and sugar.

183. The production of silk, for which the climate seems well adapted, has also been commenced on a small scale, and is progressing favourably.

184. I should also state that societies have been formed for the promotion of agricultural and horticultural pursuits. The Agricultural Society of Pietermaritzburg was established about three years ago, to encourage agriculture by giving premiums for improvements in stock and produce. A branch society has lately been established in the county of Umooti, chiefly inhabited by Dutch farmers.

For similar objects, a society has also been formed at D'Urban, under the name of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society. This society has a large garden in the neighbourhood of D'Urban, under the charge of a curator, in which plants are cultivated for the purpose of testing and exhibiting the capabilities of the soil and climate for various plants and trees. Many rare and valuable plants have been imported from foreign countries, and propagated in this garden for distribution.

The Government makes an annual grant of 50*l.* to this society.

185. I should also mention, that annual races are held at Pietermaritzburg, D'Urban, and latterly in the Umooti county, for the encouragement of horse breeding.

186. This brightening prospect, however, has its drawbacks. The want of labour is, in some parts of the colony especially, severely felt. There have been scarcely any agricultural labourers introduced into the colony, and it was amongst the most delusive of the hopes held out by Mr. Byrne and other projectors of emigration to this district, that the natives would furnish an abundant supply of agricultural labour. This was a sad mistake. It required, indeed, but a slight acquaintance with barbarians generally, or with these natives in particular, to be assured that the tribes of savage huntsmen and warriors, living on their herds of cattle, and the produce of the labour of their women, could not be suddenly converted into steady agricultural labourers.

The Kafir is useful in the towns to perform the occasional work about a house, run messages, groom horses, and even to take charge of children. In the country he is also useful to herd cattle, and do the lighter and supplementary labour of a farm; but he cannot yet, in general, be induced to apply himself to the continued labour required for agriculture.

There is also great difficulty in getting natives to engage their services for any lengthened period, but as soon as they have remained with their master long enough to be made useful, they are too apt to return to their homes with the produce of their labour, there to pass their time in that listless idleness which is so delightful to the savage.

187. This evil is, however, I hope somewhat on the wane. I am disposed to think that an increased acquaintance with each other's language and habits, and in some places the efforts of the magistrates, are gradually bringing about a

greater desire on the part of the natives to assist the farmers. The true remedy for the evil is, however, only to be found in a better system of native government, which shall render the Kafir more dependent on his own labour for his subsistence.

188. The native mode of cultivation is extremely rude. Their only implement is a hoe or pick. Their chief productions are, Indian corn, a species called Kafir corn, pumpkins, a little tobacco, and some other native grains and vegetables.

The natives do not manure their land, but when they have exhausted one spot of ground, they proceed to cultivate another. They often destroy patches of forest for the purpose of acquiring fresh soil for their gardens. This shifting and unsettled mode of cultivation prevents the native from advancing in the art of agriculture, and is, moreover, injurious to the soil.

189. I deeply regret that the returns relating to the state of agriculture are so inaccurate, that I cannot state with any precision the breadth of land under cultivation, or the quantities of the various kinds of produce raised in each year.

190. The following returns as to these subjects for 1853, are chiefly taken from the blue book :—

Acres of land under cultivation - -	3,315
Bushels of wheat - - -	12,800
Ditto of oats and other grain - -	10,500
Ditto of potatoes - - - -	20,000
Ditto of beans - - - - -	3,700

I cannot, however, consider these returns as anything more than very rough approximations, or rather guesses.

191. The following is a statement of the number of the various kinds of stock in the district in 1853, also taken from the blue book :—

Horses - - -	4,200
Horned cattle - - - -	120,000
Sheep - - - -	15,800
Goats - - - -	43,600
Pigs - - - - -	4,700

192. The following statement on which I can place some reliance exhibits the progress made in the cultivation of wheat in the Klip River division during the past few years :—

In 1850	-	12 muids*	In 1852	-	1,200 muids
1851	-	300 „	1853	-	2,000 „

XV. *Vegetable Productions.*

193. The flora of this district has been very imperfectly investigated; like that of the Cape it is remarkably rich and varied. It differs from the flora of the Cape in some respects, for example, geraniums at the Cape possess 400 or 500 species, whilst here there are not more than about a dozen. The heaths also in the old colony are innumerable, here but few species have been seen. Again, in the Cape *Proteads* are very abundant, among which is the singular silver tree; here there are but two or three sorts.

194. On the other hand this district possesses many plants which are either not found or very sparingly distributed at the Cape.

The tribes found in this district chiefly worthy of notice are the following :—

The *Acauthads*, which are mostly confined to the tropical regions, are very numerous here.

The *Amaryllids*. Among these are a species of the *belladonna*, called the Natal lily, a large and beautiful flower.

The *Solanads*. Of this tribe there are here found the tobacco, tomata, &c.

The *Schrophulariads*, or fox-glove tribe, is very abundant; and many entirely new species of it have been found here.

The *Euphorbia*, or spurge tribe, is also found in great numbers. Among these the large Euphorbia tree, growing on the belt of land near the sea coast, is the most conspicuous.

---

* The muid is equal to about three bushels.

NATAL.

The grasses are here in greatar abundance than at the Cape, where they only form one fiftieth of the flora, while here they form one twentieth of it.

The ferns are also very abundant in some parts of the district, indicating an average moisture in the climate.

The important tribe of *Cinchonads* is also numerous, under which is classed coffee, Peruvian bark, ipecacuanha, &c.

The tribe of *Papilionaceæ* is very abundant, containing a great variety of useful plants, such as the pea, bean, mimosa, &c. The mimosas produce gum, and their bark is used in tanning.

The *Asclepiads* are also common in this district.

195. It is important to remark that many indigenous plants exist here which are said to be found nowhere else out of the tropics. Among these may be named three kinds of mangrove, indigo, sarsaparilla, and also the ground-nut, which forms so valuable an article of commerce on the west coast of Africa.

These plants chiefly grow on the lower lands, within ten or fifteen miles of the sea coast.

196. It is a rather remarkable circumstance that the few indigenous fruits of this district belong to orders of plants which are mostly highly poisonous. The Matungula, a very agreeable fruit, somewhat resembling a plum, but without stone, belongs to the poisonous order of Dogbanes; and the Cape gooseberry belongs to the equally poisonous tribe of Solanads.

197. I am indebted for the foregoing brief and imperfect sketch of the botany of the district chiefly to a lecture delivered here by the Reverend W. Armitage.

198. It may be more serviceable to give a brief account of the vegetable productions of the district which are in any way directly useful to man. I shall therefore give lists both of those which are indigenous and those which have been introduced into the district.

I. *Grain.*

A. Indigenous.

Various species of grain cultivated by the natives.

B. Introduced.

Wheat,	Buck wheat,
Oats,	Indian corn,
Barley,	A kind of Guinea corn.

II. *Esculents, &c.*

A. Indigenous.

Wild asparagus,	Wild fennel,
A wild species of spinach,	Amosembana, or Kafir potatoes.

And also various vegetables cultivated and eaten by the natives.

B. Introduced.

Potatoes,	Spinach,
Cabbages,	Asparagus,
Beans,	Celery,
Peas,	Sweet potatoes,
Beetroot,	Pumpkins,
Carrots,	Shalots,
Turnips,	Onions,
Parsnips,	Thyme,
Radishes,	Mint,
Vegetable marrow,	Horse radish,
Lettuce,	Sage,
Sea kale,	Parsley.

III. *Fruits.*

A. Indigenous.

Wild fig,	Matungula,
Wild medlar,	* Cape gooseberry.

Some other wild fruits, of which I do not know the names.

B. Introduced.

Plantain,	Apricot,
Banana,	Nectarine,
Pine apple,	Quince,
Guava,	Apple,
Grenadilla,	Pear,
Lemon,	Grape,
Lime,	Melon,
Orange,	Almond,
Citron,	Walnut,
Pomegranate,	Chesnut,
Peach,	Strawberry
Mulberry,	Loquat.

The pine apple and other fruits chiefly grown in the tropics flourish in the neighbourhood of the coast, while the apple, pear, peach, and other European fruits come to greater perfection in the upper and colder parts of the district.

XVI. *Prices of Produce, &c.*

198. The following list shows pretty accurately the prices of most articles of importance. I think, however, they are stated rather under than above the market price.

Articles produced in the district.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Wheat, per imperial bushel	0	10	0
Wheaten Bread, per lb.	0	0	4
Horned Cattle, per head, from 2*l.*	3	10	0
Horses, from 12*l.*	20	0	0
Sheep, Merino	0	12	0
Goats	0	5	0
Swine	10*s.* to 3	0	0
Milk, per quart	0	0	3
Butter, fresh, per lb.	0	1	3
Ditto, salt, ditto	0	0	10
Cheese, ditto	0	0	9
Beef, ditto	0	0	2
Mutton, ditto	0	0	6
Pork, ditto	0	0	6
Bacon, ditto	0	0	9
Sugar	0	0	4

Imported Articles.

Rice, per lb.	0	0	3
Coffee, ditto	0	1	0
Tea ditto	0	2	6
Sugar ditto	0	0	4
Salt, per cwt.	0	10	6
Wine (Cape) per bottle	0	1	6
Brandy ditto	0	3	0
Beer ditto	0	1	0
Tobacco, per lb.	0	1	9

* There is some doubt whether this fruit was introduced from the Cape, or is indigenous.

NATAL.

199. The wages of labour are nearly as follows:

	£	s.	d.
Domestic, female - - - - per annum	25	0	0
Predial - - - - ,,	25	0	0
Trades - - - - per diem	0	7	6
Kaffir, with rations - - per month	0	6	0
Waggon drivers, white - - - ,,	3	0	0
Ditto, black - - - ,,	2	0	0
Waggon traders - - - ,,	0	10	0

XVII. *Grants of Land.*

200. The total quantity of land in the district is roughly estimated at 11,500,000 acres, of which about 3,141,365 acres, exclusive of native locations, have been alienated by the Crown.

Most of these alienations have taken place, first, under Mr. Cloete's Registration in 1843; second, under Sir Harry Smith's Proclamation of 1848; third, under sales either for cash or drawback certificates.

201. The following Return shows the quantity of land disposed of under various heads:—

		Acres.
First. Under the registration of 1843 - -		1,705,656
Second. Under the proclamation of 1848 - - -		1,277,720
Third. Land sales:		
For cash - - - - acres	13,147	
For drawback certificates - -	72,503	
		85,650
Fourth. Grants for ecclesiastical purposes - -		6,030
Ditto to officers of the Army and Navy - -		1,889
Commonage of various townships - -		64,420
		3,141,365

It will be seen that a very small amount of land has been sold for cash. This is to be accounted for by the large quantity of land in the hands of private persons, and the high upset price of land, 4*s.* per acre, with reference to the capabilities of the soil and the circumstances of the district.

202. I have no means of ascertaining with any degree of accuracy the quantity of land occupied by the natives as locations, &c., but it cannot be much less than 2,000,000 of acres, including the country beyond the Umkomanzi, chiefly occupied by natives.

203. The following returns show the value of lands sold, and mortgaged by private individuals since the establishment of the Civil Government of the district. The comparatively large sales which took place in the years 1849 to 1851 is owing to the circumstance that immigration was going on in those years under Mr. Byrne's scheme and others:

Return of Land Sales.

Year.	Number.	Amount, £ s. d.
1846	168	16,609 18 6
1847	166	18,155 3 11
1848	161	23,712 19 1½
1849	235	33,115 17 7
1850	483	52,709 11 8½
1851	404	35,833 13 3
1852	263	22,409 3 3
1853	209	24,436 11 10

Return of Mortgages on Land.

Year.	Number.	Amount.
		£ s. d.
1846	11	5,220 2 11
1847	30	8,578 12 6¼
1848	30	23,221 9 6
1849	30	9,299 0 8½
1850	49	13,182 18 7
1851	76	22,189 11 7
1852	116	39,565 1 2
1853	112	28,879 5 0

XVIII. *Coins and Exchanges—Banks.*

204. The currency of the district consists of British coins. It is scarcely possible to give, with any accuracy, the amount of coin in circulation. I observe in the Blue Book it is estimated at 20,000*l.*, but I have no confidence in this statement. There is no paper money issued in the colony, but a small number of Cape Bank notes are in circulation.

Accounts among the mercantile community are kept in British currency. Among the Dutch farmers, however, accounts are still kept in the old Cape currency.

205. The course of exchange as to England and the Cape has generally been at par, or at a slight discount. The commissariat grants bills on England and the Cape Colony, at a premium of 5*s.* 3*d.* per cent. Looking at the balance of trade, bills on England ought to be at a premium.

206. *Banks.*—For some years past banking operations have been carried on to a limited extent by a company calling itself "The Natal Fire Assurance and Trust Company." Within the last few months, however, a bank has been established under the title of "The Natal Bank," to which that company have transferred the banking branch of their business. This bank has not yet received a charter from Government.

Another banking company has also been formed under the name of "The Bank of Natal." It has not yet commenced business, and preparatory to doing so it has applied to Government for a charter of incorporation, for which purpose an Ordinance is now before the legislature.

207. *Weights and Measures.*—Prior to the 1st of May 1853, there were no legal weights and measures in the colony. Those used by a considerable part of the inhabitants were the old Dutch-African measures used at the Cape.

By an Ordinance, however, passed in 1852, the imperial weights and measures are declared to be the only legal ones from and after the date above mentioned.

XIX. *Trades and Manufactures.*

208. The ordinary mechanical trades, such as those of a builder, brickmaker, joiner, carpenter, cabinet maker, shoemaker, tailor, painter, waggon maker, wheelwright, blacksmith, &c., &c., are extensively and successfully carried on in the district. At the port, boat-building is carried on to some extent, and two small coasting vessels have also been built there lately.

The art of tanning leather is also exercised with some success. The bark of the mimosa tree is used in this manufacture.

Tobacco is also manufactured in a rough manner.

209. There are ten mills in various parts of the colony for grinding grain; of these eight are propelled by water-power, one by wind, and one by horse-power. The greater part of these mills have not the requisite apparatus for manufacturing fine flour.

A very excellent mill has, however, lately been erected in the vicinity of Pietermaritzburg for this purpose by a Mr. Anstie, the machinery for which has been imported from England at considerable expense. This undertaking will confer a great benefit on the district, by helping to encourage the growth of what for home consumption.

NATAL.

Another flour mill of a less extensive character is also, I am told, in the course of erection.

210. There are also two mills near the sea coast for making sugar, both worked by oxen. The machinery for other mills for sugar making on a more extensive scale is, I am informed, on the point of being imported from home.

211. The trade of sawing timber is also carried on to a considerable extent, and there is at least one saw-mill propelled by water power.

212. Cabinet making is practised with great success by several persons in the colony, and very elegant pieces of furniture have been made from the native woods.

Boots and shoes and clothes are also extremely well made in the colony.

XX. *Fisheries.*

213. In the harbour of Port Natal fishing is carried on to a limited extent for the supply of the town. The chief fish are the mullet, rock-cod, and the Cape salmon.

There are also fish in most of the fresh-water rivers; chiefly, I believe, a species of perch.

XXI. *Mines and Minerals.*

Appendix A. No. 1.

214. I beg to refer to Dr. Sutherland's Paper, given as an appendix, for an account of the mineral formation of the district.

I have only here to observe that coal is found in several parts of the district, especially in the Klip River division. It has not, however, been yet found near enough to the port to be of much value. The coal found here is called anthracite or non-bituminous coal, which will only burn in forges or furnaces when exposed to a strong draught. I have frequently, however, seen the coal in the Klip River division burn clearly and brightly in a common stove.

Iron is found in considerable abundance in the district, and is said to be of good quality.

Appendix A. No. 1.

For an account of copper as found here, I beg to refer to Dr. Sutherland's Papers.

215. Until recently it was supposed that there was no lime to be found in the district, at least in such a form and quality as to be useful. Dr. Sutherland however, as will be seen by his paper on the subject, has lately discovered that that opinion is fortunately unfounded.

There are some salt pits near the Umkomanzi River, but I am not aware that they can be turned to any account.

216. In bringing this lengthy report to a close I may be permitted to refer with satisfaction to the progress made by the district of late years, and the improvements which have been effected in so many branches of the public service. This progress is the more satisfactory when it is remembered, that, during no inconsiderable part of this period Kafir wars have been raging on the eastern frontier and the still nearer region lately called the Sovereignty, which at one time threatened to disturb the peace of this district; and owing to this cause, and the golden temptation held out by Australia, not only has immigration hither ceased, but we have lost a large number of our population.

I have, &c.

(Signed) BENJ. C. C. PINE,
Lieutenant-Governor.

The Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

APPENDIX A.

No. I.

COPPER.—BRIEF SKETCH OF THE GEOLOGY.

THE rugged contour and highly picturesque features of many portions of this colony, at once suggest the existence of geological relations and disturbing causes which bear close comparison with the metalliferous districts of England, and other well known parts of the world. This diversified state of the physical aspects of this country may, in some measure, be referred to the powerful action of running water, by which deep and not unfrequently impassable ravines are hollowed out in the solid rock; it is not, however, wholly due to this cause, for in most instances the rivers follow circuitous windings which can be accounted for only by the fact that their course is over and through a country composed of materials varying much in hardness and durability as well as in relative position.

A general view of the surface exhibits extensive beds of rudely stratified sandstone which are entirely deficient in organic remains, and are in many instances invaded and violently disturbed by equally extensive beds of erupted rocks, which, on the sea coast and inland to a distance of ten or twelve miles, are intercolated with thin beds of dark and highly altered shale, and more recent sandstone containing impressions of vegetable forms and thin seams of non-bituminous coal. On the inland side of the extensive sandstone beds, a granitic band stretches from S.S.W. to N.N.E., and exhibits its huge grey bosses at an elevation of 2,500 feet above the level of the sea. This crystalline dike meets with occasional interruptions from the rocks erupted in a state of fusion, of which it contains veins of very considerable dimensions. Advancing still further inland, indurated sandstone, conglomerate, and shale deficient in fossil remains occur, and are altered in structure as well as disturbed in stratification by the intimate relation in which they are held with the erupted rocks to which is due the configuration of that part of the country. On towards the Drakensberg, the axial chain or water-shed of South-eastern Africa, the shale strata acquire a greater depth, fossil impressions appear, and not unfrequently beds of coal crop out, which are several feet in thickness. This also is rather deficient in bituminous matter, and it exhibits the woody structure peculiar to some species of anthracite; with excavation, however, beyond the out-crop, the structure and chemical character of this valuable mineral are found to improve.

The geological character of the colony is, however, best revealed in the numerous natural sections afforded by the rivers, and of these perhaps, that of the Tugela deserves the first place. At Kraas Kop, distant about forty miles from the sea, and at an elevation of nearly 4,000 feet above the mean level of the latter, strata of sandstone, conglomerate, and nonfossiliferous shale intercolated with beds of basalt, greenstone, and decomposing trachytic rock are cut through so that they are seen resting on strata of gneiss of which the same section shows a depth of 2,200 feet before the bed of the river is reached. Throughout this vast thickness the metamorphic strata are very much contorted, and they are traversed by dikes of basaltic and other erupted rocks; they also contain lenticular masses of quartz and quartz rock, and not unfrequently they assume a highly porphyritic structure from the presence in considerable quantity of the well known mineral olivine. The average direction of these wavy strata is N.N.E. to S.S.W., and they are almost vertical, the only deviation being a slight inclination to W.S.W. At their line of contact with the overlying strata which are about 1,000 feet thick, the green and blue carbonates of copper (Malachite and Azanite) occur disseminated in a base of syenitic gneiss which is sometimes found passing into a soft talcose rock, in which fragments of asbestos have been found. The presence of this latter mineral, shows that this locality has some analogy with the cupreous districts of the Trans-Vaal country. As the specimens in my possession are almost without exception the result of disintegrating action, it is impossible here to express an opinion upon the probable quantity in which these ores of copper occur. Judging from the character of the rocks in the part of the talus they occupy, they appear to be distributed over a space upwards of ten yards square, and the lode may follow these or greater dimensions in its descent. The Azanite occurs in small crystals occupying minute fissures of the rock; the Malachite is more widely diffused among the rocky matter, or it is aggregated into thin laminæ of the fibrous structure peculiar to some varieties of this mineral. Average specimens of the rock yield 14·7 per cent of the carbonate, or 8 per cent. of pure copper; and such specimens of the pure mineral as may be separated with a little care from the rocky matter, yield nearly 60 per cent. of the pure metal. These, however, are not very abundant in the surface, but excavation may reveal them in sufficient quantity and purity to realise a profit to a mining company.

Natal, June, 1854. (Signed P. C. SUTHERLAND.

No. II.

MINERAL WATERS.

THE Dutch settlers in this colony have been long in the habit of resorting, in cases of chronic illness, to mineral springs discovered by them in the Umooti district; and their report upon the use of the water is such as may readily enlist every person into the belief that it possesses valuable mineral properties. One of the most energetic of these springs

NATAL.

Appendix A.

occurs in the valley of the Tugela, at a distance of about eight miles from Kraus Kop farm, and probably forty miles from the sea coast. The water issues to the surface at a temperature of 128° of Fahrenheit, through an accumulation of loose boulders and sand, which form a reed-covered delta in the south-west side of the river; and having flowed through a series of small pools it escapes into the water of the river and is lost sight of. Bubbles of gas (carbonic acid) are continually seen issuing along with the water through the sand in the bottom of the pools, and the stones at their water-line are encrusted with a whitish saline substance which is not wholly soluble in boiling water. Frogs falling into the pools near the source of the water are found dead and par-boiled after a few hours. In the pools distant two feet and upwards from the points whence the water issues, fragments of wood and stone become encrusted with a loose coating of pure sulphur which rubs off with the finger. Vapour is condensed over the water, and this, together with a peculiar sulphureous smell, scarcely amounting to that of sulphuretted hydrogen, apprizes one of his approach to the spring. The boulders in the bed of the river are of the most varied character, as they are conveyed by the force of the water from considerable distances. The rocks *in situ* alone are accountable for the properties and character of the water. The south-west bank of the river, at a distance of 100 yards from the spring presents a low wall of conformable strata of gneiss which dip with an angle of 10° to the south-west. These strata are highly micaceous and they contain thin layers of quartz rock, olivine lenticular masses of pure and tolerably well crystallized quartz and metamorphic limestone of a beautifully foliated structure. They dip underneath highly contorted and almost perfectly vertical strata of a less micaceous and more indurated gneiss which is traversed by extensive dikes of basalt and greenstone, and attains an elevation above the bed of the river 2200 feet, where it passes underneath a bed 1,000 feet thick of indurated non-fossiliferous sandstone, baked shale and conglomerate, interculated with basalt, greenstone, and decomposed trachyte. To the north, north-east, east, and south-east, the peaked configuration of the Zulu country suggests the existence there of the metamorphic strata in a state no less disturbed than they occur in the Natal or south-west side of the Tugela, where they are not denuded to the same extent. The river in some parts of its course is very rapid, in other parts slow, and everywhere exceedingly tortuous. The inclination of the first three miles below the spring scarcely amounts to 1°. Its elevation at the spring is 600 feet above the sea-level. As it takes it rise far inland and at high elevations the temperature of its waters must vary greatly with the seasons; in the beginning of May this year it was 65° after two days of rainy weather.

The great heat of the mineral water as compared with the mean temperature of the latitude must be referred to a great depth in the bowels of the earth. Presuming that the observations made in other parts of the world in connexion with Artesian wells, apply to south-eastern Africa, the source of 128° Fahrenheit is at a depth of more than 3,000 feet. There is a probability, however, that the depth may be much greater, for the water in its passage upwards must impart heat to the strata through which it passes, and in this way it may appear at the surface of a lower temperature than it originally possessed. The source of the sulphur deposited in the water is not easily determined. It is not unreasonable to suppose that sulphuretted hydrogen is decomposed by exposure to the atmosphere, the sulphur is deposited and the hydrogen combines with oxygen to form water. The specific gravity of the water at 60° of Fahrenheit is 10,003 and its saline ingredients amount to 7 parts in 10,000, or 49 grains to a gallon. The application of chemical reagents gave indications of the presence of—

Free carbonic acid,
Carbonate of lime,
Sulphate of lime,
Muriate of lime,
Sulphate of Magnesia.

In addition to the alkaline basis, lime and magnesia, soda very probably also exists in combination with sulphuric, muriatic, and carbonic acids. This water possesses chemical properties, which are peculiar to not a few of the highly medicinal acidulous thermal waters of Europe. A more perfect examination than has yet been instituted may reveal properties to complete the alliance. If invalids can be comfortably accommodated at the spring, there need be no hesitation in asserting that the judicious use of the water may prove highly beneficial in cases of chronic rheumatism, obstinate cutaneous diseases, and dyspepsia in particular, to quote the words of Dr. Christison, if there is disorder of the functions of the liver.

Natal, June 1854. (Signed) P. C. SUTHERLAND.

No. III.

LIME.

THIS valuable material has hitherto been found but very sparingly in the lower districts of this colony. D'Urban and its extensive neighbourhood have been supplied chiefly from accumulations of shells which occur in the bay, and are also met with in great quantity in the low alluvial land between Congella and the mouth of the River Umlazi. By analysis of several specimens from this source, it appears that the impurity from sand

alone amounts to 30 per cent. The rock composing the bluff yields 5 to 10 per cent. less silicious matter, but it also contains far too great an amount of impurity to give anything like satisfaction in building when burned and consolidated into mortar. Pietermaritzburg has been supplied partly from D'Urban, but chiefly from the upper districts of the colony, where concretionary nodules of calcareous matter are found abundantly in the soil, and not unfrequently in large solid masses, as may be seen on the land of Mr. Philip Nel, near the Tugela. These nodules are composed of carbonate of lime 90 to 94, sulphate of lime 4 to 6, and abundant traces of silica, alumina, and iron in the form of peroxide; and when properly burned, they form the lime brought in by the Dutch farmers, which, from its decided superiority over the shell lime, always realizes nearly double the price of the latter. They occur in many parts of the town lands of Pietermaritzburg, in the slopes of the hills to the right of the road leading to and beyond Uys Doorus; at Lindley's drift over the Umgeni in the Inanda location; on the road to York and Grey Town; and in many other parts of the middle divisions of the colony. Where they are present the soil is invariably fertile and the grass is always wholesome. In the banks of several small rivulets in the town lands they are certainly not less abundant than at some parts of the Tugela where waggon loads have been procured by the Dutch farmers. A little skill may be required in the first instance to overcome the difficulty experienced in freeing the fragments from adherent earthy matter, and ordinary judgment must be applied in the process of calcination.

At the Tugela, about fifty miles from the sea, crystalline limestone of great purity has been found in the solid strata of the metamorphic rocks, but its position is altogether too inaccessible for its being brought into use at present. It is also believed that a highly calcareous shale exists in the neighbourhood of Weenen, if not indeed solid beds of proper limestone. The concretionary nodules found in this and other districts may be readily recognized by their light chalky colour, rough surface, irregularly rounded shape and size, which varies from that of a plum to that of the two closed hands or human head.

A few specimens may be seen at the library of the Natal Society.

Pietermaritzburg, June 15, 1854. (Signed) P. C. SUTHERLAND,

No. IV.

THE SOIL.

THE soils of this colony are derived from geological formations of igneous and aqueous origin, which not unfrequently alternate with each other several times in the space of a single mile. The former includes granite gneiss and mica schist and the rocks usually referred to submarine volcanic action. And the latter includes isolated table hills of sandstone, conglomerate, and undulating tracts of dark aluminous shale. The volcanic rocks appear in small veins and huge dykes among the hypogene rocks, and they also cause extensive dislocations of the sandstone and shaly strata. Decomposition under atmospheric agency has extended to various depths in materials of such varied characters. The surface of the country generally is covered with finely disintegrated matter to a depth of two to three feet, into which vegetable mould and the roots of plants extend according to its degree of softness and other favourable circumstances. The rocks are, however, sometimes denuded on the tops and sides of the hills, and not unfrequently the valleys contain deep beds of fertile detrital matter, the result of violent pluvial action at higher elevations. Alluvial accumulations are not very extensive, although at the mouths of some of the rivers, as well as in part of their course, level plains occur several hundred, if not a thousand, acres in extent. In a very cursory passage over the country the outcrop or strike of the strata is discovered. The granite districts are distinguished by rounded hills and deep valleys and a light red or mottled grey compact soil containing small fragments of quartz and huge masses of granite, which rise to considerable heights above the surface and weigh, in a few instances, at least 10,000 tons. The compactness of the decomposed rock or soil, which even in the surface shews the mineral structure of granite by absorbing but a small proportion of the rain, accounts for the depth to which the valleys are hollowed out by the escape of the running water. In the districts of gneiss and mica schist the hills are more pointed and the soil is generally dry and composed of a light-coloured sand. The sandstone table-hills are covered with a dark mould one or two feet thick, which rests on a thin bed of hydrated peroxide of iron, combined with silicious and aluminous matter. On the sea coast beds of erupted rock invade shale and sandstone; the latter, by decomposition, yields a loose, light-coloured (sometimes passing into red) finely divided sandy soil, and the former a thin deposit, dark-coloured, and very compact.

The erupted or volcanic rocks in many instances decompose very readily and yield a finely divided soil of a dark red colour, and, where they overlie shale and sometimes sandstone, concretionary nodules of calcareous matter appear frequently in sufficient quantity to be collected and burned into lime; such localities are generally esteemed the most fertile in the colony. The decomposition of the erupted rocks does not always produce a red soil; beds of trachyte and some species of basalt yield a light-yellow clay

NATAL.

Appendix A.

in which the cleavage, if any ever existed, remains distinct. The volcanic rocks yield a large proportion of ferruginous matter, which, combined in the form of small round granules, with silicious, aluminous, and calcareous matter, form large rough masses found in the surface of the soil.

The granitic districts are highly fertile, but they are second to those in which volcanic rocks abound. The tops of the table-hills in their natural state are the most unproductive. The coast-lands ought to prove highly productive from the blending together that occurs in that quarter of sandstone, shale, and erupted rocks ; they appear to be very suitable for the growth of sugar-cane from the amount of silicious matter required for the proper development of that plant.

Pietermaritzburg, June 15, 1854. (Signed) P. C. Sutherland.

APPENDIX B.

No. I.

The Harbour Works of Port Natal.

To the Editor of the "Natal Mercury."

Dear Sir,

In compliance with your request, I am now to give, in two or three letters, a short account of the state of our harbour at the time we began to improve it, and of other details which are likely to interest some of your readers :—

Previous to the year 1846, the Custom House stood where the present ship channel is, or near to where vessels now lie when discharging cargo. In that year, the old building was swept away by the strong currents which always run there ; and having thus been totally destroyed, the present Custom House was erected some time thereafter.

It became apparent, however, that even this new building would be destroyed by the same means as the old one.

In December 1849, the sand beach in front of the Custom House, as well as the deep water channel approached very fast, so that apparently the new building had no chance of standing more than a few weeks. To prevent this disaster we formed some underwater groins a little west of the house, and which immediately arrested the further advance of the deep water channel ; but before we were able to complete the requisite number of groins, and to bank up about the house, as has now been done, our attention was directed to another quarter where the sea was rapidly washing away the sand hills which formed the eastern boundary of the grounds called "The Point," and on the maintenance of which the existence of this harbour depends.

At this time the water on the bar was so shallow that vessels seldom passed over it,—occasionally a gully broke out so as to form a ship channel across it ; but this always soon became shut up again. Occasionally there was likewise a ship channel parallel to, and immediately within and along the inside of the bar, and which channel, when practicable, opened out to sea about a quarter of a mile north of the fort.

In November 1849, the barque "Dreadnought" came into and went out of the harbour through this channel, there being no other open at the time. This channel was never liked ; it was long narrow, crooked, and such as required the vessel to be hove up dangerously close to windward, especially in coming into port.

In addition to the two occasional channels now mentioned, there was another between A B and D at the beach and along the foot of the present green-topped sand hills which form the point. This was about 500 feet wide, from 1 to 8 feet deep at low water, and bounded seaward by the bank A B C, on the plan herewith sent, and which bank was about 1300 feet in breadth towards the sea, and from 30 inches to 3 feet high above low water, and consequently over which there was never more than about three feet of depth, even at high water of spring tides. This bank prevented the ebb of the harbour from getting out over the bar, and caused it, and likewise the greater portion of the influx, pass through this channel at the beach with a velocity and a force so great that it carried along with it clouds of sand taken away from the foot of the hills at the point ; so that at every spring tide the whole of the grounds called the Point, as also what is called the Bush, northward, nearly to Cato's flagstaff, were rapidly becoming narrower and narrower ; soil being swept away both on the harbour and seaward sides, so that in course of a few months it appeared as if the whole of this barrier of land between the harbour and the sea would be swept away. And, as has been already observed, as the g ter portion of the tidal waters of the harbour passed through this old channel at the beach, little or no current passed over the bar, and accordingly the depth of water there was usually very little.

In order to bring to the recollection of your readers the form of these banks and channels at the time we began our embankment, I herewith send for exhibition in the office of the "Natal Mercury," a tracing of the parts as delineated in March 1850, and another showing the state of the parts in September next ensuing, or after we had been at work about seven months.

TOWN OF D'URBAN

Proposed Village of
Congella

R. Umbilo

R. Umlolozan

3¼ Miles

2¼ Miles

H

G

B

E

A

R

D

C

P

Flood Tide

Ebb Tide

Height 195 feet

Height 250 feet

Height 250 feet

Nº 1.

PLAN OF THE

BAY OR HARBOUR

OF

N A T A L,

as in March 1850

John Milne.

Scale of Yards

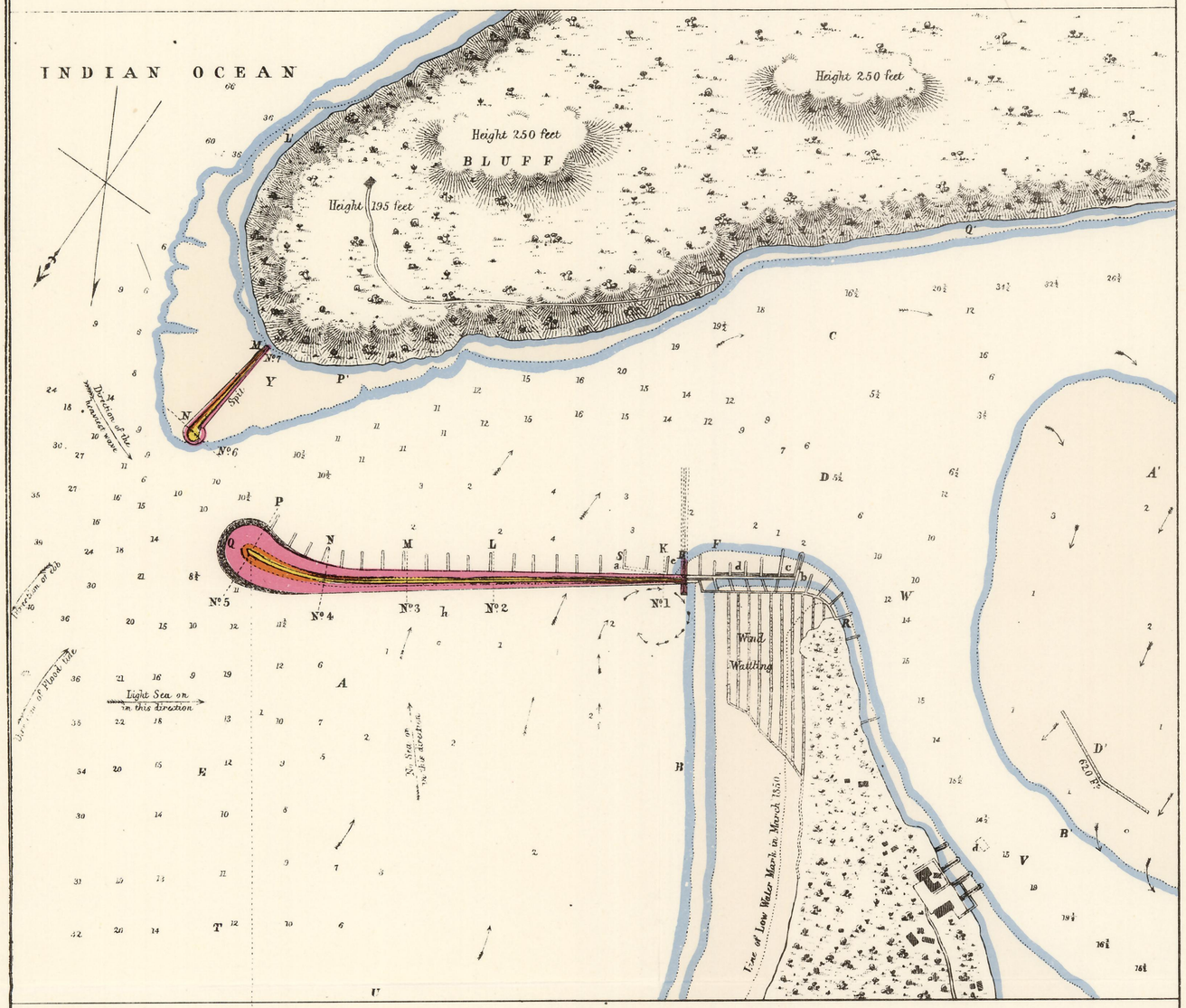
100 200 300 400 500 1000 2000 Yds

John Arrowsmith. Litho.

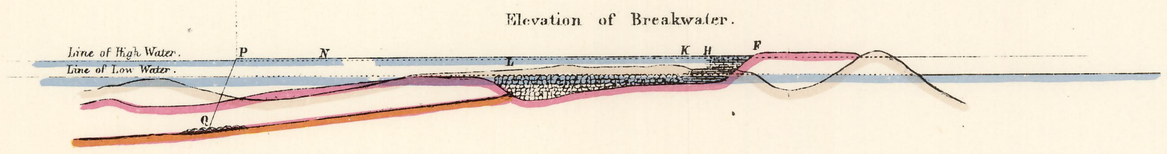
Nº 3

PLAN OF BREAK-WATERS
for the
IMPROVEMENT OF THE ENTRANCE OF
NATAL HARBOUR
October 1852.

(Sign.d) *John Milne.*



Elevation of Breakwater.



Reference.

Coloured thus { Shewing the Bottom in March 1850. / dº dº in October 1852. / Line to which the Bottom must be scoured down.

d. Site of old Custom House destroyed by Sea in 1846.

m. Present Custom House.

n. Fort or Stockade.

The Soundings on the Plan shew the depths at Low water of Spring Tides.

At High water add 6 feet.

Scale of Plan.

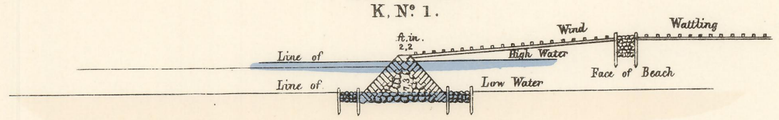
500 1000 1500 2000 Feet.

Longitudinal Scale of Break Water.

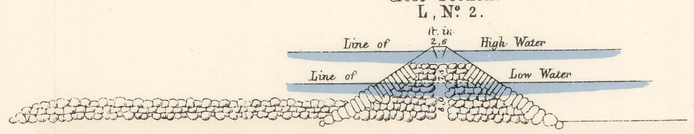
Scale of Vertical Height.

10 20 30 40 50 200 Feet.

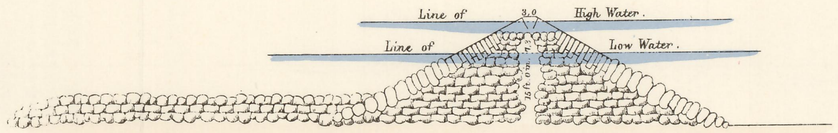
Cross Section.
K, Nº 1.



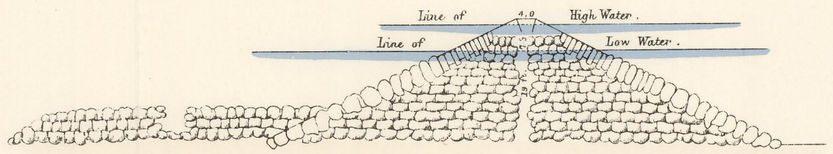
Cross Section.
L, Nº 2.



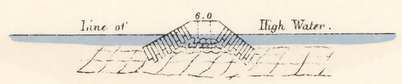
Cross Section.
M, Nº 3.



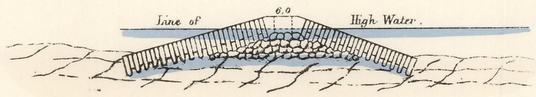
Cross Section.
N, Nº 4



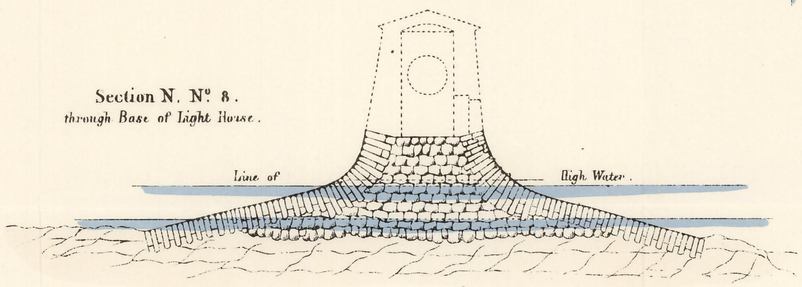
Cross Section.
M, Nº 7



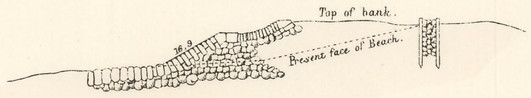
Cross Section.
N, Nº 6.



Section N. Nº 8.
through Base of Light House.



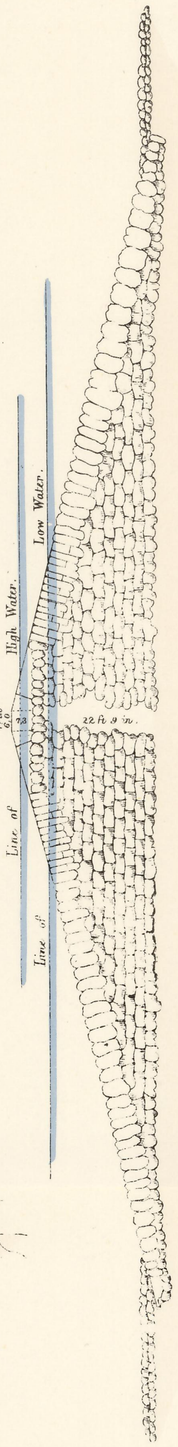
Gross Section Nº 9.
of Bulwark b, c, d, F.



Scale for Sections.

5 10 20 30 50 0 100 Feet.

Cross Section.
P, Nº 5.



John Arrowsmith Lithº.

In the Tracing No. 2, you will see that much of the bank A B C, which previously blocked up the entrance channel of the harbour was now removed; but this part of the subject I postpone until something more shall have been said relative to circumstances existing at the time we began our buildings. At or about the time we began, eight vessels lay at anchor outside, and some of them had been there for five weeks; and although much wanted for the sake of provisions which some of them had on board, none of them could be got into the harbour; neither could any boat be got out to them, the water being very shallow and the surf great.

At length the cry of famine was heard,—the last bag of flour was said to be in the hands of the baker, and the highest spring tide had passed, when, in something like desperation, a committee of the inhabitants of Durban set to work, on a sabbath morning, about 300 Kafirs and other persons to dig a channel 1,300 feet long across the bank A B C, so as to allow a portion of the pent-up ebb of the harbour to run out through it and over the bar.

I know not whether it was in consequence of this digging that some small vessels were enabled to come into the harbour next morning; but in they did come, more indebted, I conceive, to a strong breeze from the east, and to a bold effort of their own, than to any deepening we had effected on the bar by digging a channel across the bank A B C. Notwithstanding we got the credit of this "good work," and on this stock of merit we have gone on ever since.

Our immediate object in building, however, was not the deepening of the water on the bar, but to shut up the old channel at the beach, and thereby to prevent the "Point" from being swept away. And to do this appeared to be difficult;—there were neither quarries nor masons as yet in the colony, and little or nothing in the chest to pay them; we therefore did the only thing we had it in our power to do; we built wattled walls and filled up the space between them with whatever stone rubbish we could obtain. Sand was cast up about the wattled walls very rapidly by the sea, so that before the end of seven months after commencement of the work, the old channel at the beach was entirely shut up, a great deal of the bank A B C run away, the bar deepened considerably, and the further encroachment of the sea on the bush lands from the Point nearly to Cato's flagstaff was arrested; indeed, instead of the back beach being swept away as formerly, it now began to be banked up by the sea, and to assume its present broad level top.

No doubt the sea is encroaching on the back beach at Cato's flagstaff, and this is likely to continue to go on until our works shall have been extended further out to sea; meanwhile the encroachment and banking-up will progress further and further north towards the Umgeni.

The quantity of sand run down from the bank A B C in course of the seven months now mentioned was 616,320 cubic yards, and the quantity cast up by the sea into our embankment on the back beach was in the same time about 504,240 cubic yards; so that in September 1850 there remained at the bar, and at places adjacent, about 112,080 cubic yards, a quantity which, in course of a short while thereafter, was all washed up into our embankment, so that the water on the bar now became 17 feet deep. And it remained at this depth until the bank A B C became scoured down too far, or far enough to allow the ebb of the harbour to escape over it away north inside of the bar, without crossing the bar at all. And with the view to our breakwater being extended in a proper manner, it was fortunate that this removal of the bank was effected by natural means, as without it no permanent building could have been founded.

The expense of blocking up the old channel, and of banking up the back beach a mile or nearly as far as to Cato's flagstaff, was 400*l.*; and the cost was about two-thirds of a farthing per cubic yard,—the cheapest embankment, I believe, ever effected in any part of the world. At home the price is from 10*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.* per cubic yard, by whatever means the stuff laid down may be collected.

I shall likely have another letter in course of a few days, meanwhile,

I am, &c.
(Signed) JOHN MILNE.

No. II.

To the Editor of the "Natal Mercury."

DEAR SIR,

As explained in my last letter, the immediate effect of our shutting up the old channel at the back beach was to arrest the encroachment of the sea on the Point and bush lands, and to deepen the water on the bar, and not only on the bar itself, but all over the bank, A B C, between our works and the bar, until at length this bank became so much reduced in height, that as before, the greater portion of the ebb of the harbour now passed north over it—between the bar and the beach, so as not to cross over the bar at all; and on this account the water on the bar soon became again very shallow. And this newly opened channel on the bank and through which the tidal waters now ran, being 800 feet wide, and ultimately from three to nine feet deep at low water, a considerable time elapsed before we were able to shut it up. At length upwards of 3,000 tons of

NATAL.

Appendix B.

stone were laid across it, so as to form the foundation of our intended breakwater; and much of the tidal water of the harbour being thereby caused again to pass over the bar, the water there again became deep as before whenever high tides began to run; and a depth of fifteen to twenty feet has been maintained ever since. And I see no reason to conclude that the water will ever again become as shallow as it has been, although no doubt, it will not remain at all times as deep as at present, especially during winter when the rise and fall of the tides are considerably less than during summer, and when accordingly the ebbs are less powerful.

Indeed, every circumstance in the history of this harbour, shows us that, *like every other barred harbour and river, the depth depends almost entirely on the force of current—the only force which can affect the material at the bottom*—and whether occasioned by tide or by broken waves.

This general law appears to be now well understood by many of your readers, but as some of them occasionally go wrong even yet in supposing, that, "were the river Umgeni brought into the harbour, it would scour down the bar, and thereby render further expense for building unnecessary," I will here state some objections which some gentlemen do not appear to have considered:—

1st. Because, like all other rivers, the Umgeni would certainly deposit its sand on its entering the still water of the harbour, and being a mountain stream subject to great floods, it carries along with it a great deal of sand, even at present, and will convey at least ten times as much after its banks shall have been brought into cultivation, and because, judging from what I know of similar rivers in Europe 12,000*l.* a year would hardly defray the expense of removing the sand of this river from the harbour in whatever way the attempt might be made.

2d. Because if the sand of this river were not removed from the harbour, as quickly as it became deposited, the tidal area of this basin would thereby be diminished—the quantity and force of the tides at the entrance would be lessened, and the deepening effect of the river on the bar would thereby be rendered nil.

3d. Because, even although no sand were to be deposited in the harbour by this river, still it would be necessary to secure the bank A B C, by buildings, otherwise this bank, as well as the grounds called the Point, would be swept away, and thus the river would escape between the bar and the beach, as the tidal currents did in 1849, and 1851, without passing over the bar at all.

4th. Because, however powerful this river may occasionally be, it is not powerful enough to clear away even its own bar, much less could it clear away the wider bank at the entrance of our harbour. Indeed the whole of the bush hills, from the river to the Point, appears to be nothing else than the bar of the Umgeni, increased in height by wind blowing up sand from the back and harbour beaches. And the bog between the camp and the bush is the old channel of the river, and in which it occasionally still comes down when in flood.

5th. Because in winter when our bar is bad, the Umgeni is dry; and because in summer we do not require it, the bar being usually deep enough at that time, in consequence of the more powerful tides which flow during that season.

6th. Because, in addition to the ebb of 1849, we have now diverted from its channels between the bar and the beach, and caused to pass over the bar, a quantity of water exceeding the average discharge of all the rivers in Natal; and because this great additional quantity is evidently less than what is necessary to make the entrance deep enough at all times.

7th. Because without the aid of any river we have at hand water within the harbour itself, of quantity sufficient to make the entrance deep enough at all times, merely by causing the current to run across that part of the bar where a permanent entrance is wanted.

But returning to my subject—as indicated at the beginning of this letter—the bank A B C, having become run down in 1851, till average six feet under low water on the line of our works, sand no longer continued to be cast up about our wattled walls, which being thus left to the lash of the sea, it became necessary to case them up with masonry so as to make them form part of the great stone breakwater; and on this and at the Custom House and harbour beach we have been engaged ever since.

Expense incurred from commencement in December 1849 till 31st October, 1853, for all our works 6,000*l.* 14*s.* 11½*d.*; stone used in all works during this period, 14,858 tons. A description of the plan of intended improvement shall be given in my next letter.

Yours, &c.,

(Signed) JOHN MILNE.

No III.

DEAR SIR,

IN my last letter some circumstances were mentioned which have always appeared to me as pointing out very clearly that it would be altogether unadvisable to be at the expense of bringing the river Umgeni into the harbour with the view to cause it to deepen the water on the bar, without contracting the exit opening or outfall by building, as we are doing at present. The Amazon itself, the greatest river in the world, is

TOWN OF D'URBAN

G'

H'

F'

Magnetic North

Scale of Feet.

500 1000 2000 Feet.

B

E

A

Custom House

Direction of Flood tide.

Direction of ebb

D

Spit

P!

C

Height 195 feet

BLUFF

Height 250 feet.

No 2.

PLAN,

SHEWING THE DISPOSITION OF SANDBANKS & WATER

AT THE

ENTRANCE OF NATAL HARBOUR

in September 1850.

(Vide Report No 2)

John Kilne

John Arrowsmith, Litho.

occasionally barred quite across its mouth; and in every instance, as well as in this, where the mouth is wider than the river near the sea, or such as admits of the current becoming sluggish at the place where it meets with the ocean, the river deposits its load of sand; *the sand stops where the current stops—it could hardly do otherwise*, and hence in every such instance, a bar is formed.

Such is the law of nature; and here at Natal, although very little fresh water passes through our harbour, the ebb tide over the bar acts precisely in the same way as a river would do; it expands and thereby becomes so much reduced in its outward motion between the Point and the bar, that it deposits its sand there or wherever the motion becomes sufficiently slow to allow the sand to sink. And if at any time during a series of sluggish tides, the bar and the bank A B C between it and the beach shall become increased in height by a long continuance of deposition, the ebb of the harbour being thereby prevented from flowing out freely, becomes pent up, until it again breaks through the barrier, and so on continually.

Our object, then, is to prevent the ebb current of the harbour from expanding at the entrance, as it does at present,—to prevent it from becoming sluggish in its motions, until it shall be fairly out beyond the bar, or beyond the shelter of the low water rocks, at the east end of the Bluff. And we intend to effect this by forming the two breakwaters shown on the plan, and by making the entrance only 500 feet wide, instead of upwards of 3,000 feet, as it was when we began to build. And I am now to give an idea of what we are entitled to expect from this arrangement.

The effect produced will depend entirely on the tidal velocity through the intended entrance opening; and the velocity will depend on the quantity of water contained within the harbour at a tide; and this will depend on the tidal area of the harbour: hence the deepening effect at the entrance will always depend on the present tidal area of the harbour being maintained,—as, if by any means it shall be made less, the velocity at the entrance will thereby be reduced, and hence the depth of water on the bar will likewise be made less accordingly.

At present, and at half tide, the water in the harbour covers an area of 13,800,000 square yards, and the mean rise and fall of spring tides may be taken at 5½ feet; and consequently the quantity of influx and of ebb, is 25,300,000 cubic yards; and taking the time of sensible discharge at five hours, the mean rate of ebb is 5,060,000 cubic yards per hour.

Again, the velocity of water necessary to remove sand, gravel, and other material of whatever kind is well know to engineers usually employed on waterworks,—it is the A B C of their profession. In a river, a velocity of somewhat less than a mile per hour will take up and slowly carry down sand at the bottom; but one and a half miles will be required here to counteract the contrary effect of broken waves,—the reversal of the direction of the tidal currents, and to remove shells and small gravel which no doubt lie at the bar, at the depth to which we intend to reduce it. And by actual experiments we have ascertained, that when the velocity here is 200 feet in 70 seconds, or somewhat less than two miles an hour, the bar becomes scoured down twelve inches in course of one ebb tide. The width of entrance, therefore, as shown on the plan, is so proportioned to the quantity of tidal water within the harbour, as to cause a mean velocity of current through it, of not less than two miles an hour at spring tides, and a depth of twenty-eight feet. Hence, were the depth to become less at any time than twenty-eight feet, (as during neap tides when the currents are very sluggish), the velocity would thereby be made greater than two miles an hour, during the first spring tide thereafter, and which increase of velocity must again scour down the bottom until the velocity shall become reduced to two miles an hour, or sufficiently strong to remove the material at the bottom; and so on continually. It is therefore impossible that with 25,300,000 cubic yards of ebb water within the harbour, and an exit opening of only 500 feet wide, that this entrance can ever be barred up to any extent, or even partially shallowed for more than a few days at a time. Moreover, from the ascertained nature of currents, we know the ebb being thus compressed between walls 500 feet apart, the momentum of this current, at two miles an hour, and twenty eight feet of depth, will carry it out into the ocean about one and a half miles before it can deposit much of its sand, and the influx tide being likewise caused to run in the same narrow channel where the bottom is shingle instead of sand, as at present, it is not likely to bring into the harbour precisely as much sand as the ebb will take out;—especially as the bottom within the harbour being sand, and the velocity of the ebb over its banks and in its channels, being greater than the velocity of the influx seaward and through the entrance, the ebb of silt must always be greater than the influx of silt. Indeed the effect of deepening the entrance has already shown itself in this way: All our ship channels within the harbour are now considerably deeper and wider than they were when we began our operations; a great deal more sand must therefore have been carried out over the bar by the ebb, than what has been brought in by the influx tide; and this deepening and widening of the channels is likely to go on until counteracted by the gradual filling up of the tidal basin of the harbour, towards the head of the bay, and at other quiet parts into which the finer particles of sand are washed by partial waves generated within the harbour itself.

The rivers Umbilo, and Umhlatuzan, are also objectionable on this account; they discharge their sand and mud into the higher parts of the harbour, where much of it must

lie, there being no sufficient ebb at that place to bring it down to the sea. And when the banks of these two rivers shall have been brought into cultivation, the evil now hinted at is likely to become much more apparent than at present.

Additional detail shall be given in my next letter.

Yours, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN MILNE.

No. IV.

To the Editor of the "Natal Mercury."

DEAR SIR,

IN my last letter, I endeavoured to show that by means of the velocity of the tidal currents confined between our intended breakwaters, we are entitled to expect a permanent depth of twenty-eight feet at the entrance, and I am now to give some additional details:—

The length of our northern breakwater from the harbour beach to the bar is 2,620 feet; and 400 feet of groin walls of the same stability may be required to protect its foundations, and to deepen the Bluff channel; and the length of breakwater on the low rocks at the east end of the Bluff is 600 feet; thus making in all 3,000 feet of breakwater; and, in addition to this, about 2,500 feet of bulwarks and groin walls may be necessary to protect the harbour beach, between the west end of our great northern breakwater and Mr. Cato's store.

Our northern breakwater is twenty feet broad at bottom at its landward ends, and 246 feet at the bar; and at the landward end the sides are inclined one foot perpendicular, on one foot horizontal; at the bar the inclination is one foot perpendicular on four feet horizontal, and that of the sides of the wall on the Bluff rocks is one on four throughout its entire length; and on this inclination much of the expense and stability depend.

The inclination of the seaward slope of the great breakwater at Plymouth is one on five, but the wave is heavier there than at Natal, where the whole of our buildings are protected to a considerable extent by the Bluff and rocks at its eastern end.

The quantity of stone required appears to be about 300,000 tons, and the estimated expense is nearly 100,000*l.*; and, as yet, we have been able to work at rates somewhat under those on which this general estimate is founded.

The expense, however, will very much depend on our continuing to find suitable stone in sufficient quantity within the basin of the harbour. We have always experienced much difficulty in obtaining blocks of size and of quality suitable for casing. Indeed there appear to be no regular beds of rock on the Bluff of sufficient thickness—nothing but rubbish, mixed here and there with round nodule lumps embedded in sand.

We are searching for better rock about a mile up towards the head of the bay, and elsewhere; but as yet we have found nothing satisfactory. All along the face of the Bluff, and down in the tide way, we occasionally come upon a piece of seemingly good rock; but no, it is only a few inches thick, there is nothing but sand below it, neither does this thin crust of good rock go in under the Bluff more than a few feet.

We have always experienced this difficulty, so much that in order to protect our beaches and other parts from the encroachment of the sea, we have had to form wattled walls to contain and hold together our small stone rubbish, until material of a sufficient size could be obtained for facing it up. On the whole, however, this is an advantage, as in this way the small stone nucleus gradually sinks down into the sand until it can sink no farther, after which, when cased up, the work remains unbroken. Indeed, at all parts of the work we find it advisable to raise the building piece by piece, always allowing it to subside before keying up or completing it, as, were this not attended to, the whole would soon exhibit a sunken ruinous appearance. the longer it stands before being cased up the better it will stand afterwards.

At home a great deal of shingle is always mixed with the sand at the bottom of rivers and estuaries; and the sand being removed by current the shingle remains and forms a causeway on the bottom which prevents further deepening of the water; but here, at Natal, we have no shingle either in our banks or beaches, nothing but sand, which forms hardly any obstruction either to tidal currents, to the waves or to the wind. It is, indeed, a delicate subject,—one which requires constant attention, caution, and foresight.

The tops of both breakwaters are intended to be made broad enough to admit of iron rails being laid along them, for the conveyance of stone from their landward ends, the surf being often too great to admit of boats discharging this material at parts near to the bar. And these walls will be made only high enough to allow waves to wash over them into the harbour, and which will occasion a greater quantity of ebb than of influx tide through the entrance channel, hence when the sea is rough, or such as usually banks up the bar at present, a quantity of extra ebb, commensurate with what is required, will always be brought into play; and this, I conceive, is much more to be depended on as a scouring power, than an occasional flow from the Umgeni, or from any other river that could be brought into the harbour.

The expense of completing the plan has been stated at 100,000*l.*, but to obtain water

deep enough for our present trade, a comparatively small sum will apparently be sufficient.

At present the water on the bar is eighteen feet deep, and it has averaged about that depth for many months. This is, however, a much greater depth than what we are entitled to expect to be long continued, from the comparatively small portion of the tidal currents we have as yet been able to divert into the ship channel across the bar; because this channel being very narrow, as compared with the whole width of opening through which the tidal currents run, it is liable to be filled up to some extent by many causes,—such as by a heavy sea at a time when there is little tide;—or by either of the banks which form its sides being reduced in height, so as to allow more of the ebb of the harbour to pass over them, and of course, thereby to cause less water to run through it, &c., &c.; and this liability to change of depth on the bar will continue until the whole tidal opening shall have been narrowed by building, or until the whole mass of tidal water shall have been compressed into one stream of velocity sufficient to remove the material at the bar.

As a harbour of refuge, 28 feet, the depth intended, is necessary to make it available at all times.

This depth at high water of springs would give only 22 feet at low water; and allowing 6 feet of lift or rise and fall of wave, it leaves only 16 feet in the clear for the passage of vessels.

I have mentioned the extreme lightness of the sand of our banks and beaches, and have said something about the caution required in building upon it.

It is likewise very apt to be blown away from the sand hills, beaches, and embankments now formed. And this has cost us a great deal of labour and money to prevent it, by constructing wattled work across the sand, wherever herbage has not yet begun to grow. And as this is continually a heavy recurring expense, we are anxious to encourage the growth of plants so as to supersede the necessity of wattling; but I am sorry to see my friends and fellow-colonists ride over these hills and herbage on the embankment. I beg to assure them that their horses' feet destroy the plants very much,—that when so trampled down, the wind immediately acts on the sand, so that if not wattled up in time, a deep gully is formed in the place of a hill; and, nothing is more to be dreaded, in connection with the destiny of this harbour, than a breach of the sea through a hollow in this narrow neck of land: it would indeed be an end to our undertaking and to the harbour. I hope, therefore, that all visitors will refrain from riding over our sand hills, or over any part from the Custom House downward, except along the back beach, where they can do no harm.

Yours, &c.
(Signed) JOHN MILNE.

APPENDIX C.

Appendix C.

GENTLEMEN, Colonial Office, Natal, July 21st, 1853.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to inform you, that he has been pleased to appoint you Commissioners for the purpose of inquiring into and reporting on the state of education more especially as conducted in the schools receiving Government aid, with a view of establishing such a system of general education as the circumstances of the colony may require and admit of.

2. In the performance of this duty, you will make a searching investigation into the state and efficiency of the Government Schools at Pietermaritzburg and D'Urban, and other schools, a list of which is herewith enclosed, receiving aid from the funds of the local Government.

3. You will further inquire into the state and efficiency of schools in the colony not receiving any assistance from Government, provided the masters or authorities having charge of such schools shall give you permission to institute such an inquiry.

4. In making these investigations, you will direct your attention especially to the following points:

1st. As to the capacity of the masters.
2d. As to the subjects taught in the schools.
3d. As to the mode of teaching.
4th. As to the discipline observed in the schools, and the mode of enforcing it.
5th. The number of scholars in each school.
6th. The general proficiency of the scholars in each school.

5. In examining into the 3d. point, the Lieutenant-Governor wishes you particularly to inquire and report as to the mode in which arithmetic is taught in the several schools, as to whether its rules are taught merely by rote and practice, or according to the improved system, by compelling the pupils to understand the principles upon which the rules are founded.

6. I am further directed to request that you will suggest for his honour's information, such a system for the general education of the youth of this colony, as may seem to you desirable and practicable. In connexion with this subject, the Lieutenant-Governor requests that you will take into consideration how far it will be desirable for the Govern-

NATAL.

Appendix C

ment, instead of itself establishing and exclusively maintaining public schools, to render pecuniary assistance to schools already established or to be established by private exertions, upon condition that the recipients of such bounty should undertake to pursue in their schools such a general system of secular education as the Government may point out, and that they will submit to their schools being periodically inspected by a Government officer, in order to ascertain that the required conditions have been fulfilled. Religious instruction will of course, according to this scheme, be left to the unfettered discretion of the conductors of each school, subject simply to the condition that some portion of the Holy Scripture shall be daily read in the vernacular tongue.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM SARGEAUNT.

Hon. W. C. Sargeaunt.
Hon. Dr. Stanger.
Rev. James Green, M.A.
Rev. W. H. C. Lloyd, M.A.
Charles Barter, Esq., B.C.L.
Rev. William Campbell.
Rev. Dr. Faure.
Rev. H. Pearse.

PART IV.

AUSTRALIAN COLONIES AND NEW ZEALAND.

PART IV.

AUSTRALIAN COLONIES AND NEW ZEALAND.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 29.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 29.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor-General Sir C. FITZROY to the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 99.) Government House, Sydney, July 29, 1854.

(Received December 5, 1854.)

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith the Blue Book of this colony for the year ended on 31st December 1853; and in compliance with the instructions contained in the Secretary of State's Despatch, No. 101, of May 8, 1842, I proceed to report upon it.

General Revenue.—Taxes, Duties, &c.

2. The amount of revenue derived from the duties upon spirits imported as well as made in the colony, was in

1853	-	-	£221,993 11 6
1852	-	-	156,939 17 7
Showing an increase of	-	-	£65,053 13 11

The duties on tobacco produced in the year—

1852	-	-	£41,930 16 1
1853	-	-	40,788 12 6
Showing a decrease of	-	-	£1,142 3 7

The Customs duties, which do not include those levied on spirits distilled in the colony, amounted in the year

1853	-	-	£354,938 9 6
1852	-	-	217,021 5 6
Showing an increase of	-	-	£137,917 4 0

3. This increase in the import duties is to be attributed to the increased consumption of most articles subject to duty under the successful operation of the Tariff Act, 16 Vict. No. 7. The very high rise in the price of labour of every description since the discovery of gold, and the increased consumption of spirits upon which the higher rate of duty is charged, has increased the amount of duties levied on spirits to a very striking extent; and I regret to add that there is a corresponding increase in the amount of inebriation throughout the colony.

4. There are no port or harbour dues, with the exception of those for pilotage, which amounted in—

1853	-	-	£3,780 1 9
1852	-	-	2,519 7 6
Showing an increase of	-	-	£1,260 14 3

caused by the increase of trade with all parts of the world. The auction duty was abolished by Act of Council 16 Vict. No. 21.

5. The revenue produced by the Post Office department and the expenditure stands thus—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1852 - -	£18,174 1 11	- £25,304 8 0
1853 - -	20,379 10 1	- 34,954 5 10

The number of letters which passed through the General Post Office during the year—

	Letters.	Newspapers.
1852 - -	1,117,777	- 1,023,678
1853 - -	1,587,407	- 1,515,580

The extent of the post roads in 1853 was 937,431 miles, and the number of post-offices throughout the colony 143. Newspapers posted within seven days from their date are exempt from postage. After that time they are subject to a charge of one penny. The uniform rate of postage on letters throughout the colony is 2*d.* per half ounce, 3*d.* for ship letters from abroad, and 1*d.* throughout the city of Sydney.

Fees of Office.

6. The revenue derived from the fees of office was in

1852	£ 8,465 19 4
1853	11,058 4 8

There is no longer an assessment on stock beyond the settled districts.

7. The proceeds of licences to dig, search for, and remove gold, and miscellaneous receipts to the gold revenue, including the charge for escort and conveyance of specie and gold, amounted in

1852	£62,307 9 5
1853	54,254 15 6

From the migratory habits of the mining population, and from the irregular manner in which the richest veins appear to be scattered over a vast extent of country, it is expected that this will continue to be a very fluctuating source of revenue.

Territorial Revenue.

8. The fees on licences to occupy Crown lands, which are part of the territorial revenue, produced in

1853	£43,401 9 2
1852	36,928 8 1
Showing an increase of	6,473 1 1

Those on licences to cut timber produced in

1852	£3,468 7 4
1853	3,880 13 1

Comparative Abstract.

9. The ordinary revenue, including that derived from the gold revenue, was, in

1853	£575,896 18 8
1852	436,857 12 11
Showing an increase of	139,029 5 9

The difference in the amount stated in the Blue Books of 1852 and 1853 is accounted for in the notes under the items of fines and forfeitures, and miscellaneous receipts, in the volume now enclosed.

10. The territorial revenue produced in 1853:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Land sales	158,837	2	7
Land and immigration deposits	10,581	10	0
Leases and licences to occupy Crown lands	43,401	9	2
Licences to cut timber	943	0	0
Quit rents and redemption of ditto	3,880	13	1
Rents of Government buildings, quarries, &c.	109	2	0
Proceeds of sales, and fees of Court of Claims	564	18	2
Reimbursements, miscellaneous receipts	14,994	13	2
	233,312	8	2
To which is added:			
Proceeds of land and immigration debentures	105,320	17	6
Railway ditto	53,431	13	4
Received under Immigration Remittance Regulations	11,225	1	0
	£403,290	0	0

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The first item shows an immense increase over the amount received during the preceding year, in consequence of the great facility afforded to purchasers of land in the interior by the regulations notified on 8th March 1853 establishing local land offices.

11. The charges on the same revenue in 1853 were :—

	£	s.	d.
Survey, sale, and management	45,165	19	7
Immigration	161,234	10	10
Aborigines	2,238	4	8
Miscellaneous services	33,726	11	0
Revenue and receipts returned	721	18	10
Charged on the gold revenue	16,861	3	2
Issues on account, including loan to Sydney Railway Company	57,568	11	5
	£317,566	19	6

The balance at the credit of territorial revenue on 31st December 1853 was £122,307 4 5

12. The accounts of the colony are kept in pounds, shillings, and pence sterling.

Commissariat Chest.

13. The expenditure from the military chest amounted in—

1852	£7,939 11 0
1853	8,972 7 10

This increase appears to be caused by the great rise in the price of provisions, &c.

Convict Expenditure.

14. The expenses paid from the Colonial Treasury for the superintendence, lodging, and maintenance of convicts during 1853, at the establishments at Cockatoo and Newcastle, amounted to 14,923*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*, at the rate of 29*l.* 11*s.* each man per annum. The average cost of maintaining each man in the preceding year amounted to 17*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.*

15. The number of convicts in the colony on 31st December :

1852.	British	1,722
	Colonial	665
	Total	2,387
1853.	British	1,389
	Colonial	854
	Total	2,243

The number of convicts free by servitude, absolutely and conditionally pardoned, during the year 1853, was 232.

Local Revenues.

16. The total revenues of the City of Sydney, incorporated by the Act 16 Vict., No. 3., amounted in 1853 to 22,442*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.* By the Act 17 Vict. No. 33, which was forwarded to your Grace in my Despatch No. 5. of 15th January last, the Corporation of the City of Sydney was dissolved, and three Commissioners in lieu thereof were appointed.

17. The return of the revenue and expenditure of the South Head Road Trust, as established under the Act 11 Vict. No. 49, and of the Cumberland Road Trust, under the Act 17 Vict. No. 41, are as follows:—

	Revenue.			Expenditure.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
South Head Road - -	1,850	0	0	851	13	11
Cumberland - - -	6,696	2	1	7,337	4	8

Exclusive of the Windsor Road Trust, the returns for which have not yet been received.

Military Works.

18. The Military Buildings have been transferred to the Colonial Government, in pursuance of the Secretary of State's Despatch dated 21st November, 1849, and are now in charge of the Colonial Architect. An account of the pecuniary allowances granted to the Queen's Troops in this colony is stated at page 152, and the total charge for the military during the year 1853, amounted to 15,984*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.* The expenditure incurred by Great Britain for the Military protection of the colony in the year was 38,277*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* A return of the troops serving in the colony on 31st December 1853 will be found at p. 156; and a report on the defences of Port Jackson at p. 147. There was no militia or other local corps.

Legislation.

19. My Despatches Nos. 131, 165, 5 and 6, have furnished your Grace with reports on all the Acts passed by the Legislative Council during the year. A list of proclamations will be found at p. 179, and these have been from time to time furnished to your Grace's Department in the Government Gazette.

Councils.

20. A return of the members composing the Executive and Legislative Councils, is inserted at p. 184, which is followed by the Civil Establishment.

Civil Establishment.

21. Those Officers who have given security for the due discharge of their duties, with the nature and amount of the security, are enumerated at p. 510.

Pensions.

22. The Pension List stands thus:—

In 1852 - - -	£3,597	17	10
1853 - - -	4,767	3	0

A large portion of this increase is caused by the payment of arrears of pensions to Lady Forbes, widow of a former Chief Justice, and of pensions to the late Auditor General, and the widow of the late Mr. Justice Kinchela.

Consuls.

23. The Foreign Powers represented in Sydney, are stated at p. 528, with the names of the Consular Agents.

Population.

24. The last Census was taken on 1st March 1851, by which the population was returned at,

Males - - -	108,691
Females - - -	81,260
Total -	189,951

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The population, it is supposed, was as follows on 31st December:

	1852.	1853.
Males	118,687	131,368
Females	89,567	99,920
Total	208,254	231,288

The increase during the last year amounting to—

Males	12,681
Females	10,353
Total	23,034

Ecclesiastical.

25. The expenses under the head of Ecclesiastical Returns are:

Church of England	£16,310	13	1
Presbyterian	2,581	18	7
Wesleyan Methodists	1,045	0	0
Church of Rome	8,984	16	11
	£28,922	8	7

This amount is divided as follows:

General revenue, Schedule A. Part 3. Act 13 & 14 Vict. sec. 59	£26,860	11	8
Territorial revenue	1,475	17	0
Church and school estates	585	19	11
Total	£28,922	8	7

The number of clergymen in the colony:

	Paid wholly or in part by Government.	Supported wholly by voluntary contribution.
Church of England	75	5
Presbyterian	18	19
Wesleyan	4	12
Independent	0	5
Roman Catholic	39	no return.
Jews	0	1
Unitarians	0	1
Mariner's Church	0	1
	136	44

Education.

26. The number of scholars at the different schools is stated to be:

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Protestant Orphan School	83	79	162
Roman Catholic ditto	82	93	175
	165	172	337
Denominational Schools.			
Church of England	3,748	3,139	6,887
Presbyterian	854	589	1,443
Wesleyan	529	406	935
Roman Catholic	2,849	2,765	5,614
	7,980	6,899	14,879
National Schools	1,900	1,751	3,651
Total (in addition to private schools)	10,045	8,822	18,867

The University, incorporated and endowed by Act of Council 14 Vict. No. 31., is referred to at page 652, which enumerates the establishment and expenses during the year.

Exchanges—Monies.

27. The coin and bullion in the colony on 31st December was supposed to amount in—

1852 - - -	£1,458,639 13 2
1853 - - -	2,531,751 7 0

The Paper currency in circulation was in—

1852 - - - -	£743,759
1853 - - - -	901,108

The exchange varied during the year.

Treasury Bills.

Par to one per cent. premium during the first five months of the year, after which no bills were drawn.

Local and Bank Bills.

Purchase Rate.	Selling Rate.
1½ premium to 8 per cent. discount.	2½ premium to 6½ discount.

28. The weights and measures are the standard imperial weights and measures of England, as regulated by the Act of Council 16 Vict. No. 34.

Imports and Exports.

29. The imports amounted in—

1853 - - - -	£6,342,397
1852 - - - -	1,900,436
Showing an increase of -	4,441,961

The exports amounted in—

1852 - - - -	£4,604,034
1853 - - -	4,523,346
Showing a decrease of -	£80,688

The export of wool from the whole colony was in—

	Value.	Quantity.
1853 -	£1,005,546	lbs. 16,477,869
1852 -	688,317	11,966,241
Showing an increase of	£317,229	lbs. 4,511,628

The tallow exported was in—

	Value.	Quantity.
1852 - -	£174,731	Tons 6,966½
1853 - -	134,708	4,533¾
Showing a decrease of -	£40,023	Tons 2,432¾

The gold exported was in—

	Value.	Quantity. Oz.	Dwt.	Gr.
1852 - -	£2,660,946	818,751	18	17
1853 - -	1,781,172	548,052	19	21

Agriculture.

30. The returns of agriculture give the number of acres in crop—

	Acres.
Within settled districts - -	121,681
Beyond - - - -	8,962
	130,643

Manufactures, Mines, and Fisheries.

31. The manufactories and steam works, mills, &c., are stated at p. 680.

The coal mines produced in—

1853 - - 96,809 tons = £78,059 value.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Of eight copper mines, two only are worked, viz., those at Summer Hill and Ophir. The yield of the former is returned at 500 tons, and of the latter 200 tons.

The iron mine near Berrima is not worked.

The number of vessels employed in the whale fisheries was seven, and the value of oil procured is stated to be 15,600*l.*

The export of gold has been already stated.

Grants and Sales of Land.

32. The amount received from the sale of land was in 1853, 257,847 17*s.* 11*d.* The quantity granted for public purposes was 682 acres and 11¾ perches.

Gaols and Prisoners.

33. The following is the comparative state of crime :—

Convictions in the Supreme Court:

	1852.	1853.
Murders - - -	8	6
Other felonies - - -	95	141
Misdemeanours - -	32	44

Convictions in Courts of Quarter Sessions :

	1852.	1853.
Felonies - -	319	310
Misdemeanours - -	73	103

Criminals executed:

1852	-	5	1853	-	2

Civil Cases tried in the Supreme Court:

1852	-	92	1853	-	142

Of which the number of undefended cases was in—

1852	-	15	1853		14

Miscellaneous.

34. The statistical returns from 1837 to 1853 are appended to the blue book, and contain much information of interest.

35. I trust the foregoing statements will prove that this important colony is steadily advancing in prosperity, and that the interests of all classes are in a healthy and flourishing condition.

I have, &c.

The Duke of Newcastle, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) C. A. FITZROY.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

No. 30.

No. 30.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Lieut. Governor Sir W. Denison to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

(No. 210.)

Van Diemen's Land, Government House,
October 3, 1853.

Received 9th February 1854.

My Lord Duke,

I have the honour to forward, herewith, the Blue Book for year 18 52.

2. The tables in most instances speak for themselves, differing but little from year to year. Under some of the heads, however, there is a marked change, and to this I propose to direct your Grace's attention.

3. On reference to the table showing the comparative amount of Revenue collected in 1851 and 1852, the net increase in the latter year is shown to be

40,797*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*, or nearly 30 per cent, and on looking to the particular heads under which this Revenue is collected, it will be seen that the increase in the Customs amounts to nearly 37,000*l.*, and that under every head in any way connected with the trade of the Colony, such as Light Dues, Pilotage, Licences under the Port Act, &c., there has been a proportionate increase.

4. The increase in the Customs' Revenue, which on a reference to the tariff of duties will be seen to be levied upon but a few articles, bears a strong testimony to the effect produced upon trade by the increased amount of money flowing in from the gold fields. On a closer examination, however, of the tariff itself, and on a reference to the table of imports and exports, it will be seen that by far the larger amount of the Revenne is derived from spirits, tobacco, beer and wine; in fact, from those articles which are consumed as luxuries chiefly by the working classes of the community.

The effect of the increased consumption of spirits will be seen by a reference to the Revenue arising from fines in magisterial courts. The sum levied under this head has increased from 2,096*l.* in 1851 to 3,672*l.* in 1852, or about 75 per cent., and this increase may be said to be due to the drunken habits generated or developed by high wages.

5. In a Despatch No. 142, dated September 27, 1849, addressed to Lord Grey, containing the report of a Board appointed to investigate the cause of the decrease of Revenue arising from fines and fees, I pointed out the effect of even a trifling increase of wages upon the moral habits of the community, and the evidence adduced in the present returns of fines inflicted fully bears out the statement I then made.

6. The Revenue of the Post Office shows to what an extent the business of the Colony has increased. Steps have been taken to simplify the postal arrangements, and to introduce a system of pre-payment by stamps, and it is hoped that in a short time a material reduction in the amount of postage may safely be made.

7. The diminution of the fees of the Courts of Requests would seem to prove that ready money transactions were more common than heretofore, and that there had been a decrease in the number of small bills floating about.

8. The tolls on the main line of road have fallen off materially, which would appear to indicate a diminution in the business traffic along the road, but the truth is that the tolls being close to the towns of Hobart Town and Launceston were paid to a great extent by persons driving for amusement. The high rate charged for forage has diminished materially the number of horses and carriages kept for such purposes, and the high price of labour has caused a corresponding increase in the cost of collection and a consequent diminution in the real proceeds of the toll.

Upon the whole, I think that the statement of the Revenue will be satisfactory to your Grace.

9. The expenditure of the Colony would appear to have increased from 139,414*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.* in 1851 to 174,467*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* in 1852, a clear increase of 38,052*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*, but on reference to the different heads under which this expenditure is classified, it is evident that there are many heavy deductions to be made from this amount.

10. In the first place, a sum of 10,000*l.* is included in the expenditure which was only a loan to the Military Chest, and under the head of Remittances are included sums of 12,500*l.* remitted for emigration purposes, and 4,500*l.* for the purchase of a steam-tug boat for the Tamar.

Authority was given by the Act of Council to borrow the amount required to purchase the boat, but as the money was in the Treasury it was thought better to save the interest of five or six per cent., which would have been charged for such a loan, which it would be possible to contract for at any time when the money might be required by the Government.

These deductions having been made, it will be evident that the excess of expenditure under the ordinary heads of Revenue has not been great. The expense of the Legislative Council has increased from 739*l.* to 2,082*l.*, but this is owing to the changes introduced by the Imperial Act, 13 & 14 Vict., chapter 59.

11. The largest increase is under the head of Police, and was caused by an addition made to the pay of the constables, in order to place the wages of the men employed as near as possible on a level with those of ordinary labourers.

The increase under this head has been about 6,600*l.*; the high price of

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

forage has made the conveyance of mails much more expensive, and under the head Miscellaneous there is an item of 1,852*l.* for temporary additions made to the salaries of the subordinate officers of Government, whose pay did not exceed 300*l.* per annum.

12. On the whole, a comparison between the Revenue and Expenditure would seem to show that the finances of the Colony are in a sound and healthy condition.

13. I am bound, however, to say that the effect of the discovery of gold upon the market value of every article of consumption will, of course, require large additions to be made in the salaries of all the officers of the Government, and that the Revenue will hereafter not perhaps be more than adequate to meet the claims made upon it.

14. There has been an increase of 20,479*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* in the amount charged for Military and Convict Services which is due principally to the increased cost of maintaining the prisoners, in consequence of the high price of provisions, though additions have been made of course to the pay of the various subordinate officers of the Convict Department, putting them on the same footing as those who receive equivalent amounts of pay from the Colony.

15. There is little that would appear to need remark under the head of Works carried on by the Convict Department; these consist for the most part of ordinary repairs, additions having been made at the Female House of Correction at Hobart Town, by which its efficiency as a place of punishment will be increased, and at Launceston the Barracks for male prisoners have been extended in order to enable the Government to dispense with a building hired at a heavy rental.

16. The public works which have been carried on by the Colony have not been numerous or extensive. The wharves at Hobart Town and Launceston have been repaired and extended, but the want of labour, and the high price of timber has checked the work most materially.

The Launceston swamp has been thoroughly drained, and some portions of the land will soon be put up for sale.

The Bridge over the Derwent at Dunrobin, by which an access will be opened to the country to the westward has been progressing, though the same causes which have checked the works elsewhere have operated here also. The road from the bridge has been pushed over the hill into the country beyond, and satisfactory accounts of the character of the soil and climate have been made to me, so that I am more than ever convinced of the importance of pushing these works on to completion, with the view of opening this country as soon as possible for occupation and sale.

The tram-road at the Douglas river will be in a state to enable the company to bring coals to market by the end of 1853, and it is very desirable that every effort should be made to add to the quantity of coal now available, as the demand for steamers and for household purposes generally increases daily.

17. The Acts passed by the Legislative Council in the course of 1852 have already been transmitted and commented upon in my Despatch No. 251, dated 1st December 1852, addressed to Sir John Pakington, and it is therefore unnecessary to allude further to them at present.

18. The return of the population of Van Diemen's Land is in point of fact a copy of the census return of March 1851. Since then, great changes have taken place; a large proportion of the population have become migratory, moving backwards and forwards to the gold fields of Victoria, and a mere comparison of the register of arrivals and departures would appear to indicate a decrease in the population of the Colony of about 10,000 males and females. These numbers can only however be taken as approximations to the truth, no allowance being made for the increase from births, or the decrease from deaths.

19. The Education returns would seem to show that although the number of schools has diminished from 104 to 96, yet the children attending school have increased from 3,931 to 4,036. The pressure of the times upon the schoolmasters, whose expenses increased materially, while no addition, or at all events a very trifling one, had been made to their scanty incomes, is quite sufficient to account for the decrease in the number of schools. I trust, however, in the course of the present year to make some permanent and satisfactory arrangements by which the whole system of education may be put upon such

a footing as its importance to the welfare of the community imperatively demands.

20. On reference to the returns of the amount of coin and paper in circulation, it will be seen that the specie in the banks has increased from 248,449*l.* in 1851 to 621,419*l.* in 1852, while the notes in circulation, which amounted in value in 1851 to 75,908, were returned by the banks in 1852 at 191,257*l.* From the great increase in the stock of bullion in the chests of the different banks, it may be inferred that the rate of interest has lowered, and in point of fact money can be procured on good security now for 5 per cent., and there is some difficulty in finding good investments for capital to return even that interest.

21. The tables of Imports and Exports show a great extension of the trade of the Colony; the value of imported articles has increased from 641,609*l.* to 860,488*l.* or upwards of 34 per cent., while that of the exports has risen from 665,790*l.* to 1,509,883*l.*, of which about 500,000*l.* consisted of gold dust, most of which was the produce of the labour of those who after having left the Colony for the diggings brought back the gold which they procured and sold it to the banks or merchants, by whom it was transmitted to England.

On a closer examination of the items in these tables it will be seen that as regards imports, there has been a falling off, in the first instance, in the several articles imported for the use of shipping, such as canvas, rope, oars, spars, paint, &c., the fact being that a stop has been put to shipbuilding in consequence of the high price of labour, and the still higher price of timber.

There has been a large increase in the quantity and value under the heads of spirits, wines, beer, tobacco, sugar and tea; the value of jewellery imported has increased five-fold, and there has also been a great augmentation in the amount of various articles of clothing imported.

The value of cattle and sheep imported from the continent has largely increased, but the number falls short of that imported in 1851; consequently, the price of meat has risen materially.

Looking to the table of Exports, it will be seen that there has been not only a large re-exportation of articles imported from England and elsewhere, but a very large increase has taken place in the value of exports of domestic manufacture and produce; boots and shoes, carriages (principally carts for the gold diggers) figure in the return largely, while flour, grain, hay, timber, vegetables, have made much larger returns than in former years. Upon reference, however, to the actual quantities exported, it will be seen that generally speaking there has been a falling off in this, though the value has ranged so much higher than usual as to produce a much larger money return. This is seen most remarkably in the article of timber, where, while under each separate head of laths and shingles, palings, sawn stuff and staves, there has been a large decrease in quantity, the value of the whole export has increased from 32,540*l.* to 89,507*l.*

This decrease can only be attributed to the falling off in the amount of labour caused by the rush to the gold diggings, which, as I reported in my Despatch No. 138, dated 18th June last, had in October last carried off upwards of 32 per cent. of the adult male population of the colony.

22. On reference to the returns of shipping, it will be seen that an increase in the tonnage inwards has taken place to the extent of 15,309 tons, or about 12·7 per cent., while the tonnage outwards has increased to the extent of 16,998 tons, or 14·3 per cent.

The increase both inwards and outwards is principally due to the greatly increased inter-colonial traffic, which has employed inwards 715 vessels, with a tonnage of 105,913 tons, and outwards 762 vessels, with a tonnage of 111,643 tons.

The trade with the United States appears to have increased, on reference to the amount of tonnage and the value of imports. The export trade, which in great measure consisted of grain, flour, and vegetables for California, is decreasing, the Australian market absorbing all the spare produce of the colony.

23. The agricultural returns show a great falling off in the extent of land under cultivation, and a still greater falling off in the amount of produce raised. The principal cause of the diminution in the amount of arable land has been the want of labour, though the wetness of the winter may have had some effect by impeding, if not preventing altogether, the labours of the agriculturists. The same cause has operated to diminish the amount of produce, even in a greater

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

ratio than would be warranted by the decrease in the quantity of land under the plough.

24. There appears to have been but a slight increase in the number of sheep, and on looking to the return of the export of wool, there would appear to be a falling off either in the amount of the clip or the number of sheep.

Much credit, however, cannot be placed on these returns, which are compiled upon information voluntarily given by the owners and occupiers of land. I should, however, be disposed to think that the number of sheep must be increasing.

25. The falling off in the supply of labour has of course affected the manufactures and industrial pursuits of the colonists. As I stated before, the shipbuilding business is at an end for the present; there is an increase, however, in the number of flour mills in operation, as the demand for flour for the Victoria market, and the high profits of the miller, have induced others to compete with them.

Several steam saw-mills have been established, and more ordered in order to take advantage of the high price of timber in Victoria.

The high price of coal has also induced the opening of some fresh mines, and I look forward to this as the commencement of a most profitable trade.

The coal lies near the coast, is easily raised and easily shipped, and the demand for this material for steam, gas, and more especially for ordinary household purposes is increasing daily.

I have, &c

The Duke of Newcastle, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) W. DENISON.

No. 31.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor Sir W. Denison to the Duke of Newcastle.

(No. 114.)

Van Diemen's Land, Government House, July 12, 1854.

(Received October 6, 1854.)

My Lord Duke,

I have the honour to forward herewith the Blue Book for the year 1853, which will, I trust, be found to have been completed with care and attention.

2. I propose in the following remarks to draw your Lordship's attention to the returns, which exhibit the most marked differences from those of former years, and to point out some of the causes which have been conducive to the change of which these tables give evidence.

I. *Comparative Statement of Revenue.*

3. On reference to the comparative yearly statement of the revenue, which is, in point of fact, a comparison between the receipts of 1852 and those of 1853, it will be seen that the amount raised in the former year was 181,079*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*, while the revenue of 1853 was 257,872*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, the increase in the latter year being 76,793*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*

An inspection of the different heads under which this revenue was collected will show that by far the largest portion of this increase is derived from the customs duties upon imports, which, in 1852 amounted to 108,243*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*, while in 1853 165,690*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* was collected, the difference, 57,447*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*, being 75 per cent. of the whole increase in the revenue.

No alteration has been made, either in the character or rate of the duties levied; the addition to the amount collected under this head must be therefore due altogether to the increased consumption.

4. Upon a reference to the table showing the duties upon imports it will be seen that by far the greater number of articles are admitted free—a duty being imposed upon a few only of those whose consumption is general throughout the community.

The increase therefore of revenue from this source, especially as no appreciable addition has been made to the number of the population, may be taken as a fair index of the increased capacity of the people to supply themselves with the necessaries, and many of the luxuries, of life.

I regret, however, to remark that this increased capacity has exhibited itself most prominently in the purchase of intoxicating drinks. Of the whole customs

revenue of 165,690*l.* 15*s.*, 91,002*l.* 12*s* 9*d.*, or fifty-five per cent., is derived from the duties on spirits. The amount raised from this source in 1852 did not exceed 65,670*l.*, and as no addition has been made to the numbers of the population, the fair inference either is, that each drinker of spirits must have consumed about 38 per cent. more than he did in 1852, or that a greater number of the population have fallen into the habit of drinking.

5. The effect of this increased consumption of spirits (and I may say generally of intoxicating drinks, for more wine and beer has been consumed also,) is shown in the prevalence of drunkenness and of those offences of which it is either the direct or predisposing cause.

6. The return of the revenue, under the head of fines and fees in magisterial courts show an increase from 3,953*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.* in 1852 to 5,106*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* in 1853; the difference, 1,152*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*, or twenty-nine per cent., may be taken as an approximation to the extent of the deterioration of the habits of the people, so far as regards the particular vice of drunkenness. The cause of this deterioration may be traced, to a certain extent, to the natural taste for intoxicating drinks; but this taste is stimulated into increased activity by the facilities which the increased rate of wages affords for self-indulgence.

7. It is not necessary for me to allude particularly to the other heads under which the revenue is collected; the great increase of trade, and consequently of shipping, as shown in the return of imports and exports, will account for the augmentation under the heads of wharfage and light dues.

The influx of capital from the gold fields and other sources, much of which is naturally invested in land, will explain the increase in the amount received for the registration of deeds; while the high rate of wages, and consequent prevalence of ready money transactions, will account for the diminution of business in the Court of Requests.

II. *Comparative Statement of Expenditure.*

8. The tabular statement of the comparative expenditure of the colony shows that the operation of the high price of labour and of all the necessaries of life has tended to increase the charges under every head; but the amount of this increase is in no way commensurate with the actual rise in price, which may be said to vary from 100 to 600 per cent. It is not necessary, however, for me to allude particularly to any of the items, the explanations given in the column of remarks being sufficiently clear and explicit.

9. In the present Blue Book I have been able to insert the returns of revenue and expenditure furnished by the different municipal bodies. These, whether under the form of town councils or road trustees, are in the infancy of their action, and their usefulness is very much lessened by the difficulty which they experience in procuring the labour which is required to enable them to carry out the work which they have specially in charge. At present, the amount of work performed is hardly a fair return for the money levied by means of rates, tolls, &c.

III. *Public Works.*

10. The public works which have been carried on at the expense of the colony have also been very much checked by the same want of labour which has impeded the action of the municipal bodies. It has been difficult to induce tradesmen to contract for the performance of any work at reasonable prices, or to bind themselves to complete it within a given time; and the government has therefore, in most cases, been compelled to carry on the different works detailed in the return by means of either hired or convict labour.

11. At the new Government House some progress has been made, a gang of convicts having been employed in preparing material. It is an object to get this building completed as soon as possible, in order that the land upon which the present Government House is situated may be brought into the market.

12. The outlay on the main line of road has hardly sufficed to keep it in repair, and a very heavy outlay will have to be incurred in the course of a few years, in order to maintain this, the principal line of communication through the island, in a proper condition.

13. The work of draining the swamp at Launceston has been nearly completed, the ground having been laid thoroughly dry. Several lots have been sold at prices averaging 297*l.* 12*s.* 11$\frac{3}{4}$*d.* per acre, and as there are upwards of 324 acres which have been drained, the sum expended upon this work, amounting altogether to about 1,963*l.*, has not been thrown away.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

14. The difficulties experienced in making the necessary arrangements for blasting the rocks in the river Tamar have compelled me to postpone the work till next spring.

15. The works at the Dunrobin bridge, and the Gordon River road, have been carried on, but of course at an increased expense; the road has been pushed across the ridge which separates the valley of the Derwent from a large available district of land bordering upon the west coast. Experiments have been made, and are making upon the growth of clover in this district, which is well watered and has a climate moister and more favourable for agricultural and pastoral pursuits than that of the centre of the island; and I have but little doubt that in the course of eight or ten years the whole of the country will be covered with sheep and cattle, and that it will form one of the best dairy districts in the colony.

IV. *Population.*

16. The detailed return of the distribution of the population is a mere copy of the census taken in March 1851, and cannot therefore be depended on, except perhaps as indicating the relative importance of the different districts into which the colony is divided; and even as to this, the changes which have occurred since 1851 have been so great as to render this return, as a means of instituting such a comparison, almost valueless.

An approximation, however, may be made to the total population, by adding to the actual numbers given by the census those of the births and arrivals and subtracting the deaths and departures. By this process, the population at the end of 1852 was found to amount to 24,905 adult males, 16,305 adult females, and 22,336 children; the numbers as shown in the census in March 1851 having been 34,070 males, 15,996 females, and 19,111 children; the total decrease being 5,631, but that of the male population 9,165.

At the end of 1853, the numbers were as follow, males 25,940, females 16,390, children 23,679; the total loss since March 1851 amounting to 3,168, but the diminution of the male population being 8,136.

Such a drain as this upon the productive part of the population is sufficient to account for the extraordinary increase in the rate of wages throughout the colony, especially when taken in connexion with the demand for labour caused by the additions to the capital of the colony, for which it is indebted to the gold fields of Victoria.

V. *Education.*

17. As regards education, the return of the number of schools and of children under instruction is by no means satisfactory, there having been a marked falling off in both during the past year, the schools having decreased in number from 93 to 62, and the attendance of children from 4,036 to 3,321. This falling off is to be attributed, to a certain extent, to the scanty remuneration which the schoolmasters received under the system which was then in force. A larger sum than has heretofore been expended has been voted by the Legislative Council in the estimates for 1854, and the administration of this fund has been placed, in accordance with the expressed wish of the Council, at the disposal of a board composed of the members of the Executive and Legislative Councils. As the funds at its disposal will enable the Board to grant higher salaries to the masters of schools less difficulty will be found in securing the services of competent persons. I very much doubt, however, whether any measure which it may be in the power of the Government to adopt will secure even the semblance of instruction to the great body of the children until proper arrangements are made for the education of a class of schoolmasters, and until some effective means are taken to induce or compel all parents to send their children to school.

VI. *Imports and Exports.*

18. The increase of capital and population in the adjoining colonies consequent upon the gold discoveries, has given a marked stimulus to both the import and export trade of Van Diemen's Land.

The value of the imports during the past year is taken at 2,273,397*l.*, an increase of 160 per cent. as compared with the imports of 1852. A reference to the items as exhibited in the returns will prove that the development of trade has not been partial in its operation, but has extended to nearly every item in the list of imports, and, with the exception of the United States, to every country with which the colony has any intercourse. The falling off of the

trade with the United States will not create much surprise when it is recollected that its previous extension was due in great measure to the trade with California, which is now almost at an end, a demand having sprung up at our own doors for the articles which were formerly sent to the Californian market.

19. The value of the exports from the colony has increased from 1,509,883*l.* to 1,756,316*l.*, of which 1,300,000*l.* and upwards may be considered to be the value of the produce of the colony. On reference to the items of the return, it will be seen that the trade in timber has become of most marked importance; the value of this article under the various forms in which it was brought to market amounted to 443,000*l.* and upwards. The prices paid, owing to the great demand for the supply of the Victoria market, were high in 1853, higher than they can be expected to rule hereafter; but I have no doubt that timber in various forms will constitute a very large proportion of our export trade from henceforward, more especially as many saw mills are in course of erection. The substitution of mechanical power for manual labour will lessen the cost of production, and enable the colony to compete advantageously for the supply of the Victoria market, with any other colony, or even with the Americans.

VII. *Agriculture.*

20. The quantity of agricultural produce exported has fallen off materially much land having been thrown out of cultivation.

The return of 1852 showed a reduction of 27,863 acres as compared with 1851, and the present tables show a further falling off to the extent of 7,733 acres in the land under the plough.

The return of the amount of agricultural produce exported, a deduction being made for the quantity imported, may serve to show the extent to which dependence may be placed upon the power of the inhabitants of Van Diemen's Land to provide food for themselves and their neighbours.

In making this reference, the fact must not be lost sight of, that the exports of 1853 are in reality the produce of the harvest of 1852, and, therefore, in estimating the probable returns for 1854, allowance must be made for the 7,733 acres thrown out of cultivation. The reduction in the acreage of wheat alone amounted to 5,680 acres.

21. The exports of flour amounted to 4,801 tons, and of wheat to 20,673 bushels. If the flour be reduced to its equivalent in bushels of wheat the whole amount of the wheat crop exported would be 224,673 bushels; but to set against this there are imports of flour to the extent of 2,571 tons and 21,615 packages, which may be said to represent upwards of 1,000 tons. The actual amount of flour and wheat exported cannot therefore be put higher than from 65,000 to 70,000 bushels, a quantity by no means equivalent to the produce of the 5,680 acres thrown out of cultivation. Taking these facts into consideration, and bearing also in mind that the harvest of 1853–4 was but a very indifferent one, we must be prepared to expect that, so far as wheat and flour is concerned, the imports in 1854 will exceed the exports.

VIII. *Fisheries.*

22. There has been a further diminution in the number of vessels employed in the whale fishery, the high wages paid to the seamen employed in the inter-colonial trade, together with the high price of provisions and stores of every kind, making it almost impossible to fit out a whaler from the ports of the colony with much chance of obtaining a return for the outlay.

23. The check which has been given to various industrial pursuits, as exhibited in the present Blue Book is, I conceive, to be attributed entirely to a deficient supply of labour. Were the 8,000 men who have left the colony since 1851 restored to it, a fresh stimulus would be given to industry—more land would be brought into cultivation—the price of the necessaries of life would be reduced—mines of coal would be opened, the price of fuel reduced—the whalers would again sail from these ports, and the price of oil would be reduced. And although wages would of course partake in these reductions, yet as the price of the necessaries of life would be brought down in proportion, the labouring class would in point of fact be quite as well off as they are at present, and be subjected to fewer of those temptations to which the possession for a time, of inordinate wages, is sure to expose them.

I have, &c.

The Duke of Newcastle, &c. &c.

(Signed) W. DENISON.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

No. 32.

No. 32.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor Sir H. E. F. YOUNG to the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 34.) Adelaide, March 30, 1854.
Received July 18, 1854.

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour of submitting a condensed summary of the statistics of 1853, to accompany the Blue Book which I hope to transmit by this opportunity, as prepared by the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Finniss.

Population.

The estimated number of persons of European descent in the colony, at the close of 1853, was 78,944. The number may now be reckoned as exceeding 81,000. The departures from Adelaide are now, and for some time past have been, much fewer than the arrivals in Adelaide from Melbourne.

Crime.

The number of convictions in the Supreme Court, in 1853, was seventy-three (73). The number of convictions, not being for felonies, in the Police Court of Adelaide, was 1331.

Pauperism.

The number of persons receiving in-door relief during 1853 was 53 men, 63 women, 70 children; out-door relief, 32 men, 72 women, and 174 children: being a total during the year of 464. At the end of the year the number receiving in-door relief was 47, and out-door relief 85.

Out-door relief costs 8½*d.* for each adult per diem, 4½*d.* for each child; in-door relief, 1*s.* 6*d.* a day for adults, and 10½*d.* for children.

Hospital.

In the Adelaide Hospital the number of admissions in 1853 was 212 males and 108 females without payment of fees, and 70 males and 8 females on payment of fees. The daily average was 32 men, 16 women; the average cost of each patient was 1*s.* 9½*d.* a day. The deaths were 50 males, 13 females. The average stay in the hospital was 41 days for males and 53 days for females. In the lunatic asylum the admissions were, without payment of fees, 23 males; on payment of fees, 8 males and 5 females. The average daily number in the asylum was 15 males, 12 females. The deaths were 2 males. The cost of each patient was 1*s.* 9½*d.* per day.

Climate.

The highest range of the thermometer was 99°, in December; the lowest range, 48°, in June. The average in 1853 was 65°.

Rain fell on 125 days. The total annual rain fall was 21·80 inches

Aborigines.

At Wellington, on the River Murray, the sub-protector writes of them "as "having been employed by the settlers during the last harvest in reaping, and "having returned with a good supply of clothing, blankets, and money. "Several have been constantly employed at good wages: on the Goolwa "railway several are employed at fifteen shillings per week, and they are using "the shovel and wheelbarrow nearly as well as the white man. Serjeant Hall of "the police had occasion to employ some aborigines to assist in apprehending two "armed horse-stealers; and the natives succeeded in tracking them, and rendered "essential service in capturing and conducting them to the police station. A

" party of ten were employed in cutting and stacking sixty loads of fire-wood " of suitable size and length for the steamer expected on the River Murray. " They were paid in food, tobacco, money, and fish-hooks, at the rate of three " shillings per day. Four assisted in replacing beacons on the shoals of Lake " Alexandrina; for this they received rations and one shilling a day. A " number are employed as shepherds, and are very serviceable."

Again he reports: "Three of the Wellington natives engaged to work on " board the 'Lady Augusta' steamer in her late voyage up the Murray. " They were found very useful, and Captain Cadell has amply rewarded them " for their services. I have no doubt that, with proper management and kind " treatment, they will be found of great service on board steamers navigating " the Murray."

In December the report of the "Wellington" natives is: "that they have " been very serviceable to the sheepowners in washing, shearing, and dressing " sheep; and several have been employed as shepherds. Nearly the whole " have left the Murray and lakes (near Wellington) to assist at the harvest, " where they can obtain ample remuneration for their services. I have heard " of several who are receiving two shillings per day with abundance of food."

In the northern districts, in June 1853, the natives were reported to be " much quieter and more tractable than they had been for some time back." In September, however, a small party of the natives became troublesome; but in December the sub-protector says: "It has hitherto been my duty to speak " of the natives as generally harassing and troublesome to the settlers, and " quarrelsome amongst themselves. I have now the greatest of pleasure in " reporting most favourably of them for this quarter. In no single instance " have I heard of a native either threatening or attempting an assault upon an " European. They cannot even be accused of having committed any depre- " dation worth mentioning. Temptations to plunder, or even to break the " peace, are sometimes placed in their way, which would overcome, I have no " doubt, those who are far superior to the native, if placed in the same position " and similarly circumstanced."

In the Guichen Bay and south-eastern districts there is much reason to be generally satisfied with the conduct of the natives; but in September 1853 four were charged with the murder of a native employed by a sheep-farmer; they were apprehended and committed for trial. In January following the report is favourable to the natives, and during the quarter two hundred thousand sheep were under the charge of natives of these districts.

Of the Port Lincoln district Archdeacon Hale states that the circumstances of his "Training Institution for natives underwent considerable alteration at " the commencement of 1853; inasmuch as its operations are now extended to " the aboriginal natives of Port Lincoln, instead of being confined, as at first, " to those natives who had previously received instruction in the school at " Adelaide." In June the report of the Archdeacon states: "Upon divers " occasions the ploughmen have gone on with their work, marking off the lands " and going through the whole process of the ploughing, without even the " presence of a European in the field for days together. In the case of one " small paddock of about four acres, they were left to complete the sowing " and harrowing by themselves without any assistance. The extent of land " which we have thus got under crop is about twenty acres; the whole of it is " sown with wheat."

In September the Archdeacon says: "Of their industrial training I am " thankful to be able to report in the same favourable terms as upon all former " occasions. The occupation which is engrossing all attention at the present " time is the sheep-shearing; but this is no new feature, the present season " being the second of their performance in this department."

Of the success of the moral and religious training of the aborigines at the institution the Archdeacon speaks in the strongest and most favourable terms.

Mortality, chiefly owing to diseases of the lungs, has been very afflicting among the natives at the institution; and no births are reported as having taken place, although the institution natives are mostly married.

Agriculture.

There was much more land under cultivation in 1853 than in any previous year since the plantation of this colony. The grain crops were of a full

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

average. At the agricultural shows recently in Adelaide, and at Woodside in the Mount Barker district, the prize wheats reached 67 lbs. 8 oz. per bushel, and none were exhibited under 66 lbs. Grain and other farm produce was exported in 1853 to the value of 309,466*l.* Hay, pressed and trussed, has recently become an article of export; 38,082*l.* of it in value was exported to Melbourne in 1853.

The price of flour in 1853 varied from 27*l.* to 24*l.* per ton; wheat, from 9*s.* 9*d.* to 8*s.* 6*d.*; oats, from 14*s.* to 10*s.* 9*d.*; barley, from 11*s.* to 9*s.* 9*d.* per bushel. The price of wheat is now 11*s.* 9*d.* a bushel in Adelaide. The quartern loaf is 1*s.* 4*d.* Thirty-two flour-mills are now at work, and 19 others are in course of erection.

Horticulture continues on the increase, and apples and grapes are becoming articles of export to Melbourne. Vineyards and the manufacture of wine are also on the increase.

Imports, Exports, and Tonnage.

The nett imports, exclusive of bullion and coin, in 1853 were of the value of 1,873,005*l.*; the nett exports, as above, 881,740*l.* The value of the staple produce of the colony included in the above value of exports was 731,595*l.*

The import of bullion and coin in 1853 was 463,284*l.* The export of bullion and coin was 1,360,073*l.*

The tonnage inwards was 131,994 tons; outwards, 128,923 tons.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue in 1853 was 584,754*l.*; the expenditure, 248,783*l.*: namely, general revenue, 253,896*l.*; gold revenue, 16,425*l.*; land revenue, 314,432*l.*: general expenditure, 153,272*l.*; gold expenditure, 17,325*l.*; land fund expenditure, 114,185*l.*

Public Works.

The expenditure on public works in 1853 amounted to 20,296*l.*, and on roads, streets, and bridges, 38,823*l.*

Of this latter amount, the Central Board of Main Roads superintended the outlay of 25,437*l.* The funds placed at their disposal for 1854 exceed 90,000*l.* for main roads. At the present time the entire number of persons employed by the central board is 380, and the wages of labourers amount to 300*l.* per week. The central board has caused plans and estimates, &c. to be made of a line of railway to Gawler Town. The Adelaide City and Port railway is in progress.

Additions to the present Council chamber, to adapt it to the use of two Houses of Parliament under the new constitution, are being fast proceeded with at an expense of 7,000*l.*

Land Sales and Surveys.

213,321 acres of Crown lands were sold in 1853, being an increase of 126,649 acres over the sales in 1852, and 130,732 acres increase as compared with the sales of 1851. 125,658 acres were sold in 1853 by auction at an average of 1*l.* 12*s.* $3\frac{8}{10}$*d.* per acre; and 87,663, once exposed to auction, at the fixed price of 1*l.* per acre.

Extensive surveys for purposes of sale have been made in 1853 in the south-eastern or Mount Gambier district, and a considerable quantity of this land will be sold in a few days, and during the remainder of this year.

The total expense of the survey department in 1853 was 6,175*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.*, which is at the rate of $8\frac{92}{100}$*d.* per acre; that is $4\frac{12}{100}$*d.* less than in 1852.

A new township, the Goolwa, at the River Murray terminus of the Port Elliot railway, was laid out for sale in 1853, and has realized something above the upset price of 80*l.* per acre

The trigonometrical survey has been extended westerly to the ranges at the head of Gulf St. Vincent, and embraces about 900 square miles of country, the greater part of which is adapted to settlement.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

About thirty-five miles, lineal, of roads have been re-surveyed, and their directions improved where necessary; and 687 miles of new roads have been laid down on the maps.

I annex the Surveyor General's report for 1853, and his customary returns.

Pastoral Interests.

In my Despatch, No. 6, of the 27th May 1853, report was made of the progress of the squatters in the districts north of Mount Remarkable. I have now to state that the number of new runs applied for in this direction, in 1853, was 100, each of the average extent of forty square miles, of which runs sixty-five are now occupied with stock. Enclosed is a plan of this north district, on which the occupied runs are delineated.

To the north-east of Mount Bryan the pastoral stations have advanced to within 130 miles of the River Darling, and although there is a great deal of the intermediate country unoccupied, from the absence of any known surface water, it is probable that nearly the whole of this large tract of country will be eventually occupied for pastoral purposes.

A convenient shipping place for this extensive north district has been named Port Augusta.

It is situate at the head of Spencer's Gulf, in latitude 33° 56′ south, and is described in the South Australian Directory, or Sailing Directions by Captain Lipson, R.N., as an "excellent anchorage capable of accommodating a great "number of ships in six, five, four, and three fathoms water; sheltered from all "winds; perfectly smooth; the approach good, as also the landing."

I annex a plan of the runs in the south-eastern districts, comprising 4,078 square miles; the average size of each run is fifty-one square miles, at an average rental of 12*s*. 6*d*. per square mile.

To the northward of Mount Serle, Lake Torrens, and the desert country on its eastern margin, appear to form an impassable barrier to the further extension of runs in that direction.

Some runs have been lately applied for to the westward of the head of Spencer's Gulf, where a grassy country is said to exist.

The following table shows the new runs claimed in 1853 in various parts of the colony:—

Northern Districts.	River Murray and Lake Alexandrine.	Yorkes Peninsula.	Port Lincoln.	South-east Mount Gambier.	Totals.
Occupied - - 65	19	6	4	3	97
Not occupied - 35	5	5	4	2	51
Totals - - 100	24	11	8	5	148

My former annual Blue Book Despatches show that the extent of land in South Australia, occupied prior to 1853 for pastoral purposes, is 11,980 square miles, held under 259 leases, at rents varying from 10*s*. to 20*s*. per annum per square mile, but open to all intending purchasers in freehold at the upset price at auction of 1*l*. sterling per acre.

The steam navigation and commerce of the River Murray was successfully opened in September and October 1853, in which latter month the first river-borne cargo of wool from the pastoral districts of the rivers Murray, Darling, Murrimbidgee, and Wakool, arrived at the Goolwa, the river terminus, and was afterwards shipped from Port Elliot. Whilst the pastoral interests of Australia, for 1,450 miles of the River Murray, through the interior of this continent, will derive benefit from this internal navigation, the course of settlement along the banks of the river, and the interests of future settlers in the colony of South Australia, are provided for in the following proclamation, and in the subjoined notice from the office of the Surveyor General.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Proclamation by his Excellency Sir HENRY EDWARD FOX YOUNG, Knight, Lieutenant Governor of Her Majesty's Province of South Australia, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c.

(L. S.) H. E. F. YOUNG.

WHEREAS, in order to provide for the interests of future settlers, and the probable course of future settlement along the banks of the now-ascertained navigable waters of the River Murray, it is expedient, that as respects the River Murray and its Lakes Alexandrina or Victoria and Lake Albert, in South Australia, there should be adopted and applied the principles recognized and acted upon in the Royal Order in Council of the 9th March 1847, by which it was declared that in New South Wales and Victoria there shall not be included in leases for pastoral purposes any lands lying and being within the distance of three miles from the sea coast, and within the distance of two miles from either of the opposite banks of certain rivers then named in the above-mentioned Royal Order: And whereas, for these and other purposes, it is expedient that the portion of the province of South Australia herein-after described should be created a hundred: Now, therefore, I, the Lieutenant-Governor, in the name and on the behalf of Her most Gracious Majesty, by virtue of the powers and authorities in me vested, do, by this my proclamation, declare and appoint that the several parts of the said province of South Australia, herein-after more particularly described, and which are in part bounded by the shores of Lakes Alexandrina or Victoria and Lake Albert, and by the banks of the River Murray, shall, from and after the first day of July next ensuing the date of this proclamation, be, and I do by this my proclamation constitute the same, a hundred of the said province by the name of the "Hundred of the Murray:" And I do, by this my proclamation, further proclaim and declare that—All those lands which lie within the distance of two miles from either of the two opposite banks of the River Murray, within the province of South Australia, together with all those lands which lie within the distance of two miles from the north shore of Lake Alexandrina, between Salt Creek trigonometrical station and the Murray, and two miles from the east shores of Lakes Alexandrina and Albert, and also all the land in the county of Russell lying west of Lake Albert, as the same are respectively delineated in the public maps deposited in the office of the Surveyor General of the province, shall be within and shall constitute the said hundred.

Given under my hand and the public seal of the said province, at Adelaide, this ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and in the seventeenth year of Her Majesty's reign.

By command,
B. T. FINNISS, Colonial Secretary.

God save the Queen.

Colonial Secretary's Office. Adelaide,
November 9, 1853.

The margins of Lake Alexandrina and Lake Albert, and each bank of the River Murray, for two miles inland, having been constituted and proclaimed the "Hundred of the Murray in South Australia,"

Notice is hereby given, that applications will be received by the Surveyor General for the survey of sections on the said lands, in blocks of 10, 80, and 640 acres, according to the wishes of intending purchasers.

Access from the back lands to the water, and necessary roads for the convenience of the public, will be reserved in the usual manner.

Purchasers of land will have the customary privilege of commonage within the hundred, according to the regulations.

By his Excellency's command,
B. T. FINNISS, Colonial Secretary.

In 1854 the Governor of New South Wales and the Lieutenant Governor of Victoria issued similar proclamations, whereby the banks of the River Murray, in the territories of those colonies respectively, became open to purchase and settlement, from the head of the navigable water at Albury down to the South Australian boundary.

Education and Religion.

The Church of England has 22 places of worship; Scotland, 6; Rome, 8; Lutherans, 16; Dissenters, 96; Society of Friends, 1; Jews, 1.

The number of schools receiving aid from the Central Board of Education, in 1853, was 111, being an increase of forty-two over the number existing in 1852. The number of children in the colony receiving a greater or less degree of education in these schools (which do not include the collegiate and other schools of a more costly character) is reckoned to be nearly as one to twelve of the

population. The rates paid from the public treasury, as annual stipends in aid of school fees, vary from 60*l.* to 90*l.*, and in three instances the amount allowed was 100*l.* per annum. The total paid to teachers in 1853 was 6,718*l.* The salary of the inspector of schools, and the contingent expenditure of the official establishment superintending education in 1853, was 958*l.* I enclose the inspector's annual report.

Post Office.

The income was 8,684*l.*; the expenditure 7,641*l.*, exclusively of 400*l.* as a premium to an ocean steamer.

The number of post offices is 62; the ship letters in 1853 were 233,450; the newspapers by ship, 292,306; the total letters by ship and inland were 416,373; the total newspapers, 502,718. The rates of postage in 1854 are twopence for all letters under half an ounce, delivered in the colony, and on transmission beyond the colony, sixpence. Letters are required to be pre-paid, and postage stamps were ordered from England in 1853.

Immigration.

The number of ships despatched to the colony in 1853 by the Land and Emigration Commissioners was 14, of an aggregate tonnage of 11,325 tons; the average length of voyage was 105 days; the deaths 4 per cent.; the births $2\frac{38}{100}$ per cent; the average cost of passage money per statute adult on 13 ships (excluding H.M. ship "Hercules") was, in 1853, 18*l.* 11*s.* $1\frac{3}{4}d.$ The remittances in 1853 for the introduction of labour were 149,512*l.* The subsequent remittances to this date amount to 165,000*l.*

The unassisted immigration into the colony in 1853 was 15,545; the excess of immigration over emigration was 8,480.

Legislation.

The enactment of the Act, No. 16, of 1852, providing for the establishment of district councils in the rural districts, has resulted in the organization, up to the present date, of seventeen district councils, elected severally by the rateable inhabitants of the respective districts, who are thereby invested by law with powers comprehensive of the control and management of all the merely local affairs of the district.

A grant of 150*l.* to each district council from the land fund has been made towards meeting the preliminary expenses of its organization, and from the same fund will be paid in 1854 to each district council, a further sum proportioned to the amount of local assessments actually collected. I subjoin a list of these districts, of the property in each, liable to be locally assessed on the valuation of surveyors of the district councils, and of the rate of assessment.

District.	Annual Value; that is, Rental of Property assessed.	Rate in the Pound.
	£	
Brighton - - - -	11,245	1*s.*
Clarendon - - -	5,440	2*s.*
East Torrens - - -	22,128	1*s.*
Encounter Bay - -	11,892	1*s.*
Yatala - - -	20,128	1*s.*
Nairne - - -	6,733	1*s.*
Echunga - - -	3,085	1*s.*
Macclesfield - - -	3,381	1*s.*
Kondoparinga - -	5,244	1*s.*
West Torrens - - -	10,297	1*s.*
Hindmarsh - - -	18,800	1*s.*
Kensington and Norwood -	13,051	1*s.*
Willunga - - -	11,780	1*s.*
Morphett Vale - -	6,844	$\frac{1}{4}d.$
Angaston - - -	6,133	1*s.*
Mount Barker - - -	7,384	1*s.*
Onkaparinga - - -	15,020	1*s.*

Making in the seventeen districts an annual rental valuation of 178,588*l.*

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

City of Adelaide.

The annual rental valuation of property in Adelaide for municipal rates in 1853 was 112,100*l.*, and the rate of assessment was one shilling in the pound. The assessments were levied on 4000 houses; the municipal revenue in 1853 was 9,521*l.*

Port Adelaide.

The control and management of the port is vested by law in a Trinity Board, comprising the naval officer of the province, the collector of customs, and three non-official members, with authority to call in, and advise with, other brethren being master mariners or mates trading or having traded to the port. The revenue of the board in 1853 was 15,507*l.*, besides 2,745*l.* voted by the Legislature to be expended by the board, and a further sum from the Colonial Treasury of 1,153*l.* for harbour services.

A steam dredge has been at the port since November 1850, and was procured from England with the object of removing the inner and outer bars. The cost to the public treasury of the purchase and maintenance of this dredge up to the present date is 9,681*l.*

The removal of the bars at the entrance of the creek which forms the port of Adelaide is obviously essential to render available any improvements at the upper part of the creek, in which locality the South Australian Land Company, being largely interested as owners of land and warehouses, have recently employed a steam dredge to deepen the water opposite to their property.

The removal of the bars is important not only for the object first specified but it will also, when achieved, render an extensive basin, styled the north arm, situated in a recess and not interrupting the channel of the creek, available more fully than it is at present, as a deep and spacious harbour for those large-sized ships which are unable at present to use the upper part of the creek at low water without taking ground. The Executive Government have resolved, pending the operation of removing the bar, to recommend to the Legislature to provide funds for the construction of a pier at Glenelg in Holdfast Bay, so as to enable large-sized ships entering Gulf St. Vincent to discharge cargo there, and thus to shorten the time and lessen the expenses of lighterage consequent on inability to cross the bars of the Port Adelaide Creek.

Legislation.

In 1853 twenty-two Public Acts, numbered from No. 1 to 22, and 3 Private Acts, were passed by the Legislature. I subjoin their titles.

No. 1.—To render valid Certificates granted by the Deputy-Registrar under colour of the Ordinance No. 7. of 1846. [Assented to, October 19, 1853.]

No. 2.—To amend the Law for the Registration of Persons entitled to vote at Elections for Members of the Legislative Council. [Assented to, October 19, 1853.]

No. 3.—To establish a Parliament in South Australia. [Reserved, November 10, 1853.]

No. 4.—To consolidate and amend the Law for Conveyance and Postage of Letters. [Assented to, October 19, 1853.]

No. 5.—For the more effectual administration of Justice by means of the Supreme Court. [Assented to, October 19, 1853.]

No. 6.—To give relief to Persons having Claims against the Local Government of South Australia, by authorizing them to try the validity of such Claims in a Court of Law or Equity. [Assented to, November 23, 1853.]

No. 7.—For granting a Civil List to Her Majesty. [Reserved, November 10, 1853.]

No. 8.—To amend the Laws of the Customs in South Australia. [Assented to, November 22, 1853.]

No. 9.—To regulate the occupation of Crown Lands in South Australia. [Assented to, December 9, 1853.]

No. 10.—For the further appropriation of the Revenue for the Year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and for the general appropriation of the Revenue for the Year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four. [Assented to, December 3, 1853.]

No. 11.—To make further provision for the administration of Justice in respect of Offences committed by the Aboriginal Natives of South Australia.
[Assented to, December 3, 1853.]

No. 12.—To authorize the sale of Gold and Gold Dust by the Colonial Treasurer. [Assented to, December 3, 1853.]

No. 13.—To appropriate the Sum of One thousand Pounds as an addition to the Salary of the Lieutenant-Governor, for the Year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and also for the Year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four. [Reserved, December 3, 1853.]

No. 14.—To amend the practice and proceeding in the Equitable Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of South Australia.
[Assented to, December 9, 1853.]

No. 15.—To encourage the formation of Oyster Beds, and to protect the same. [Assented to, December 9, 1853.]

No. 16.—To extend and make compulsory the practice of Vaccination.
[Assented to, December 9, 1853.]

No. 17.—To amend "An Act to prevent the extension of the Scab in Sheep in South Australia, and to make provision for the destruction of Sheep infected with that disorder." [Assented to, December 9, 1853.]

No. 18.—To authorize the raising of a Sum of One hundred and fifty thousand Pounds for the construction of the Adelaide City and Port Railway, and to authorize the Undertakers to deviate from the original line of such Railway, and for other purposes therein mentioned.
[Assented to, December 9, 1853.]

No. 19.—To provide for the regulation and licensing of Public Conveyances, and to prevent the wanton ill-treatment of Horses and Cattle.
[Assented to, December 9, 1853.]

No. 20.—To legalize Partnerships with limited liabilities.
[Assented to, December 9, 1853.]

No. 21.—To enable the Judges of the Supreme Court, or either of them, to hold Courts in any part of the Colony, for the recovery of Small Debts, and Trial and Punishment of Minor Offences in South Australia.
[Assented to, December 9, 1853.]

No. 22.—To provide for the deposit of Deeds, Agreements, Writings, and Assurances, Maps, and Plans relating to Hereditaments in the Province of South Australia, and for other purposes therein mentioned.
[Assented to, December 9, 1853.]

PRIVATE ACTS.

To authorize the granting of a Charter to "The Murray River Company."
[Assented to, December 9, 1853.]

For facilitating and simplifying Proceedings by and against a certain Association called the South Australian Mutual Insurance Association, and for other purposes therein mentioned. [Assented to, December 9, 1853.

To authorize the granting of a Charter to "The River Murray Navigation Company." [Assented to, December 9, 1853.

The Act to establish a Parliament, and the Act for granting to Her Majesty a civil list are the most important, and are reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure.

These Acts have been gone into so fully in previous Despatches, that it may suffice on the present occasion to say that the proposed new form of Government is intended to operate on the repeal of the Waste Lands Act of Parliament. It is designed to confer on Her Majesty's representative in the colony, a nominated Legislative Council, and an entirely popular elected Assembly, full powers of local government on all matters, except those which shall be determined in the last resort by the judicial committee of the Privy Council, to be of imperial concern.

The new system provides for an increased number of members of an entirely elective Assembly, an extension of the franchise, triennial elections, and the vacating of the seat of a member by his acceptance of office. This system involves, not by express enactment, but as an inevitable consequence, that complete and effectual control over the administration which is popularly designated as responsible government.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The upper chamber, in analogy with, but nevertheless exempt from the impracticable attempt to identify itself in all respects with, the model of the British constitution, is to be composed of members selected by the Crown on a life tenure, thus securing independence both of the Government and of the people.

The exercise of the right of selection by the Crown must however, in practice, be obviously influenced from time to time by the sense of the representatives of the people, with whom is really placed the composition of the administration and the ultimate direction of its policy.

Under these circumstances, and considering too the frequent changes which deaths and absences and other vicissitudes are certain to occasion in all small communities, there is no reason to fear that the life tenure will prove of inconvenient duration, or be productive of feelings of discontent or antagonism between the elected and nominated branches of the legislature. At all events permanent opposition to the deliberate and repeated will of the community, as expressed through their representatives, cannot be maintained under the responsible government above described ; and there is in the last resort a power in the local Legislature, after the conversion of the present Council into an entirely elective assembly, and after the suffrage shall have been extended to alter the new constitution, if it shall then be deemed advisable, so as to bring it into harmony with the then ascertained wants of the colony.

The Supply of Labour.

The supply of labour in the colony continues very inadequate to the demand. Day labourers are receiving from 9*s* to 11*s*. ; carpenters, masons, plasterers, bricklayers, from 14*s*. to 17*s*. a day ; and the butchers and bakers from 2*l*. to 3*l* a week, besides board and lodging.

Buildings and other works estimated for towards the middle of last year at what were then considered to be very ample amounts, are now found incapable of execution, except at an advance, generally speaking, of not less than fifty per cent. on the original estimates. Contractors are unwilling to tender for work requiring any extended period for its accomplishment, because of the uncertainty of the supply and price of labour ; and calls for public tenders are so ineffectual to secure competition that in the majority of cases they are useless. The profits of investments in general continue, however, to range proportionately high. There is, too, not only a general expectation that whilst the productiveness of the neighbouring gold fields continues without much perceptible decrease profits and wages will at least maintain their present rates, but also that gold in larger quantities than hitherto may at any moment be brought to light in this colony —the total number of licenses issued in 1853 at Echunga being 576—and that, under all the circumstances, it is rather expedient to submit to the present exorbitant price of labour than to postpone operations on the calculation that the supply of labour for ordinary industrial pursuits can be made copious enough to become cheaper within any moderate period of time. The inadequate supply of imported British labour is leading the public to consider of the expediency of encouraging an introduction of labour from Germany, China, and India. At present the land fund is applicable under the Imperial Act of Parliament regulating this revenue to the passage of British emigrants only, and under the local appropriation to which the fund is about to be devolved a preference would always be entertained for British labour : yet should the existing scarcity of it continue, it will probably be considered by the local Legislature not objectionable to expend some of the fund on the introduction of Germans, of whom there are already in the colony about 8,000. The German emigration has been hitherto undertaken by private enterprize, and in very many cases in an expectation that the emigrant would gradually repay his passage money. This expectation has not generally been realized ; nevertheless to the public the migration of Germans has proved highly satisfactory. The introduction of races so alien to Europeans as Chinese and coolies will never, I trust, be promoted by a grant of public money. In small numbers they would no doubt be useful as shepherds, herdsmen, gardeners, and domestic servants, and in these capacities would quickly make money and raise themselves into the condition of hucksters, shopkeepers, and petty tradesmen ; but the private interests thus temporarily benefited can be no compensation for the permanent disadvantage of detracting from the exclusively Anglo-Saxon character of the population, which it is politic to main-

tain, as most conducive to the highest state of civilization, and necessarily includes sound morality based on the Christian religion.

Our remittances for British labour have been large, and are likely, I trust, to continue so; but viewing the difficulties and delays which have been experienced in expending these funds under the existing regulations, it is worthy of consideration whether the stream of emigration may not be made more copious and regular by conceding free passages, without exacting any payment for outfit or on any other account; and by relaxing in many cases the rules as to ages and sexes, thus facilitating the migration of families in instances where the numbers are such as to compensate for the apparent drawback either of the advanced age of the parents, or in other cases, of the extreme youth of the children.

The existing system of exacting advances is no doubt calculated to make the emigration fund go further; but the urgency of the demand for labour is so great that these advances might not unwisely be charged to the emigration fund rather than to individuals.

I would also urge that purchasers of land nominating emigrants, or delegating this nomination to their friends or relatives in Great Britain, may with great advantage to the colony be assisted in every possible manner by the agents of the Emigration Board at the different outports. I fear that the regulations established in England, and intended to check the departure from the colony of newly arrived emigrants are of no practical utility; and I believe that this risk is not so great now as it was on the first opening of the Victoria gold fields.

Our best policy is to confide in the attractiveness of South Australia as sufficient either to retain the emigrant or to lead him to return again. However desirable it would be to keep the emigration fund replenished by deductions from wages to cover the cost of passage money, experience is against the probability of such a system proving successful, except perhaps in the instance of the Highlanders recently introduced under peculiar obligations to private benefactors. Funds have been provided for several works of great public utility, and on these and on numerous objects of private enterprize there is a wide field for the employment of additional imports of labour. The Torrens, Light, Gilbert, Wakefield, Broughton, and Rocky Rivers are to be supplied with eight public bridges, for which votes have been secured, and railways and electric telegraphs would be all the earlier constructed if the local labour market were in a more satisfactory condition.

No better criterion, however, of the demand for labour can be cited than that of the large and regular sales of Crown lands.

That labour is required to cultivate the land is illustrated in two instances which have recently come to my knowledge, where from fifty to seventy shillings were demanded per acre for the ploughing, harrowing, and sowing.

The directors of the Burra Burra copper mine, although they acutely feel the inadequacy of this supply of labour, nevertheless in their last annual report consider it particularly satisfactory at such a juncture that ground in shallow workings has been discovered, during the last six months, singularly pregnant with new ore; and they trust soon, by the arrival of additional miners, to be enabled to report on the lodes in the deep workings.

In concluding this annual report on the general condition of South Australia, it would be inconvenient to add to its length by entering into any detailed explanation of plans projected for the further development of the constantly increasing prosperity of this community; it is sufficient on this occasion merely to refer to my Despatches Nos. 30 and 33 of the 25th to 27th March last, as containing propositions for connecting Adelaide with the other capital cities of Australia, Sydney and Melbourne, by railway, and for improving the postal communication between the colonies and the mother country.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. E. F. YOUNG.

The Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Encl. in No. 1.

Enclosure in No. 1.

SURVEY.—SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S REPORT to accompany the Returns for the Year 1853.

Surveyor General's Office, Adelaide, 27th January, 1854.

IN the General Report which accompanied the various survey returns for the year 1852, I took occasion to remark on the steadily increasing demand for land in South Australia. Confidently as I then expected that the sale of Crown lands would continue to increase, the result has far surpassed my expectation. This department sold in 1853, 213,321 acres, 1 rood, 4 perches of land, an increase over the sales of 1852 of 126,649 acres, and over that of 1851 of 130,732 acres.

Progress of Field Work.—To meet the large demand for the survey of land, the field parties were increased in number, and some extra assistance obtained in the office. By these means, 166,055 acres surveyed in 1853, of which 144,527 were new surveys laid out for sale by public auction in sections of different sizes, from the maximum of 640 acres to town allotments of $\frac{1}{4}$ acre; 5,497 acres are new roads; 15,737 are re-surveys of old sections; 280 are old roads, and 14 are public reserves.

Expense of Field work.—The *actual cost* of the above, with every expense contingent thereupon, such as the regimental and working pay, gratuity and allowances of the detachment of Royal Sappers and Miners, wages of bullock drivers and labourers, maintenance and repair of camp equipage and surveying instruments, transport and supplying casualties in the field, is 3,091*l.* 16*s.* 4*d*, nearly three times the amount expended in 1852; but making the cost of the field work per acre $4\frac{40}{100}d.$, being less by $\frac{43}{100}d.$ per acre than that of last year.

Expense of Survey Department.—The whole expense of the department for the year is £6,175 13*s.* 7*d.*, showing the cost of superintendence, field work, mapping, compilation of weekly land sale lists, monthly and quarterly returns of land sold by private contract and public auction, the preparation of 2,037 land grants, attendance on the public for the elucidation of plans, &c., and for general information concerning the survey and sale of land, to be $8\frac{92}{100}d.$ per acre, being $4\frac{12}{100}d.$ less per acre than that of last year.

It affords me much satisfaction to be able to report so favourable a result to the operations of last year, both in the field work and in the general expenses of the department, as compared with the work performed during that year; it must be borne in mind, however, that the expense of the office superintendence may generally be expected to decrease as the amount of work performed in the field increases.

Hundreds and Counties.—There has been but one new hundred proclaimed this year, that of the "Murray," a hundred comprising all the land two miles back on either bank from the navigable water of the River Murray, and from the shores of Lake Alexandrina and Albert.

New Townships.—A new township at the river terminus of the Port Elliot and Goolwa railway, called the township of the Goolwa, has been laid out.

Trigonometrical Survey.—This survey has been extended westerly, from the former trigonometrical stations to the ranges at the head of Gulf St. Vincent, and embraces about 900 square miles of country, the greater part of which is adapted for settlement.

Survey of Roads.—About 35 miles, lineal, of roads have been re-surveyed and their directions improved where required, and 687 miles of new roads laid down.

Visits of Inspection.—In addition to the ordinary visits to the survey parties in the neighbourhood of Adelaide, I proceeded during the year to the south-eastern district, for the purpose of examining and deciding upon the most suitable localities for the extensive surveys subsequently made at Mount Gambier, Penola, Merling, and Glencoe, places situated about 240 miles south-east of Adelaide. It is expected that there will be considerable competition for this land, when offered for sale, at the expiration of the notice given to the present lessees of the runs in which they are situated.

Auction and Fixed Price.—There were sold in 1853, by public auction, 125,658 acres, 1 rood 4 perches, at an average of £1 12*s.* $3\frac{8}{10}d.$ per acre, bringing £203,107 14*s.*, and 87,663 acres at a fixed price, bringing £88,552 7*s.*

A. H FREELING, Capt. R.E.,
Surveyor-General.

County.	Number of Grants not exceeding 80 Acres.		No. of Grants above 80 and not exceeding 500 Acres		Grants exceeding 500 Acres.		Total number of Grants.	Total number of Acres granted.	Whether by Grant or Purchase.	Where sold, average price per Acre.	State total number of Acres granted in colony.	State total number of Acres sold.	State total number of Acres that remain ungranted.
	No. of Grants.	No. of Acres.	No. of Grants.	No. of Acres.	Name of Grantee.	Extent of Grant.							
		A. R. P.		A. R. P.				R. A. P.		£ s. d.			
Adelaide - -	227	15,400 0 0	201	23,619 0 0	1 John Grainger - -	607	429	39,626 0 0	Purchase -	Auction - 1 14 11 9/10 Fixed - 1 0 9 9/10			
Hindmarsh -	219	27,155 0 0	702	32,053 1 7	8 John M'Lean - -	631	929	64,256 1 7	„ -	Auction - 1 13 4 Fixed - 1 0 3 2/10			
					Edw. & Chas. Stirling	634							
					John Hector - -	634							
					Mackenzie, Maclennan, and Leslie - -	636							
					Robert Norman -	640							
					James Baird - -	603							
					R. R. Torrens - -	630							
					J. & A. Hallet - -	640							
Stanley - -	81	6,312 0 0	29	3,355 0 0	3 John Cowled - -	530	113	11,390 0 0	„ -	Auction - 1 9 1 2/10 Fixed - 0 19 11 5/10			
					Edw. Wright, jun. -	569							
					James Masters - -	624							
Gawler - -	57	4,326 0 0	24	3,519 0 0	1 John Rowe - -	516	82	8,361 0 0	„ -	Auction - 1 13 8 8/10 Fixed - 1 0 0 0/10			
Light - -	425	31,703 0 0	204	30,721 0 0	11 John Taylor - -	636	640	69,224 0 0	„ -	Auction - 1 9 3 3/10 Fixed - 1 0 1 7/10	1,003,398	1,003,398	198,186,302
					Hirsch and Bock -	638							
					R. Holland - -	640							
					F. H. Dutton - -	540							
					C. M. Bagot - -	637							
					Alex. Hay - -	614							
					South Australian Co. -	544							
					Patrick Dehan - -	634							
					Dohnt & Steike - -	640							
					G. F. Angas - -	640							
					F H. Dutton - -	637							
Eyre - -	53	4,061 0 0	18	1,711 0 0	- - -	- -	71	5,772 0 0	„ -	Auction - 1 10 4 2/10 Fixed - 0 19 11			
Sturt - -	99	7,845 0 0	14	1,580 0 0	- - -	- -	113	9,425 0 0	„ -	Auction - 1 5 5 5/10 Fixed - 1 0 0			
Grey - -	19	4 3 0	1	81 0 0	- - -	- -	20	85 3 0	„ -	Auction - 4 16 7 2/10 Fixed -			
Robe - -	62	154 0 2	- -	- - -	- - -	-	62	154 0 2	„ -	Auction - 5 11 4 2/10 Fixed - 1 0 0			
Russell - -	20	1,600 0 0	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	20	1,600 0 0	„ -	Auction - 1 2 8 2/10 Fixed - 1 0 0			
Flinders - -	3	240 0 0	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	3	240 0 0	„ -	Auction - 1 0 0 7/10 Fixed - 1 0 0			
Burra - -	23	1,525 0 0	15	1,654 0 0	- - -	- -	38	3,179 0 0	„ -	Auction - Fixed - 1 0 0			
Frome - -	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- - -	„ -	Auction - Fixed -			
Not named -	33	8 0 35	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	33	8 0 35	„ -	Auction - 11 8 0 Fixed -			
Totals -	1,321	100,333 3 37	1,208	98,293 1 7	24	14,694	2,553	213,321 1 4	-	Auction - 1 12 3 8/10 Fixed - 1 0 2 4/10			

January 28, 1854.

A. H. FREELING, Capt. R.E., Surveyor-General.

RETURN of Land sold during the

COUNTY OR DISTRICT.	Number and extent of lots sold in the colony.					Price named for the land.		
	Not exceeding 320 acres.		Above 320, but not exceeding 640 acres.		Total No. of lots sold.	Average size of lots.	Total number of acres sold.	Minimum price per acre, if sold by auction.	Price per acre, if sold after exposure to, but not by auction.	Upset price, if any specially named for the land.
	No. of lot.	No. of acres.	No. of lot.	No. of acres.						
ADELAIDE—		A. R. P.				A. R. P.	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Town lots	—	- - -	—	—						
Suburban lots	122	10,962 0 0	4	1,757	429	92 1 18 8/10	39,626 0 0	1 0 0 7/10	1 0 9 9/10	1 0 0
Country lots	301	26,161 0 0	2	746						
Special country lots, if any	—	- - -	—	—						
HINDMARSH—										
Town lots	221	54 1 7	—	—						80 0 0
Suburban lots	180	11,249 0 0	1	392	929	69 0 26 7/10	64,256 1 7	1 0 0 7/10	1 0 3 2/10	—
Country lots	510	44,567 0 0	17	7,994						1 0 0
Special country lots, if any	—	- - -	—	—						—
STANLEY—										
Town lots	—	- - -	—	—						
Suburban lots	—	- - -	—	—						
Country lots	110	9,667 0 0	3	1,723	113	100 3 7 4/10	11,390 0 0	1 0 0 7/10	0 19 11 5/10	1 0 0
Special country lots, if any	—	- - -	—	—						
GAWLER—										
Town lots	—	- - -	—	—						
Suburban lots	10	816 0 0	—	—						
Country lots	68	5,953 0 0	4	1,592	82	101 3 34 1/10	8,361 0 0	1 1 3	1 0 0 8/10	1 0 0
Special country lots, if any	—	- - -	—	—						
LIGHT—										
Town lots	—	- - -	—	—						
Suburban lots	4	453 0 0	1	640	640	108 0 26	69,224 0 0	1 0 0 7/10	1 0 1 7/10	1 0 0
Country lots	605	54,083 0 0	30	14,048						
Special country lots, if any	—	- - -	—	—						
EYRE—										
Town lots	—	- - -	—	—						
Suburban lots	—	- - -	—	—	71	81 1 7	5,772 0 0	0 2 6	0 19 11	1 0 0
Country lots	71	5,772 0 0	—	—						
Special country lots, if any	—	- - -	—	—						
STURT—										
Town lots	—	- - -	—	—						
Suburban lots	—	- - -	—	—	113	83 1 25	9,425 0 0	1 0 0 7/10	1 0 0	1 0 0
Country lots	113	9,425 0 0	—	—						
Special country lots, if any	—	- - -	—	—						
GREY—										
Town lots	19	4 3 0	—	—				14 0 0		10 0 0
Suburban lots	—	- - -	—	—	20	4 1 6	85 3 0	—	- -	—
Country lots	1	81 0 0	—	—				3 14 3 8/10		1 0 0
Special country lots, if any	—	- - -	—	—				—		—
ROBE—										
Town lots	52	13 0 2	—	—				11 0 0		2 10 0
Suburban lots	9	61 0 0	—	—	62	2 2 0	154 0 2	1 7 6	1 0 0	1 0 0
Country lots	1	80 0 0	—	—				1 0 0		1 0 0
Special country lots, if any	—	- - -	—	—				—		—
RUSSELL—										
Town lots	—	- - -	—	—						
Suburban lots	—	- - -	—	—	20	80 0 0	1,600 0 0	1 0 0 7/10	1 0 0	1 0 0
Country lots	20	1,600 0 0	—	—						
Special country lots, if any	—	- - -	—	—						
FLINDERS—										
Town lots	—	- - -	—	—						
Suburban lots	—	- - -	—	—	3	80 0 0	240 0 0	1 0 0 7/10	1 0 0	1 0 0
Country lots	3	240 0 0	—	—						
Special country lots, if any	—	- - -	—	—						
BURRA—										
Town lots	—	- - -	—	—						
Suburban lots	—	- - -	—	—	38	83 2 28	3,171 0 0	- -	1 0 0	1 0 0
Country lots	38	3,179 0 0	—	—						
Special country lots, if any	—	- - -	—	—						
FROME—										
Town lots	—	- - -	—	—						
Suburban lots	—	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Country lots	—	- - -	—	—						
Special country lots, if any	—	- - -	—	—						
NOT NAMED—										
Town lots	33	80 5	—	—						
Suburban lots	—	- - -	—	—	33	0 0 39 8/10	8 0 35	11 0 0	- -	11 0 0
Country lots	—	- - -	—	—						
Special country lots, if any	—	- - -	—	—						
TOTALS—										
Town lots	325	80 1 4	—	—	325	- -	80 1 4	—	—	—
Country lots	325	23,541 0 0	6	2,789	331	- -	26,330 0 0	—	—	—
Suburban lots	1841	160,088 0 0	56	26,103	1,897	- -	186,991 0 0	—	—	—
Special country lots, if any	—	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grand Totals	2491	184,429 1 4	62	28,892	2,553	- -	213,321 1 4	- -	- -	- -

January 28, 1854.

Year ended the 31st December 1853.

Price at which it sold.			Total amount of purchase money.					Mode of appropriation.	
Price per acre, if fixed.	Average price per acre, if sold by auction.	Price per acre of blocks sold by coutract.	Total amount of the purchase money.	Proportion of purchase money received in the colony.	Total amount of remissions allowed in the purchase of land.	Amount of credit allowed under certificates from HerMajesty's Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.	Amount remaining due.	State the purpose to which the sums received for land have been applied.	Remarks.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£		
1 0 9 9/10	1 14 11 9/10	1 0 9 9/10	63,311 5	63,311 5	—	—	–		
1 0 3 2/10	1 13 4	1 0 3 2/10	91,253 19	91,013 19	240 0	—	–		
0 19 11 5/10	1 9 1 2/10	0 19 11 5/10	11,861 5	11,861 5	—	—	–		
1 0 0 8/10	1 13 0 8/10	1 0 0 8/10	1,586 14	11,586 14	—	—	–		
1 0 1 7/10	1 9 3 3/10	1 0 1 7/10	89,174 14	88,789 11	154 0	231 0	–		
0 19 11	1 10 4 2/10	0 19 11	6,237 18	6,235 18	—	—	–		
1 0 0	1 5 5 5/10	1 0 0	11,087 0	11,087 0	—	—	–		
- -	4 16 7 2/10	- -	414 5	414 5	—	—	–		
1 0 0	5 11 4 2/10	1 0 0	492 15	482 0	10 15	—	–		
1 0 0	1 2 8 2/10	1 0 0	2,729 0	2,729 0	—	—	–		
1 0 0	1 0 0 7/10	1 0 0	240 5	240 5	—	—	–		
1 0 0	- -	1 0 0	3,179 0	2,479 0	- -	700 0	–		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	–		
- -	11 9 4	- -	94 0	94 0	—	—	–		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	–		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	–		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	–		
- -	- -	- -	291,660 1	290,324 6	404 15	931 0	–		

Total Auction Sales.

	A.	R.	P.	£	s.
January -	8,667	0	0	14,451	0
February -	9,062	3	35	12,411	19
March -	8,728	0	24	11,965	15
April -	9,074	0	3	14,830	5
May -	12,562	1	24	20,700	0
June -	12,400	0	28	22,192	10
July -	10,991	2	35	16,418	5
August -	10,826	1	0	16,665	15
September -	12,235	0	2	17,438	0
October -	10,425	3	39	19,667	5
November -	11,588	2	25	19,313	0
December -	9,095	3	29	17,054	0
	125,658	1	4	208,107	14

Total Fixed Price.

	A.	£	s.
January -	6,664	6,736	12
February -	7,945	7,958	13
March -	10,274	10,307	2
April -	6,668	6,722	13
May -	7,854	7,912	0
June -	5,097	5,097	0
July -	7,247	7,280	2
August -	8,111	8,132	0
September -	10,446	10,690	0
October -	6,506	6,494	10
November -	6,070	6,214	5
December -	4,781	5,007	2
	877,663	88,552	7

The difference between the amount realized in pounds and the number of acres in the sales by private contract, is explained by the deposits having been forfeited upon several sections run up at auction considerably above the upset price. The purchaser in this case does not obtain the section at one pound per acre, but completes the purchase of the person forfeiting by paying the balance of the amount bid.

(Certified correct) A. H. Freeling, Capt. R.E., Surveyor-General.

RETURN relative to Surveyors and Survey

SURVEYORS.

Names of persons belonging to the Survey Department.	Description.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed.	Salaries. £ s. d.	Allowances. £ s. d.	REMARKS.
Captain A. H. Freeling, R.E.	Surveyor General	Feb. 20, 1849	Secretary of State -	700 0 0 *240 0 0	91 5 0	Gratuities marked thus *
John M'Laren - -	Deputy Surveyor-General.	Oct. 13, 1347	Lieut.-Gov. Robe, approved by Secretary of State.	400 0 0 *200 0 0	45 12 6	
Henry Higginson -	Chief Clerk - -	Oct. 18, 1852	Lieut.-Governor Sir H. E. F. Young.	8 1 3½	Nil.	Resigned 15th Jan. 1853.
G. W. Goyder - -	Chief Clerk - -	Jan. 12, 1853	Ditto - -	215 19 7½ *84 4 9	Nil.	From 19th January 1853.
Edw. Wm. Pitts -	2d Assistant, Land Branch.	July 14, 1853	Ditto - -	62 10 0 *31 5 0	Nil.	From 1st August 1853.
Edw. Wm. Pitts -	Temporary Draftsman.	June 3, 1853	Ditto - -	43 11 5	Nil.	From 1st June 1853.
G. M. Doswell - -	Temporary Draftsman.	June 3, 1853	Ditto - -	80 14 3	Nil.	From 10th June 1853.
Henry Ide - -	Assistant Surveyor	Nov. 22, 1853	Ditto - -	25 0 0	Rations -	10*s.* per week in lieu of rations charged to contingent expenditure.
				**2,091 6 4		
Royal Sappers and Miners.						
Serjeant-Major Robert Gardiner. Serjeant Joseph Moore L.-Corporal Richard Loveday. Private Thomas Evans Private James Brooks	Draftsmen - -	1839 - -	Master-General of the Ordnance.	430 4 1 *215 2 0½	102 3 3	*Gratuity of 50 per cent on regimental and working pay.
L.-Corporal James Partridge.	Clerk - - -	1839 - -	- - -	- - -		
				645 6 1½	239 0 9	
Corporal Wm. Crocker L.-Corporal William Dawson. L.-Corporal Richard Brooking. L.-Colonel Wm. Harris Private James Elder - Private Wm. Farquhar	Surveyors - -	1839 - -	Master-General of the Ordnance.	402 10 7 *201 5 3½	88 19 1	*Gratuity of 50 per cent on regimental and working pay.
Civil Labourers - -	- - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - - - -
				603 15 10½	88 19 0	
Survey of the Port Adelaide Creek.						
Civil Labourers and Seamen.	- - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - - - -
Preparations of large General Map of Province			- - -	- - -	- - -	- - - - -
Grand Total -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,249 2 0	327 19 9	- - - - -

28th January 1853.

for the Year ending 31st December 1853.

SURVEYS.

State the number of labourers employed in the survey department during the past year.	State the gross amount paid to them as wages.	Fixed expenditure of the survey department.	Contingent expenditure of the same.	Total expenditure during the year.	State what amount of this expenditure was defrayed out of the revenue from land.	If defrayed from any other source, state the source and amount.	State the quantity of land surveyed in the course of the past year.	State the average cost per acre of surveys during the past year.	State the quantity (if any) of land surveyed, but not by Government surveyor.	Remarks.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		d.		
		**2,091 6 4	108 4 0	3,083 17 2½						
			642 3 0				144,527	- -	- -	Sections surveyed.
							5,497	- -	- -	Roads ,,
							15,737	- -	- -	Sections re-surveyed
							280	- -	- -	Roads ,
18 to 35	1,321 9 2	- - -	435 9 4				14	- -	- -	Reserves ,
	1,321 9 2	- - -	1,077 12 4	3,091 16 4½			166,055	$4\frac{40}{100}$		
7 to 14	122 13 6	- - -	48 7 3½	171 0 9½						
-	- - -	- - -	- - -	50 0 0						
- -	1,444 2 8	2,091 6 4	1,234 3 7½	6,396 14 4½						

A. H. Freeling, Capt. R.E., Surveyor-General.

RETURN of LAND reserved or purchased for Public Uses, or granted without Purchase, and Miscellaneous Information respecting Crown Lands, for the Year ended the 31st December 1853.

County or District.	Land reserved for public uses		Land purchased for public uses.			Free grants (if any).			MISCELLANEOUS.														
									Remissions in purchase of land.				Certificates from Her Majesty's Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.										
	Extent of the reserve in acres.	Object of the reserve.	Extent of the purchase in acres.	Cost.	Object of the purchase.	Grantee's name.	Number of acres.	For what reason made.	To officers of the army and navy.	To officers of the E. I. Company's service.	Amount of other remission (if any), and state for what reason made.	State the names and description of all parties to whom remission has been granted.	No. of certificate.	Date.	Amount of deposit.	Extent to which certificate has been used.	State the particulars of any tax on cultivated or uncultivated land, by what authority levied, and the amount received in the year.	Amount remaining due for the past year.	Amount remaining due for previous year.	Amount of waste land alienated.	Estimated amount of waste land remaining.	Estimated proportion of waste land available for settlement.	Total number of acres of waste land surveyed and open for settlement at the present date.	REMARKS.
	A.		A. R. P.	£ s.					£	£						£		£ s.	£ s.					
Adelaide	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	200	–	–	M. J. Gregorson, Lieut. 87th regiment	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	*7 15					
Hindmarsh	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	300	–	–	Thos. Cutting, Lieut. late King's German Legion.	14	–	–	All	–	–	240 0					
			1 2 26	33 5	Used for the Goolwa railway.																			
			1 2 24	1 13	Used for tramroad at Yankalilla.																			
Stanley																								
Gawler																								
Light			–	–	–	–	–	–	300	–	–	†J. H. Biggs, Captain 49th regiment	20	–	–	154	–	–	164 15					
													Emigration Certificates.											
													20	Sept.	–	100								
Eyre													21	Sept.	–	131	–	–	–	69 0				
Sturt																								
Grey																								
Robe			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	J. H. Biggs, Captain 49th regiment	20	–	–	10 15									
Russell																								
Flinders																								
Burra			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– – –	22	May	–	500								
Frome													23	May	–	200								
	12,548	Roads, water, quarries, and other reserves.																		1,003,398 acres.	198,186,302 acres.	Uncertain.	183,032 acres, including roads which average about $\frac{1}{7}$ of all lands surveyed.	
Grand Total	12,548	–	3 1 10	33 18	–	–	–	–	800	–	–	– – –	–	–	–	931	–	–	404 15	76 15					

* This amount forfeited, not having been exercised within the specified time.

† Captain Biggs was allowed to pay at once for sections 6410 and 6428, county Sturt, and the amount 124*l.* 5*s.* added to 40*l.* 10*s.* (the amount remaining due for 1852), gives 164*l.* 15*s.* the amount exercised for 1853.

January 28, 1854.

W. H. FREELING, Capt. R.N., Surveyor-General.

Enclosure 2 in No. 1.

REPORT from the Central Board of Education, for the Quarter ended December 31. 1853-

(Extracted from the South Australian Government Gazette of March 2, 1853.)

1. The change which has lately occurred in the secretaryship of the Board of Education, and the interruption to the business of the Board, caused by the recent removal of its offices, have, together, occasioned an unavoidable delay in the appearance of the present quarterly report.

2. During the last quarter one new school has been added to the number already licensed in the town of Adelaide, two to those in the suburban, and five to those in the country districts. No licensed school having been closed during the quarter, there was, therefore, previous to its ending, an increase of eight schools, as compared with the preceding quarter. On the whole year, 1853, the increase in the number of licensed schools has been forty-two ; making the total, 111.

3. There are, however, about eight schools of those that continued in operation to the end of the quarter, some of which may not again be carried on in connexion with the Board. This is attributable, in one instance, to the death of the teacher ; in another, to the resignation of the licence through ill health ; in two instances to removals ; and in other cases the Board have deemed it their duty to withdraw the licence on account of the smallness of numbers in attendance, inefficiency in teaching, or other causes.

4. The number of children attending the licensed schools has been as follows, viz. ; in October, 5,294 ; in November, 5,639 ; in December, 5,273. These numbers show an average increase on the preceding quarter of 762, and on the whole year of 2,072. The decrease of attendance observable in the month of December, arises from the combined causes of the harvest having commenced, and the disturbing effect of the Christmas holidays. Of the number in attendance in November, 2,003 were boys and 2,636 girls ; also, 1,056 were of the age of five and under ; 3,391, from six to ten, inclusive ; 1,080 from eleven to fourteen ; and 112 were of the age of fifteen years and upwards.

5. The average number of children attending each school during the quarter was forty nine.

6. Estimating the population of the province at 80,000, and allowing that one fifth of the children being educated are taught in private schools or families, it would appear that the proportion of youth who are receiving a greater or less degree of education, is nearly as one to twelve of the population. This is about the proportion which existed in England fifteen years ago, but which proportion is now increased to one in eight, and a half of the population.

7. Fifty-one destitute children or orphans have been educated in the licensed schools at a charge to the public of 27*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*, against fifty-four children in the preceding quarter, whose education cost 24*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*

8, The amount contributed out of the public revenue during the last quarter, for educational purposes at the disposal of the Board has been - - £3,515 5 0

From sums specially voted for salaries of inspector, secretary, and clerk - - - - - -	177	0	6
	3,692	5	6
The parents of the children have contributed during the quarter -	1,769	7	5
Making a total of - - - -	£5,461	12	11

From which it appears, that the education of the average number of 5,402 children has, during the quarter under review, cost the average sum of 1*l.* 0*s.* 2½*d.* per head ; of which the state has contributed 13*s.* 8*d.*, and the parents of the children 6*s.* 6½*d.* The preceding quarter's report shows the state to have then contributed 5*s.* 7*d.* per head. This very considerable difference is the effect of the liberal bonus specially voted to teachers by the Legislative Council for the past and for the current year.

9. The Board have carefully endeavoured that the stipends paid to teachers should be apportioned with due regard to the numbers in attendance at, and the general efficiency of, their respective schools, considered in relation to the scope for exertion afforded by their respective localities. The amounts paid as stipends have been (as last year) 40*l.* and 60*l.*, increased by the gratuity to 60*l.* and 90*l.* respectively. Twelve teachers, whose stipends were thought to be lower than others in proportion to the amount of instruction imparted at their schools, received the sum of 10*l.* each in addition to the above, making the amount of stipend received, in three instances, 100*l.* during the year. The total amount of stipends paid to teachers for the past year was 6,718*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

10. The beneficial tendency of the book depôt established about four months ago, is beginning to be distinctly seen, in introducing system into schools where previously, whatever were the qualifications of the teachers, its existence was scarcely possible. A cheap supply of useful knowledge is also, through its means, being widely diffused, the effects of which cannot fail to be salutary. From it more than 4,000 suitable school

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

books, chiefly on the most essential subjects, had, at the close of the quarter, been placed in the hands of children and youth. The depôt being kept in connexion with the Board, supplies a convenient and frequent means of communication between teachers and the Board, and is in their opinion, in this respect, well calculated to promote the successful working of the Education Act.

11. The want of school accommodation is now felt to be one of the greatest hindrances to progress, and the Board much regret that the unsettled state of the province, the scarcity of labour, and consequent great expense of erecting buildings, have hitherto prevented anything whatever being done towards remedying this great evil. A few inquiries from the country respecting assistance in the erection of school-house have lately beeu made, and the Board entertain the hope that the time may very soon arrive when it will be in their power to assist in so necessary an object. The Board are of opinion that it is very desirable that they should be empowered, by a special grant of money, to build one or more school-houses in some thickly-inhabited neighbourhood in town and country, which might form a model for building other school-houses to be erected thereafter in other localities. The amount of 200*l.*, which the Education Act assigns as a limit to the aid to be given by the Board for building school-rooms—the Act having been framed at a time when building was comparatively cheap—is now found to be quite inadequate for the purpose; and the Board cannot disguise their strong impression that this subject will require to be reconsidered by the Legislature at an early date, in order that, by a liberal grant, correspondent with the altered circumstances of the colony, this most important requirement for the successful operation of the Education Act may be secured. Having this object in view, the Board will feel it to be their duty to bring the subject specially under the consideration of the Government previous to the next meeting of Council.

12. The very full report of the inspector of schools, in whose views the Board entirely concur, relieves them of the necessity to remark on the present state of the schools, the progress that has been made in extending the benefits of education, or on the future educational prospects of the colony. The certainty that considerable progress has been made, under circumstances of great difficulty, is, they consider, very encouraging, although the point of desired attainment may yet be very far in advance; and the Board wish particularly to express their accordance with the inspector in the opinion that the late liberality of the Legislature is being met, in many instances, on the part of teachers by a grateful endeavour to deserve it, and they believe it will have the effect of attracting other and well-qualified teachers to join in the good work.

13. The very considerable increase in the number of licensed schools during the past year, and which the Board has reason to believe will still continue, induces them specially to join with the inspector in repeating an opinion, before expressed, that assistance in the inspector's department should, as soon as possible, be afforded. The aggregate amount of the inspector's duties, as at present performed, and as set forth in his report, are, as the Board believes, fully commensurate with the capabilities of any one person, and it is the conviction of the Board that an increased amount of inspection—especially in the distant country schools—is necessary, in order to derive that amount of public benefit from the working of the Education Ordinance, which in their opinion it is well adapted to effect, and which has been, in other respects, liberally provided for by the Legislature.

14. Accompanying the Report, are the report of the inspector above alluded to, and the usual documents giving financial and statistical information relative to the subject.

FRANCIS S. DUTTON, Chairman.

Adelaide, 23d February 1854.

The CENTRAL BOARD of EDUCATION in Account with the Colonial Treasurer.

1852.	*Dr.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Jan. 1.—	To balance in bank of South Australia - - -	573	0	4
	Balance in cash - -	9	0	6
Dec. 31.—	To amount received from the Treasury since 1st January -	7,462	3	7
	Amount received from sale of books, &c. - -	208	18	3
		£8,253	2	8

1853.	*Cr.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Dec. 31.—	By amount of stipends paid to teachers licensed under the provisions of Ordinance No. 20. of 1851, from 1st January to date - - -	6,718	6	8
„	Attendance of fees to members of Board - - -	79	16	0
„	Tuition of destitute children -	119	16	6
„	Amount paid to Colonial treasurer for books, &c. - -	394	7	9
„	Balance in bank of South Australia - - -	932	14	2
„	Balance in cash - -	8	1	7
		£8,253	2	8

E. & O.E.

Adelaide, 23d Feb. 1854.

FRANCIS S. DUTTON.

SYNOPSIS of Return of Children who have attended the licensed Town, Suburban, and Country Schools, during the Month of November 1853.

TOWN SCHOOLS.

No.	Name of Teacher.	Boys.	Girls.	Total Children in each School.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Geography.	History.	Drawing.	Singing.	Languages.	Mathematics.	Locality of Schools.
1	Edward W. Wickes	67	—	67	67	67	61	55	28	—	—	—	7	4	North Adelaide.
2	W. A. Cawthorne	151	—	151	151	151	151	73	73	27	—	70	—	6	Pulteney Street.
3	Mary A. Cawthorne	16	29	45	45	45	31	12	10	4	—	—	—	—	Morphett Street.
4	James Macgowan	24	—	24	24	24	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Stephens Place.
5	Susan Macgowan	23	44	67	67	29	22	7	5	—	—	—	—	—	North Terrace.
6	Mary Fox	—	40	40	40	28	28	16	16	—	—	—	—	—	Pirie Street.
7	Jacob Abbott	54	13	67	67	52	52	12	12	12	—	67	—	—	Gilbert Street.
8	Elizabeth Whitby	11	34	45	45	43	38	36	36	27	2	8	2	—	Carrington Street.
9	James Bath	91	—	91	91	86	80	41	41	33	—	—	—	—	North Adelaide.
10	Caroline Poole	36	54	90	90	50	43	43	25	24	—	—	—	—	Gouger Street.
11	Anne Cremen	—	56	56	56	22	13	6	6	6	—	—	—	—	Franklin Street.
12	John C. Hansen	28	12	40	40	40	25	17	12	10	13	17	14	1	Freeman street.
13	Jemima Horwood	14	22	36	36	17	18	18	17	17	—	—	—	—	Hindley Street.
14	Emma Mitchell	14	30	44	44	27	24	12	8	7	—	—	—	—	Grenfell Street.
15	Thomas Norris	85	21	106	106	54	54	54	54	54	—	54	—	—	Light Square.
16	Eliza S Foulger	49	52	101	101	76	76	48	48	13	—	—	—	—	Flinders Street.
17	Elizabeth Bennetts	13	15	28	28	14	8	8	8	8	—	—	—	—	Angas Street.
18	Ruth Townley	18	53	71	71	23	20	14	11	11	—	—	—	—	Gilbert Street.
19	Anne E. Browne	20	27	47	47	28	28	8	8	18	—	1	—	—	Weymouth Street.
20	Ann Carlier	14	16	30	30	22	19	13	13	8	1	16	—	—	Rundle Street.
21	Peter Fox	101	—	101	101	63	63	30	30	12	—	101	—	—	Pirie Street.
22	Ann R. Hughes	14	36	50	50	42	19	16	12	6	—	—	—	—	Rundle Street.
23	Matilda J. Congreve.	13	33	46	46	23	29	12	17	12	—	—	—	—	North Adelaide.
24	Mary Bath	—	52	52	52	41	41	29	12	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto.
25	Margaret Gibbs	16	36	52	52	33	19	7	6	—	—	—	2	—	Harriett Street.
26	Mary S. Bull	20	9	29	29	18	15	13	8	6	—	—	1	—	Elizabeth Street.
27	Alicia Matthews	4	31	35	35	35	21	35	35	16	—	—	—	—	North Adelaide.
28	Frances K. Sheridan.	24	31	55	55	50	36	12	12	12	—	55	1	—	Ditto.
29	David Cremen	82	—	82	82	37	35	18	18		—	—	—	2	Franklin Street.
30	Elizabeth Jane Gibbs.	—	34	34	34	34	16	17	8		—	16	—	—	Pulteney Street.
31	Mary Osborne	6	29	35	35	30	26	15	15		—	—	—	—	North Adelaide.
32	Lucy Dixon	24	22	46	46	25	22	8	6		—	—	—	—	Grenfell Street.
33	Lucy Poole	16	34	50	50	30	33	15	5	—	3	—	—	—	Currie Street.
	Totals	1048	865	1913	1913	1359	1181	720	615	377	19	405	27	13	

SUBURBAN SCHOOLS.

No.	Name of Teacher.	Boys.	Girls.	Total Children in each School.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Geography.	History.	Drawing.	Singing.	Languages.	Mathematics.	Locality of Schools.
1	William Holdsworth	60	28	88	88	69	46	36	22	—	—	—	—	—	Norwood.
2	William Mattinson	58	41	99	99	65	61	38	37	—	—	—	—	—	Bowden.
3	Alexander Moody	56	40	96	96	61	40	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	Hindmarsh.
4	Annie Turnbull	17	24	41	41	27	26	12	6	—	—	—	—	—	Glen Osmond.
5	Elizabeth Brady	24	46	70	70	39	33	20	20	20	—	—	—	—	Walkerville.
6	Mary G. Jones	4	12	16	16	16	14	13	12	6	—	—	—	—	Kensington.
7	Ann Lawton	20	70	90	90	40	36	9	16	9	—	79	—	—	Bowden.
8	Clarissa Kelly	18	54	72	72	38	24	17	18	13	2	—	—	—	Hindmarsh.
9	Alfred R. Bell	29	35	64	64	34	27	11	11	10	—	—	—	—	Thebarton.
10	Alfred Ainsworth	36	—	36	36	32	31	9	—	—	—	—	3	1	Kensington.
11	Mathew Cranston	38	—	38	38	26	26	16	16	14	—	13	—	1	Unley.
12	Henry Watson	65	41	106	106	53	40	13	21	—	—	—	—	—	Thebarton.
13	Mary B. Wheaton	15	14	29	29	21	14	11	11	5	—	—	—	—	Hackney.
14	Henrietta Cranston	—	31	31	31	23	20	12	8	9	—	23	—	—	Unley.
15	Thomas Mugg	30	14	44	44	37	16	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	Mitcham.
16	Mary Ann Cate	10	21	31	31	26	31	9	9	16	—	31	—	—	Newton near Magill.
17	W. D. Cramond	20	21	45	45	26	26	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	Magill.
18	Adele Murch	13	19	32	32	23	19	13	7	5	—	—	—	—	Bay Road.
19	Ellen Blachford	21	22	43	43	22	20	12	9	—	—	—	—	—	Marden near Payneham.
20	Robert C. Mitton	49	11	60	60	50	32	32	32	32	—	60	—	—	Bowden.
21	James Baigent	41	28	69	69	52	43	22	16	5	—	—	—	—	Kensington.
22	James Jolly	36	21	57	57	39	40	26	26	14	—	—	—	—	Walkerville.
23	James Catts	21	26	47	47	47	21	6	13	—	—	—	—	—	Enfield
24	William Fabian	23	19	42	42	38	31	9	9	9	—	—	—	—	Edwardstown.
	Totals	704	642	1346	1346	904	717	360	333	167	2	206	3	2	

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

No.	Teachers.	Boys.	Girls.	Total Children in each School.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Geography.	History.	Drawing.	Singing.	Languages.	Mathematics.	Locality of Schools.
1	John Forsyth -	34	27	61	61	36	30	32	28	7	—	—	—	—	Nairne.
2	Ulrich Hübbe -	14	18	32	32	26	25	5	5	5	—	—	15	—	Buchsfelde near Gawler.
3	James D. Wiltshire	34	12	46	46	23	37	12	14	3	—	—	—	—	Sturt.
4	James B. Bassett -	50	—	47	47	37	36	13	8	5	—	—	—	—	Willunga.
5	Thomas O'Brien -	25	19	44	44	16	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Dry Creek.
6	Wm. Buchanan -	18	9	27	27	15	14	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	Gawler Plains.
7	Helen Smith -	34	45	79	79	26	25	14	13	10	—	45	—	—	Albert Town.
8	James M. Holder -	18	29	47	46	29	27	22	22	8	—	20	—	—	Happy Valley.
9	George E. Sawyer	20	17	37	37	22	19	12	12	20	—	—	—	—	Glenelg.
10	Wm. Hocking -	36	—	36	36	36	36	14	14	14	—	36	—	—	Kooringa.
11	Frederick Basedow	37	19	56	56	56	56	22	56	56	24	56	56	6	Tanunda.
12	Hannah Turner -	18	22	40	40	35	19	10	10	10	—	—	—	—	Little Para Plains.
13	Wm. R. Waters -	32	26	58	58	42	41	5	5	5	—	—	—	2	Morphett Vale.
14	Leonard S. Burton	66	43	109	109	88	80	44	39	39	20	19	—	—	Gawler Town.
15	C. J. Andrew -	18	13	31	31	21	14	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	Barossa.
16	Edward P. Nesbit -	28	16	44	44	44	43	24	24	12	—	—	—	—	Angaston.
17	James Cowell -	23	22	45	45	44	32	18	13	7	—	42	—	—	Clarendon.
18	Wm. Quicke -	17	13	30	30	22	16	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	Aldinga.
19	Thomas Dallison -	42	11	53	53	49	27	14	6	—	—	—	—	—	Port Adelaide.
20	Augustus Winter -	19	20	36	36	27	27	26	24	14	3	36	2	—	Ardtornish Dry Creek.
21	Agnes D. Curl -	49	62	111	111	73	73	70	70	39	6	111	—	—	Mount Barker
22	Wm. H. Humpage	21	25	46	46	33	33	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	Echunga.
23	Ellen Scrivenor -	22	15	37	37	19	22	8	5	5	—	—	—	—	Willunga.
24	Sarah Helmore -	2	31	33	33	29	18	8	16	7	—	25	—	—	Gawler Town.
25	Mary A. Oakford -	—	27	27	27	10	10	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	Kooringa.
26	Louisa Waite -	6	22	28	28	28	28	19	15	13	8	8	—	—	Worthing Mine.
27	John Beck -	40	21	61	61	60	36	15	15	24	13	61	—	—	Kapunda.
28	Mary Franks' -	21	22	43	43	31	30	24	13	8	—	—	—	—	McLaren Vale.
29	Mary A Hocking -	—	26	26	26	26	19	13	8	7	9	—	—	—	Kooringa.
30	John Grant -	18	23	41	41	31	31	16	16	16	—	—	—	—	Aldinga.
31	Josiah Rogers -	19	19	38	38	30	22	12	12	12	—	—	—	—	Rowland's Flat near Lyndoch Valley.
32	James O'Sullivan -	28	33	61	61	47	42	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	Salisbury.
33	Amelia Crooks -	8	29	37	37	30	32	23	23	10	4	37	—	—	Albert Town.
34	James P. Bonnar -	24	17	41	41	40	40	25	25	—	—	—	—	—	Mount Barker.
35	Thomas Worsnop -	16	7	23	23	14	10	1	13	1	—	—	—	—	Port Elliot.
36	William Vercoe -	20	16	36	36	19	10	2	1	1	—	36	—	—	Kersbrook, Chain of Ponds.
37	James Ferguson -	33	6	39	39	32	32	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	Inverbrackie.
38	Thomas Oakford -	47	—	47	47	39	27	11	4	—	—	—	—	—	Kooringa.
39	Mary A. Harris -	17	27	44	44	39	31	22	19	9	—	—	—	—	Noarlunga.
40	George Needham -	30	25	55	55	28	39	12	29	2	—	30	2	1	Houghton.
41	Joanna Davey -	15	17	32	32	8	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	Staughton, Kanmantoo
42	John Forbes Leith	38	14	52	52	34	28	21	21	8	6	22	—	—	Port Adelaide.
43	Mary M. Bassett -	—	35	35	34	20	20	11	10	7	—	—	—	—	Willunga.
44	Mary Davies -	25	17	62	62	38	36	28	11	10	—	24	—	—	Clare.
45	Elizabeth Diaper -	29	31	60	60	42	24	21	16	13	—	—	—	—	LeFevre's Peninsula.
46	Matilda Warner -	12	10	22	22	11	9	9	9	9	—	—	—	—	Watervale.
47	William H. Snooke	22	22	44	44	38	18	26	26	16	—	—	—	—	Strathalbyn.
48	Charles D Watt -	14	16	30	30	30	28	14	8	17	—	—	—	—	Coromandel Valley.
49	James Poole -	19	29	48	48	31	25	13	8	4	—	—	—	—	Kondoparinga.
50	Henry Barnett -	23	22	45	45	20	15	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	Macclesfield.
51	Henry Bonnar -	14	15	29	29	16	15	—	5	9	—	29	—	—	Yunkunga, Mount Barker.
52	Septimus Webster -	14	12	26	24	20	10	5	7	—	—	—	—	—	Gumeracka.
53	Richard Silver -	14	20	34	34	26	20	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	Golden Grove.
54	Ann Reid -	11	16	27	27	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Redruth.
	Totals -	1251	1129	2380	2375	1708	1436	755	708	473	93	637	75	9	

RETURN showing the Number of Licensed Schools in October, November, and December 1853.

Schools.	October.	November.	December.
Town schools - - - - -	33	33	33
Suburban ditto - - - -	24	24	24
Country ditto - - - - -	51	54	54
Totals - - -	108	111	111

RETURN showing the Number of Children attending Licensed Schools in October, November, and December 1853.

Schools.	October.	November.	December.
Town schools—Boys	976	1,048	978
„ Girls	830	865	799
	—1,806	—1,913	—1,777
Suburban schools—Boys	689	704	650
„ Girls	599	642	635
	—1,288	—1,346	—1,285
Country schools—Boys	1,184	1,251	1,173
„ Girls	1,016	1,129	1,038
	—2,200	—2,380	—2,211
	5,294	5,639	5,273

SUMMARY of Ages of Children attending Licensed Schools in October, November, and December 1853.

	5 and under.	6 to 10.	11 to 14.	15 and upwards.
OCTOBER.				
Town schools—Boys	187	620	164	5
„ Girls	159	468	190	13
Suburban ditto—Boys	146	436	98	9
„ Girls	109	337	138	15
Country ditto—Boys	205	738	224	17
„ Girls	160	556	252	48
Totals	966	3,155	1,066	107
NOVEMBER.				
Town schools—Boys	207	668	165	8
„ Girls	165	495	190	15
Suburban ditto—Boys	153	448	96	7
„ Girls	123	358	144	17
Country ditto—Boys	223	777	233	13
„ Girls	185	645	252	47
Totals	1,056	3,391	1,080	112
DECEMBER.				
Town schools—Boys	192	629	153	4
„ Girls	162	441	180	16
Suburban ditto—Boys	150	414	81	5
„ Girls	122	360	136	17
Country ditto—Boys	214	738	208	13
„ Girls	182	585	233	38
Totals	1,022	3,167	991	93

Adelaide, 23d February 1853. F. S. DUTTON, Chairman.

GENTLEMEN, Adelaide, January 21, 1854.

I have the honour to forward to you my Report for the year ended 31st December 1853, together with a list of licensed teachers whose schools have been visited within the year.

The results of my inspection are arranged under the following heads, namely :—

1st. Acquirements and efficency of the teachers.

2d. Character and management of the schools, and their adequateness as to number.

3d. General progress of the pupils.

4th. Nature of the school-houses, with the amount of accommodation they afford.

5th. Present state of education as compared with the past.

6th. Available means for the removal of existing deficiencies; and,

7th. Concluding remarks.

1st. The additions and changes which have occurred in the list of teachers during the past year, have rather tended to raise than lower the general standard of acquirement and efficiency, a circumstance the less to be expected from the almost entire want of

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

choice in the applicants for the licence. Although the proportion of untrained teachers is still large, the education they have received is moderately good; and it is satisfactory to observe, that many are gradually increasing their efficiency and usefulness by the acquisition of practical knowledge. The encouragement afforded by an increase of stipend, in cases where it appears to have been merited, has been generally met by proportionate exertions on the part of the teachers; and similar results may be anticipated from the gratuity recently granted to all. The very considerable increase of licences has principally affected the suburban and country districts, and were a comparison of qualifications now instituted between the teachers of town and country, it would be quite as favourable to the latter as it has ever been.

2d. The character and management of the schools certainly present some degree of improvement in all that may be considered capable of it, notwithstanding the various impediments are almost as great as they formerly were.

In Adelaide the few superior schools have fully maintained their previous position, their management reflecting much credit on the teachers in charge of them. From the numerous attendance in some of these, assistance is greatly needed by the masters, and the appointment of a few pupil teachers, if obtainable, would be of decided advantage. There is, however, the same deficiency of schools of a high character in some parts of Adelaide, as I had occasion to notice in my report for 1852; and when it is considered that small schools, even if under tolerable management, are unavoidably destitute of various advantages enjoyed by large ones, it is to be hoped that public attention will be at length drawn to the subject, and that some attempts will be made to set on foot a few more establishments similar to those of which favourable mention has just been made, and more suitable to the wealth and importance of a metropolis.

It is a subject of congratulation that the suburban and country schools, on the whole, rank so favourably in comparison with those of the city; and justice to the teachers of some of them demands the announcement of the fact, that, either in quantity or quality, the instruction imparted is inferior to none supplied in any of the schools in Adelaide. There has fortunately been little necessity for declining to recommend persons applying for the licence, and the great increase in the number of schools during the past year, particularly in localities quite unprovided for, affords a convincing proof of the progress made in extending the benefits of education. Many places are, however, still without educational means, principally owing to the scarcity of teachers, and the risk attending the experiment of initiating schools. Port Adelaide continues to afford the most prominent instance of deficiency, having only two licensed schools, with an attendance of scarcely more than a hundred children.

3d. The difficulty of estimating the comparative progress of the children in different schools is rather increased than diminished, from the withdrawal of a large proportion of the older children, and the great influx of others of more tender age, or whose education has been previously neglected. The labours of the teachers are from this cause greatly augmented, while they are rarely compensated by the pleasing results which usually follow an educational course of reasonable duration. The supply of the various excellent series of books from the depôt is now contributing, in the reading department, to the arrangement of the pupils into classes, which is beginning to take the place of that desultory kind of tuition, the prevalence of which has hitherto been a matter of necessity. Classification and system, however, must continue to be the exception and not the rule, so long as numerical deficiency, irregular attendance, and the limited progress made by the children up to the time of their leaving school, combine to exclude the monitorial system; and instruction in the first rudiments must still devolve upon the teachers themselves, from their seldom having pupils to whom they can safely delegate any portion of their duties. Beyond reading, writing, and arithmetic, in which the progress is tolerably satisfactory, the knowledge communicated is, in the majority of instances, very limited; indeed, in nearly three fourths of the schools all other instruction is merely nominal. As, however, the daily attendance scarcely averages four hours, the general effect of devoting a portion of this to other branches would be rather injurious than beneficial. In the small number of schools in which singing, and the elements of grammar and geography, history, and drawing are really taught, the progress of the more advanced pupils conclusively shows, that the teachers have the ability for inculcating these kinds of knowledge, provided they have the opportunity of exercising it.

4th. The improvements which have been made in school accommodation, though trifling, are quite as extensive as, from the peculiar circumstances of the times, the want of labour, and the enormous expenses of building were to be reasonably expected. No new buildings have been erected for the purpose. There are nine schools in the town, six in the suburbs, and ten in the country, in all twenty-five, carried on in buildings suitably designed, some of which are also temporarily devoted to public worship on the Sabbath. Thirteen places of worship—three in the suburbs and ten in the country—are used as school-houses, and some of these have been recently put in a better state of repair. There is also some improvement in the accommodation of the great mass of schools which are conducted in private dwellings of an average character of those commonly met with. Efforts are being made in several localities to erect appropriate school-houses; and there will be, probably, many applications to the Board for assistance in the course of the present year. Want of school accommodation is most felt in Adelaide and at the port, where, from the denseness

of the population, and the absence of proper sanitary regulations, the contracted size and general inferiority of the habitations are more injurious to health than in the country districts; besides, being low and ill-ventilated, very few of the school-houses afford sufficient space for the children who frequent them. School furniture continues to be of an inferior description, in too many instances, and it is only the best schools that are fitted up at all conformably to any pre-conceived plan. Already a more adequate supply of school material is showing the benefit derivable from the establishment of a depôt, which is tending to a unity of operation by the introduction of the same carefully selected books into all the licensed schools.

5th. Discouraging as, at first sight, the state of education would appear to be from the preceding observations, a careful consideration of the subject cannot fail to establish the fact of a progressive movement having been commenced. It is not so much in the individual advancement of any one scholastic establishment that this progress is perceptible, as in the considerable increase shown by the list of licensed teachers for the last year, in comparison with that of 1852, and the number of new localities now, for the first time, provided with schools. In proportion, too, as the supply of teachers has corresponded more equally with the demand, the qualifications of the entire body have, as before shown, assumed a somewhat higher character. Thus it may be clearly seen that, if there has not been so much as could be desired in the shape of encouragement to a steady perseverance in the measures now in operation, discouraging circumstances are slowly disappearing before the gradual development of a plan which, although as yet mainly experimental, is not much more so than similar ones in far older communities.

6th. A considerable increase in the number of schools, a more efficient body of teachers, and a more liberal grant of public money have proportionably augmented the means available for removing existing deficiencies in the present state of education. This beneficial effect would, I believe, be further accelerated by the appointment of one or two sub-inspectors. In formerly making this suggestion, I had in view, not only the desirableness of a more frequent inspection of the country schools, but also the probable advantages to be derived from the employment of one or two persons in organizing such schools, and in supplying practical information to as many teachers as might require it, by devoting a week or more at a time to each school. An arrangement of this nature would, in some measure, supersede the necessity of a normal school, the establishment of which appears to be hardly yet practicable, and it would also obviate the inconvenience of teachers having to leave their schools in order to acquire additional efficiency.

During the past year, the distance I have travelled, reckoning from South Adelaide, is about a thousand miles, by the accomplishment of which, 110 schools have received 294 visits. Of these, six schools have been paid six visits; eleven, five visits; twenty-three, four visits; sixteen, three visits; nine, two visits; and forty-five one visit respectively—or thirty-four town schools, 147 visits; twenty-four suburban schools, eighty-one visits; and fifty-two country schools, sixty-six visits. Several unlicensed schools have likewise been visited, and much time has been occupied in correspondence, in interviews with teachers and others, and in attending most of the meetings of the Board.

7th. In conclusion, I would state as my firm conviction that, under the anomalous circumstances likely to prevail for some years in these colonies, it is in vain to expect the rapid introduction of an effective plan for the instruction of youth; we must, therefore, be content to approximate as nearly as possible to such measures as cannot be fully adopted, and to use those substitutes which may be within our reach, in lieu of the more complete machinery of a perfect educational system. In the meantime, it may be confidently hoped that a continuance of the judicious exertions of the Board of Education, with the assistance of persons of influence, and the co-operation of those teachers who fully appreciate the liberal spirit of the Government, and the responsible position they themselves occupy, will contribute much, even with the present means, to keep in action the educational movement that has already made no inconsiderable progress, notwithstanding the many difficulties it has had to contend with.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
WM. WYATT,
Inspector of Schools.

To the Central Board of Education.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

LIST of TEACHERS whose Schools have been visited from the 1st January to the 31st of December 1853.

TOWN TEACHERS.

Number.	Name.	Locality of School.	Number of Visits.
1	Abbott, Jacob	Gilbert-street	4
2	Bath, James	North Adelaide	4
3	Bath, Mary	Ditto	4
4	Bennetts, Elizabeth	Angas-street	6
5	Bridgeman, A. (now Gibbs)	Pulteney-street	3
6	Browne, Ann E.	Weymouth-street	6
7	Bull, Mary S.	Grote-street	6
8	Carlier, Ann	Pirie (late Rundle) street	5
9	Cawthorn, W. A.	Pulteney-street	6
10	Cawthorne, M. A. G.	Morphett-street	5
11	Congreve, Matilda J.	North Adelaide	4
12	Cremen, David	Franklin-street	4
13	Cremen, Anne	Ditto	4
14	Cubbon, Margaret	North Adelaide	1
15	Dixon, Lucy (late Wilmot)	Grenfell-street	1
16	Foulger, Eliza S.	Flinders-street	5
17	Fox, Peter	Pirie-street	4
18	Fox, Mary	Ditto	4
19	Gibbs, E. (late Bridgeman)	Pulteney-street	3
20	Gibbs, Margaret	Harriett-street	4
21	Hansen, Jno. C.	Freeman-street	4
22	Horwood, Jemima	Hindley-street	4
23	Hughes, Ann R.	Rundle-street	5
24	Macgowan, James	Stephens-place	4
25	Macgowan, Susan	North-terrace	4
26	Matthews, Alicia	North Adelaide	4
27	Mitchell, Emma	Grenfell-street	5
28	Norris, Thomas	Light-square	5
29	Osborne, Mary	North Adelaide	3
30	Poole, Caroline	Gouger-street	4
31	Poole, Lucy	Currie-street	1
32	Sheridan, Frances K.	North Adelaide	5
33	Townley, Ruth	Gilbert (late Sturt) street	5
34	Whitby Elizabeth	Carrington-street	4
35	Wickes, Edward W.	North Adelaide	4
36	Wilmot, S. A. (now Dixon)	Grenfell-street	3

SUBURBAN TEACHERS.

Number.	Name.	Locality of School.	Number of Visits.
1	Ainsworth, Alfred	Kensington	6
2	Baigent James	Ditto	2
3	Bell, Alfred R.	Thebarton	3
4	Blachford, Ellen	Marden, near Payneham	3
5	Brady, Elizabeth	Walkerville	4
6	Cate, Mary A.	Newton, near Magill	4
7	Catts, James	Enfield, Pine Forest	1
8	Cramond, Wm. D.	Magill	2
9	Cranston Matthew	Unley	3
10	Cranston, Henrietta	Ditto	2
11	Fabian, Wm. (late Page)	Edwardstown	1
12	Holdsworth, Wm.	Norwood	5
13	Jolly James (late Henriette)	Walkerville	1
14	Jolly, Henriette (now James)	Ditto	3
15	Jones, Mary G.	Kensington	5
16	Kelly, Clarissa	Hindmarsh	3
17	Lawton, Mary A.	Bowden	3
18	Mattinson, Wm.	Ditto	3
19	Mitton, Robert C.	Ditto	1
20	Moody, Alexander	Hindmarsh	3
21	Mugg, Thomas	Mitcham	3
22	Murch, Adele	Bay-road	4
23	Needham, C. (now Fabian)	Edwardstown	1
24	Page, T. S. (late Needham)	Ditto	3
25	Turnbull, Annie	Glen Osmond	3
26	Watson, Henry	Thebarton	3
27	Wheaton, Mary B.	Hackney	3
28	Wiltshire, Wm. (now Catts)	Enfield, Pine Forest	2
29	Wiltshire, Mrs. (late Wm.)	Ditto	1

COUNTRY TEACHERS.

Number.	Name.	Locality of School.	Number of Visits.
1	Andrews, Chas. J.	Barossa	1
2	Barnett, Henry	Macclesfield	1
3	Basedow, Frederic	Tanunda	1
4	Bassett, James B.	Willunga	1
5	Bassett, Mary M.	Ditto	1
6	Beck, John	Kapunda	1
7	Bonnar, James P.	Mount Barker	1
8	Bonnar, Henry	Youngkunga, Mount Barker	1
9	Buchanan, William	Gawler Plains	1
10	Burton, Leonard S.	Gawler Town	1
11	Caulfield, J. (now Webster)	Northern Gumeracka	1
12	Cowell, James	Clarendon	1
13	Crooks, Amelia	Albert Town	3
14	Curl, Agnes D.	Mount Barker	1
15	Dallison, Thomas	Port Adelaide	3
16	Davey, Joanna	Staughton, Kanmantoo	1
17	Davies, Mary	Clare	1
18	Diaper, Elizabeth	Le Fevre's Peninsula	1
19	Ferguson, James	Inverbrackie	1
20	Forsyth, John	Nairne	1
21	Franks, Mary	McLaren Vale	1
22	Grant, John	Aldinga	1
23	Harris, Mary A.	Noarlunga	1
24	Helmore, Sarah	Gawler Town	1
25	Hocking, Wm.	Kooringa	1
66	Hocking, Mary A.	Ditto	1
27	Holder, James M.	Happy Valley	1
28	Hubbe, Ulrich	Buchsfelde, Gawler River	2
29	Humpage, W. H.	Echunga	1
30	Leith, John F.	Port Adelaide	2
31	Maitland, P. (now Needham)	Houghton	1
32	Needham, G. (late Maitland)	Ditto	1
33	Nesbit, Edward P.	Angaston	1
34	Oakford, Thomas	Kooringa	1
35	Oakford, Mary A.	Ditto	1
36	O'Brien, Thomas	Dry Creek	1
37	O'Sullivan, James J.	Salisbury	1
38	Poole, James	Meadows	1
39	Quicke, W.	Aldinga Plains	1
40	Rogers, Josiah	Rowland's Flat	1
41	Sawer, George, E.	Glenelg	3
42	Scrivener, Ellen	McLaren Vale	1
43	Silver, Richard	Golden Grove, Little Para	1
44	Smith, Helen	Albert Town	3
45	Snooke, W. H.	Strathalbyn	1
46	Turner, Hannah	Little Para Plains	1
47	Vercoe, W.	Kersbrook, Chain of Ponds	2
48	Waite, Louisa	Worthing Mine	1
49	Warner, Matilda	Penwortham	1
50	Waters, W. R.	Morphett Vale	1
51	Webster, S. (late Caulfield)	Northern Gumeracka	1
52	Willshire, James D.	Sturt	1
53	Winter, Augustus	Ardtornish, Dry Creek	2
54	Worsnop, Thomas	Port Elliot	1

WM. WYATT, Inspector of Schools.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

No. 33.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor FITZGERALD to the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 63.)

Government House, Perth, June 23, 1854.

(Received September 25, 1854).

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith for your Grace's information the Blue Book for the year 1853, and to submit the following remarks thereon.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

2. *Revenue and Expenditure.*

On reference to the comparative statement of the revenue for the years 1852 and 1853, it will be found that there has been an increase in the fixed revenue of 3,123*l.* 13*s.*, this has been chiefly received under the head of customs, realized upon the large importation of foreign and other goods.

3. The sale of lands have not equalled my expectations, as there has been a slight decrease of 277*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.* in this item of revenue, a declension mainly caused by the reports which reached this colony of the intention of Her Majesty's Government to discontinue transportation to these shores, which had the effect for a time of unsettling the minds of all classes, whose confidence in the future prosperity of the colony became shaken, and consequently deterred them from making any further speculations in the purchase of land. I am, however, very sanguine, now that these doubts have been removed, and our population becomes increased, that a considerable and steady demand for land of every description will soon take place.

4. There has been a decrease in the amount received from incidental sources of 677*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*, produced by the diminution of the parliamentary grant, and a total cessation in the sale of guano, which in 1852 realized a considerable sum, notwithstanding such it will be seen that the revenue for 1853 has increased over that for 1852 by 2,446*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*

5. Upon reference to the comparative statement of the expenditure, it will be seen that in the year 1852 it amounted to 34,777*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*, and in the year 1853 to 38,052*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*, showing an increase of 3,275*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*, a considerable portion of which, under the head of establishments, has arisen from the additional pay and allowances it was found absolutely necessary to grant to several of the Government officers, more particularly to those of subordinate rank, who, drawing small salaries, were otherwise unable to meet the increased cost of the principal necessaries of life; a further portion of this increase, under the heads of police and gaols, has been caused by the maintenance and custody of a larger number of prisoners than was at first estimated for, principally composed of seamen who had deserted their ships on reaching this colony with the view of ultimately proceeding to the gold fields of Victoria. The other items of increase will be found spread over all the other heads of the return, and concerning which it is not necessary to go into any detailed explanation.

6. *Public Works.*

The amount expended upon the public works of the colony has been considerable, and demanded by the exigencies of the public service. The principal building in course of erection is the colonial hospital, which has long been much required to accommodate the increasing number of patients daily applying for admission; the only building hitherto available for this service being a small dilapidated cottage close by the wayside, rented by the Government at 35*l.* a year; this expenditure will cease when the new hospital is completed, which I hope will be by the close of this year. The building will be capable of accommodating some forty patients, on the Ordnance scale, in regular wards; but should further room be required, the basement floor may be made available for this purpose, as the building is so planned that by the extension of wards it may be made sufficient for a very large number of patients.

7. The schoolhouses in course of erection at Perth and Fremantle are both substantial buildings and now nearly completed; they are each capable of containing from 230 to 260 scholars. The Government have long felt the necessity for the erection of these buildings to enable education to be extended to our increased juvenile population, whom it was found impossible to accommodate in the rooms hitherto rented for this purpose.

8. A work of very considerable magnitude has been the making of the road between the metropolis and Albany, a distance of 300 miles, for the regular and safe transmission of the foreign mails, which now reach in six days after their arrival at that port. Large rivers have been bridged, which in the winter seasons from heavy rains became so swollen as to render them quite impassible; the total quantity of bridging required has been very large, amounting to 1,057 feet. From personal inspection I am enabled to report that the expeditious and workmanlike manner in which this undertaking has been carried out reflects the

highest credit on the officers who were entrusted with its completion, namely the Messrs. Gregory and Mr. Vincent, the superintendent of the colonial prisoners; those officers, with the aforesaid labour and a small number of ticket-of-leave men, in the course of eleven months have thrown open this important line of road to the public.

9. *Legislation.*

During the year 1853 the Legislative Council had only one session; the titles of the Ordinances that were passed are given in the return, and as all these have been specially reported in my Despatch, No. 54, of 6th August 1853, it is unnecessary that I should now enter into any explanation of their provisions.

10. *Population.*

The return for the year 1852 amounted to 5,645 males and 3,066 females, whereas the return for the year 1853 gives 5,797 males and 3,607 females, showing an increase in the total population of only 693 souls; a statement which I feel assured must be incorrect, judging from the number of immigrants, both free and bond, who have arrived in the colony during 1853. I am, therefore, of opinion that the more correct statement of the population is as follows:—

Births - - - -	333
Immigrants, 1853 - - -	1,094
Convicts - - - -	1,108
Pensioners - - - -	378
	2,913
Deduct deaths and departures, say -	500
	2,413
Population, 1852 - - -	8,711
Total -	11,124

Showing an increase of 2,413 over the year 1852, instead of 693 as exhibited by the returns. But until a proper census be taken, which it is intended to have done in 1854, it will be quite impossible to state with any degree of accuracy what the total amount of our population is, as I find I cannot rely on the correctness of the returns forwarded from the several districts, and called for by the Government as being the best means of procuring the necessary information.

11. *Ecclesiastical.*

The number of churches and chapels in 1853 is as follows:—

Church of England - -	8
Church of Rome - -	2
Wesleyan - - -	2
Independents - -	1

On account of ecclesiastical buildings, there was issued, Church of England, 268*l.*

On account of stipends:—

	£	s.
To Church of England - -	1,125	0
To Church of Rome - -	87	10
To Wesleyans - - -	87	10

A strong feeling has been manifested by the inhabitants of all the country districts to possess religious instruction, and they have generally come forward and assisted by liberal contributions towards the erection of both churches and glebe houses. During the session of the Legislative Council in the early part of the year, an Ordinance was passed to regulate the temporal affairs of churches and chapels of the United Church of England and Ireland in Western Australia.

12. *Education.*

There has been an increase of seven schools above the number established in 1852, and the return shows an increase of pupils amounting to 239; the principal difficulty experienced in promoting education in the colony is the great want of

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

qualified teachers, and the only school that can be said to have the advantage of a trained master and mistress is the Perth boys school, which in consequence has been brought to a high state of efficiency; and it is much to be regretted that the high scale of salaries given throughout the colony has not induced more qualified persons to offer themselves for the situations. The emoluments of the Perth boys school, including fees, amount to nearly 250*l.* a year, and the same may be said of Fremantle, while those of the country schools vary from 100*l.* to 150*l.* each, with a residence for the schoolmaster; of these amounts about one half in each case is contributed by the Government, the remainder is paid by the fees received from the pupils, which are fixed at 2*d.*, 4*d.*, and 6*d.* each, according to the nature of the education afforded.

13. The government schools are open to children of all denominations, and they are under the management of the General Board of Education, appointed by and subject to the control of the local Government.

14. The sum of 1,700*l.* was voted in 1853 towards the erection of school-houses, and the aid granted by Government towards the salaries and allowances of the different schoolmasters and mistresses amounts to the sum of 615*l.*; the Roman Catholics receiving a separate grant of 45*l.* for the education of children of their own persuasion, an amount equal in proportion to their numbers as compared with other denominations of Christians who receive similar aid.

15. *Exchanges, Monies, &c.*

The coin in this colony was in

	£
1852	37,000
1853	51,000
Increase	14,000

The paper currency in circulation was in

	£
1852	7,000
1853	6,000
Decrease	1,000

Treasury bills realized 1 per cent. premium, and bills drawn by the bank on their London agent were procurable at from par to 1 per cent. premium.

16. *Imports and Exports.*

The imports were in

	£	*s.*	*d.*
1853	126,735	8	3
1852	97,303	16	7
Showing an increase of	29,431	11	8

Arising from the large quantity of goods of every description imported to meet the greater demand for every article of consumption, consequent on a considerable addition to our population and the increased prosperity of all classes from the large Government expenditure since the introduction of convicts.

The exports were in

	£	*s.*	*d.*
1853	31,645	8	4
1852	24,181	5	0
Showing a total increase of	7,464	3	4

On a more strict scrutiny of the return, it is very satisfactory to find that the export of colonial produce has very considerably increased over last year by nearly 50 per cent., as follows:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
1853	29,510	16	4
1852	20,447	16	2
	9,063	0	2

which appears to arise principally from a new export in lead, and an increase in wool, timber, whalebone, and oil.

17. The shipping returns are

	1852.		1853.	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Inwards	74	25,326	108	44,750
Outwards	76	42,036	98	38,821

18. *Agricultural.*

The quantity of land under tillage was in

	Acres.
1853	10,299
1852	7,634
Showing an increase of	2,665 acres;

or 35 per cent. advance of the land under cultivation in the year 1852, notwithstanding which the supply of wheat has fallen far short of the consumption of flour, as may be seen by the quantity imported to supply the demand amounting in value to 12,553*l.* 10*s.*; a portion of this deficiency is to be attributed to a partial failure in the harvest from the want of rain during the latter part of the season. I am, however, happy to state from recent observation, that preparations have been made for planting a considerably increased breadth of wheat during this year, which will, I trust, do away with the necessity of depending for the future on foreign supplies of this nature. At present the farmer has every inducement to extend his operations, with an ample supply of labour, a certain sale for all produce, and at the most remunerative prices, wheat ranging at present from 10*s.* to 15*s.* a bushel, oats from 6*s.* to 8*s.*, barley from 6*s.* to 8*s.*, potatoes from 14*l.* to 18*l.* a ton.

19. The remarks which I have previously made, with regard to the returns professing to give the population, are equally applicable to those with regard to the stock, as when I come to examine I find the number of sheep returned, in

1853	157,968
1852	155,132
Increase	2,836

Whereas the wool returned as exported in

	lbs.
1853	397,428
1852	356,153
Showing an increase of	41,275

which on an average calculation would show an increase of at least 16,758 sheep, instead of 2,386 as returned; for such and other reasons I feel fully satisfied that stock of every description has multiplied very considerably above the number in the colony in 1852. The price of meat ranges from 7*d.* to 1*s.* per lb.

20. The wages for good farm servants and mechanics remain the same as last year.

21. *Manufactures, Mines, and Fisheries.*

I am happy to report that the resources of the rich mineral districts north of Champion Bay are gradually becoming more developed, and promise to add largely to the exports of the colony, as the supply of sulphuret of lead seems to be inexhaustible, and indications of rich copper and tin also abound. The company to whom the Geraldine Mine belongs on the Murchinson River have erected smelting works at a considerable expense, and it is expected that a large quantity of lead will soon be ready for shipment at Port Gregory, which is now established as a perfectly safe harbour, vessels drawing twelve or thirteen feet water having anchored close alongside the beach and landed and shipped their cargoes by means of small boats.

21*a.* *Gaols, Prisoners, and Crime.*

Except at Fremantle the colony does not possess a building which can properly speaking be termed a goal, those used for the purpose at Perth, Albany,

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

and in the country districts are little more than lockups, consequently the want of a commodious and secure gaol in which a proper system of discipline and classification can be carried out is much felt at head quarters, where the greater number of colonial prisoners are confined awaiting their trial, and others under short sentence of punishment; it is therefore intended to meet the present difficulty by building on a well selected site in Perth a portion of a gaol which can hereafter be completed, the plans and specifications for which have been prepared and laid before the Legislative Council, who have voted towards this object the sum of 700*l.*

22. Although it would appear from the number of prisoners during the year that crime had increased, it is very gratifying to state, that we have had no convictions for crimes of a serious nature, the offences have been under the head of misdemeanors, principally committed by sailors, who refused to fulfil their articles or deserted their ships on arriving in the roadsteads.

23. *General Remarks.*

From the foregoing details your Grace will perceive, although the colony has not progressed to such an extent as under other circumstances might have been expected, yet that considering the drawback to its advancement, arising from its close proximity to one of the most attractive regions of the earth, it has continued to maintain its onward career, in a manner which must at least be deemed satisfactory During the year upwards of 1,000 immigrants were absorbed into the population; a great extent of new land broken up, and notwithstanding the increased consumption of animal food, a considerable augmentation of stock has taken place; we are still, however, dependent on foreign markets for a large proportion of breadstuffs, and until this necessity be overcome by increased cereal production within the colony, the consumer will always experience the evils incident to uncertainty of supply. Formerly our farmers had no inducement to compete with those of South Australia, Victoria, and Van Diemen's Land, from whence flour was imported at a rate which would not here pay the producer. Now that this necessary of life ranges at such a high figure in all the neighbouring colonies, it amply repays the farmer of Western Australia to employ his capital in the growth of corn, and it is therefore to be hoped that every successive year will render us more independent of foreign supplies of this nature.

23*a*. The cultivation of the vine, olive, fig, and other fruits of southern Europe has much increased, also the manufacture of wine for colonial consumption, and the preparation of dried fruits which would obtain ready sale in any market; and I feel convinced so suitable is the climate of this colony to the growth of the above-named productions, that before many years, if direct steam communication be established with India, a most important and lucrative export trade will spring up.

24. I am happy to state, that notwithstanding the great number of convicts who have been introduced into the colony, its social condition would stand comparison with any other part of Her Majesty's dominions; crimes of a serious character, as I have already shown, are of rare occurrence. The success which has attended the management of the convicts may be ascribed to the following causes:

Firstly, the amount of liberty enjoyed by every ticket-of-leave holder, so long as he conducts himself with propriety;

Secondly, the salutary firmness and decision which the magistrates evince in dealing with those who relapse into crime, or in other respects render themselves unworthy of being at large. The advantages attendant upon this mode of dealing with the ticket-of-leave holders operates favourably on the minds of the prisoners within the convict establishment, for the latter individuals thereby become aware that while a course of good conduct is certain to lead to comparative freedom, the reverse must lengthen the period of their incarceration.

25. As a further proof of the advancement of this colony, I would place in juxtaposition the revenue of 1848, when I first undertook the administration of the government, and that of 1853.

	£
The former amounted to - - -	8,700
The latter - - - -	28,800
Showing an increase of - - -	20,100

This state of prosperity is no doubt attributable to the large convict expenditure, as well as to the increased amount of labour, bond and free, contemporaneously introduced, and which the settlers were thereby enabled to employ; and had it not been for the marvellous discoveries of gold in the province of Victoria, and the dazzling allurements consequent thereon, I firmly believe the progress of Western Australia would have very far exceeded even that which I have now the pleasure to record. On the other hand, I feel equally convinced that had it not been for the antecedent introduction of convicts, the fascinations of the gold fields would have literally so depopulated this settlement, as ere this to have reduced its inhabitants to such officials as it might have suited to remain in the service of the government.

I have, &c.,

The Duke of Newcastle, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) CHARLES FITZGERALD.

VICTORIA.

[*The usual Annual Report for* 1853 *has not been received from Victoria.*]

NEW ZEALAND.

No. 34.

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Officer administering the Government to the Duke of Newcastle.

(No. 31.)

Government House, Auckland, April 29, 1854.

Received October 14, 1854.

My Lord Duke,

In the hopes of rendering every information with as little delay as possible, I have decided on forwarding at once the enclosed copy of the blue book for the province of New Ulster for the year 1852, with the intention of transmitting the blue book for New Munster for the corresponding period whenever it arrives from the south; and in so doing I beg to state, for your Grace's information, that the delay has taken place in the preparation of the enclosed from the want of blank forms which the Colonial Secretary informs me were not received until very recently.

2. Up to this period Mr. Commissioner McLean has been most successful in the purchase of land, not only in the southern settlements, but also in the province of New Plymouth; and having arrived in Auckland within the last few days, I anticipate a large and speedy acquisition of land in this province, where it is much required to meet the increasing and daily demands.

3. In the province of New Plymouth the natives have shown a strong disposition to repurchase the land lately acquired from them under the existing land regulations, thus attaining an individual ownership of a *bonâ fide* property, and giving them not only an interest in the land, which they could not have otherwise enjoyed, but qualifying them for political institutions; thus so changing their mode of living, as to remove all anxiety from any combined movement they otherwise might be roused to make while residing by tribes in a pah.

4. The disposition of the natives, as a body, continues friendly in the extreme, and at this moment no excitement whatever exists except a feud of some years standing between themselves in the neighbourhood of Rotorua, respecting which I have communicated with the resident magistrate, a gentleman much respected

NEW ZEALAND.

and esteemed by them, and who possesses considerable influence over their actions and opinions.

5. An unprecedented dry season has been much felt by the agriculturalists, and the potato crops have suffered; however the yield of grain has been good, and vast quantities of wheat have been sown by the natives, which, in the Waikato district, is ground on the spot by their own mills of considerable power, and from the East Cape conveyed in coasters (manned and worked by themselves,) to the Auckland market; both cases the result of their own labour and exertions.

6. In the course of another year great changes may be anticipated to take place in this rapidly improving colony; steam communication with Europe may be established; and steam-inter-communication, I may say, has already taken place since the arrival of a screw vessel, now plying on an experimental trip between the several provinces.

7. As soon as I receive the returns and reports from the southern settlements, which I called for some time since, I will not fail to keep your Grace informed of more minute particulars respecting the land arrangements in New Zealand, and other subjects that may be deemed interesting.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. W. WYNYARD.

The Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

PART V.

EASTERN COLONIES.

PART V.—EASTERN COLONIES.

CEYLON.

CEYLON.

No. 35.

No. 35.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor ANDERSON to the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 79.)

Queen's House, Colombo, May 6, 1854.

MY LORD DUKE, (Received June 19, 1854.)

I HAVE the honour to transmit the Blue Book for the year 1853, and to make the following report accompanying it.

2. It will be satisfactory to your Grace to find, from the following statement, that the revenue of the year is in excess of the expenditure by above 26,000*l.*

Abstract of Revenue and Expenditure for 1853 *compared with that of* 1852.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Revenue of 1853 compared with the Expenditure of the same year	412,835	7	11¼
Expenditure	386,519	4	2
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure	26,316	3	9¾

Revenue of 1853 compared with revenue of 1852:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Revenue of 1853	412,835	7	11¼
Revenue of 1852	411,806	4	8¾
Increase in 1853	1,029	3	2½

Expenditure of 1853 compared with Expenditure of 1852:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Expenditure of 1852	412,871	8	4
Expenditure of 1853	386,519	4	2
Decrease in 1853	26,352	4	2

3. The expenditure for 1853, compared with that for 1852, shows a decrease in the former year of 26,352*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* and it will be seen also that the revenue of 1853 has exceeded that of 1852 by 1,029*l.* 3*s.* 2½*d.*

The following is a statement of the cash in hand in the Treasury and the several cutcheries of the island on the 1st of January 1854, showing separately the amount in coined money and notes:

	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Amount in coined Money	74,082	12	8¼			
Amount in Treasury Notes	46,472	0	0			
Amount in Bank Notes	920	0	0			
				121,474	12	8¼
Deduct—						
Amount of Deposits	40,970	14	8¾			
Amount of Treasury Notes in circulation	26,291	0	0			
				67,261	14	8¾
Balance in favour of Government				54,212	17	11½

The last return up to 1st of May 1854, of cash and notes in the general Treasury, was as follows:

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Amount in coined Money - -	78,783	14	6¼			
Amount in Treasury Notes - -	38,303	0	0			
Amount in Bank Notes - -	980	0	0			
				118,066	14	6¼

Deduct—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Amount of Deposits (General Treasury) -	29,697	19	3½			
Amount of Treasury Notes in circulation on the 1st of April 1854 - -	23,022	0	0			
				52,719	19	3½
Balance in favour of Government -				65,346	15	2¾

5. These returns are favourable as showing a large amount of coined money in the general Treasury—the amount of notes in circulation on the 1st April 1854. being 23,022l.

6. I addressed your Grace in my Despatch, No. 192, of the 24th December last, transmitting the report of the sub-committee of the Legislative Council on the supply Ordinance for 1854, on the subject of the policy of continuing to issue Government notes or of altogether withdrawing the circulation. I have not found any reason for altering the opinion I then expressed of the expediency of restricting as much as possible the issue of Government notes, leaving the public to the accommodation afforded in the issue of notes by the Oriental Bank Corporation under the restrictions imposed upon that body.

Roads.

The total sum expended during the year on roads, bridges, public buildings, &c., inclusive of cost of establishments, has been 70,400*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*; of this amount 17,880*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* were funds derived under the road Ordinance No. 8, of 1848; and the remainder was paid out of the Treasury.

8. I find that in the last three years the amount expended on roads was as follows:

	£	s.	d.
1851 - - -	56,130	19	1¾
1852 - - -	55,188	15	0½
1853 - - -	56,425	13	8
Total for three years -	167,745	7	10¼

In the three previous years before the Road Ordinance came into full effect it was:

	£	s.	d.
1848 - - -	36,342	12	3¼
1849 - - -	39,464	7	0¾
1850 - - -	45,790	2	1½
Total for three years -	121,597	1	5½

9. I consider that the expenditure on the roads in the island has been quite proportionate to the revenue, and quite as much as that revenue would warrant. Still the planting community are by no means satisfied, but continually press for a larger expenditure. This is natural; but they omit to consider the resources of Government enabling it to meet any such increased outlay on the part of Government in this respect.

10. The roads here are made at great cost, and are repaired at great cost. During the last eight years the amount expended in the repair of the Kandy Colombo Road. seventy-five miles in length, has been 86,613*l* on an average of 10,826*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per annum.

	£
1846 -	6,511
1847 -	7,901
1848 -	15,667
1849 -	14,722
1850 -	10,448
1851 -	12,213
1852 -	8,825
1853 -	10,326
During 8 years -	86,613

CEYLON.

11. This road is generally in very excellent order; there is a vast traffic on it, the tolls of last year amounting to 15,827*l.*

12. I am not satisfied, however, that the roads are not kept up at too high a cost, and I have appointed a committee to report generally on the subject.

13. It would be very desirable indeed if the contract system both for the the construction and the repair of the roads could be adopted here as at the Mauritius. The difficulty that obstructs this here in limine is in the Pioneer Corps, a very efficient body, which it is deemed it would be imprudent to disband till a perfect contract system was established. The subject has been taken in hand by the Committee on fixed establishments, and I believe some measures will be proposed for the consideration of the Council.

14. A sum amounting to 2,000*l.* was voted last year for the repair of the northern canals. This will open a very important water communication to the trade of the colony along the northern coast.

Public Works.

15. The outlay on the construction and repair of public buildings during the year has been only 4,281*l.* 0*s.* 8¾*d.*, being 6,630*l.* 13*s.* less than the sum expended during the previous year 1852.

16. I am still anxious that the public buildings should be placed in better order, at least those that are essential. Under this head I would wish to notice the barracks at Trincomalie for a larger force of Europeans; also for restoring the lines for the Ceylon Rifle Regiment at that station, burnt down two years since; the detachment there being at present and since the fire chiefly accommodated in the Custom House.

17. It would be very desirable too to build sheds or rough barracks for the troops marching between Colombo and Kandy; and if a road is ever completed between Kandy and Trincomalie, it would be essential, if troops are to march across the island, that sheds should also be built on that road.

18. The road to Trincomalie, however most desirable, is quite beyond the means of the colony on its present resources. The subject is one we shall have to consider as well, in reference to that harbour becoming the coaling station of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, as in respect to the communication by land becoming, in the event of war, perhaps of vital importance.

19. The repair of tanks for the purposes of irrigation would be a very desirable measure, and I doubt not, in the result, fully remunerative. But the first outlay is very large. Last year the Government Agent for the Southern Province sent in a proposal from his assistant who had been in the Road Department to repair the Kogelle Tank, near Hanbantotte, at a cost of 200*l.*, and then applied for 150*l.* more. The subject was referred to the civil engineer, who sent in an estimate for the repair amounting to 4,311*l.* This of course could not be sanctioned, and the subject lies over for further inquiry.

20. The new jetty for Galle Harbour has been constructed at a cost of 341*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* The work was much required and will be a great convenience.

21. The Galle Harbour remains for consideration till it is seen what is determined on in respect of establishing the coaling station at Trincomalie instead of Galle.

Imports and Exports.

22. The following Abstract of Returns for the year 1853 as compared with 1852, shows an increase in both the imports and exports.

alue of Goods.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Imports, 1852 - -	1,000,474	0	0
„ 1853 - -	1,181,142	0	0
Increase in 1853 -	£180,668	0	0

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Exports, 1852 -	948,000	0	0
„ 1853 - -	979,874	0	0
Increase in 1853 -	£31,474	0	0

Rice and Paddy.

	£	s.	d.
1852	466,450	10	0
1853	515,182	12	9
Increase in 1853	£ 48,732	2	9

Specie from India.

	£	s.	d.
1852	635,495	4	0
1853	1,479,534	2	0
Increase in 1853	£ 844,038	18	0

Cinnamon (Export of).

	lbs.
1852	427,666½
1853	956,280
Increase in 1853	lbs. 428,613½

Revenue derived from the Export of Cinnamon.

	£	s.	d.
1852	7,127	15	6
1853	1,285	18	8
Decrease in 1853	£ 5,841	16	10*

Coffee.

	cwts.
1852	372,379
1853	328,971
Decrease in 1853	cwts. 43,408

The Customs revenue for 1853 is very nearly the same as that for 1852.

Revenue derived from Imports and Exports.

	£	s.	d.
1852	121,354	8	9
1853	121,741	4	0
Increase in 1853	£ 386	15	3

23. I regret, however, to report that I am apprehensive of a considerable falling off in the Customs revenue of this year, from the much lessened import of paddy and rice, owing to the dearth in India, and to decrease in the immigrant Cooley labour.

24. The returns for the first three months of the present year, as compared with those for the first three months of last year, show a falling off in the aggregate of 10,346*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*; I fear it is not to be anticipated that this decrease will be overtaken by an increase in the remaining months of the year.

Legislation.

25. Several important Ordinances were passed last year, and I hope this year to complete the different measures I originally undertook for the improvement of the administration of justice in the island, chiefly in view to simplification, to lessened expense, and to a more speedy adjudication of suits. The measure of

* In the last year the final abolition of the duty on Cinnamon took effect.

CEYLON.

extending the jurisdiction of the Courts of Requests has been very successful throughout. Much for good remains to be done, and the subject has, I believe, been earnestly taken up by the committee of Legislative Council on fixed establishments.

26. I projected an ordinance for establishing the town of Colombo into a municipality, but so great a difference of opinion prevailed in the Executive Council, and such strong objection in the mind of the public in respect to some of the most important requirements attending a municipality, that I was obliged to withdraw the ordinance, and I must admit that at present, I doubt if the people of Colombo are yet ripe for the constitution of a municipalty in terms that would be beneficial to them, and at the same time, just to the island generally. It would be very desirable that Colombo should have a constitution enabling the community to manage its own affairs; but it would be impolitic for this that they should have conceded to them what they demand, a large sum out of the general revenue to be subjected alone to their own control for their own direct advantage, without consideration to the general interests of the colony.

Education.

27. I beg to transmit for your Grace's information, the accompanying printed report of the Central School Commission, to whom is intrusted the control and management of the schools in the island, from which it will be seen that the total number of children in the Government Schools at the present time is 6,012.

28. The different missionary establishments continue the work of education on an extensive scale, and, I believe, though unpretending, that much good instruction is imparted.

29. These establishments pay great attention too to girls' schools; and I look upon this instruction to female children as a very remarkable and successful feature in the progress of education in the present generation, and if continued and persevered in as now begun, as likely to bring about a great reform in the feelings, habits, and manners of native society.

30. I am glad to report that the new system of the examination of the younger civil servants in the native languages has worked well. Some gentlemen have passed very successfully; they have still to undergo a second examination, by which a more perfect knowledge and a greater qualification is to be established. I have no doubt but that the result will be highly beneficial to the public service.

Ecclesiastical.

31. I have no report from the Lord Bishop in this department; but I am happy to state that very few complaints or disputes have come before me in the year I am now reporting on, in great contrast with what I have had in former years to bring to the attention of your Grace.

Health.

32. I very much regret to report that much sickness has prevailed in the colony during last year from epidemic small-pox. The number of cases reported is 1188, and the number of deaths in public hospitals, 92. But this does not show the extent of the prevalence of the disease, which has certainly been very great.

33. Vaccination has been very extensively resorted to; but it has not been made compulsory from the apprehension that if made so, some great disturbances might arise among the Mohamedan population chiefly, from their great objection to the inner apartments of their dwellings being intruded upon. Every endeavour, however, has been made by means of vaccinators of their own persuasion to give them the benefit of vaccination, and, I believe, this has been attended with good effect.

34. The different Boards of Health lately constituted under the Ordinance No. 10, of 1852, have come into operation, and they have proposed some very excellent rules in respect of the public health, which, having been sanctioned by the Executive Council, have been published, and are in operation; and I anticipate much good to result from the measures the different boards will now carry into effect.

35. Cholera also, in different parts of the island has been very rife, and, in some places, very fatal. The returns are as follows:

Number of cases - - -	5,182
Number of deaths - -	3,311

36. This proportion of deaths is very considerable. In every place, however, where additional medical aid has been applied for, it has been granted as well in cholera as in small-pox cases; but where these diseases become epidemic, they are with difficulty checked before many fall victims to them.

General Remarks.

37. I have to report that general tranquillity has prevailed throughout the island during the past year, except as I reported, that in the first month of the year some slight movement occurred at Matella, which was very easily suppressed, and quiet immediately restored, and this quiet has since continued undisturbed.

38. It is just that I should state, that generally, a more orderly, well-behaved, and contented people than the inhabitants of this island could not well be conceived. At Kandy, I have had frequent opportunities of seeing the chiefs of the Kandyan provinces. They are frank, intelligent in the knowledge of their own affairs and interests, and well reconciled to the authority of the British Government, and without any thought or sigh for the old dynasty. They live chiefly on their own estates, which they have of late years greatly improved and extended the cultivation. They do not attain to great wealth, but are generally contented, and, as a people, satisfied.

39. It is my belief, that if left untouched in their prejudices, if unmolested by any violent attempts at measures of change for what may be deemed their benefit, but what they do not deem to be so, they will ever be found a people most easy to govern.

43. In respect to the Buddhist question, with which of late years we have been so much disturbed, I am glad to report that I have found the system for the election of the priests by their own body, enjoined by the late Secretary of State, and introduced without any great difficulty, likely to work well, and, I think, in a manner satisfactory to the priests themselves.

41. The party opposed to any measures that they apparently consider protective to the Buddhist religion, are not satisfied, and apparently will never be so till measures discountenancing, perhaps violently, the religion, are adopted. I should ever oppose any measures of the kind, holding the opinion that the British Goverment, so long as it possesses the country, is bound to the faithful protection to the people in respect of their religion.

42. I transmit a copy of the last memorial I have received from the party opposed to the late measures adopted by the Government, or rather, perhaps, who do not consider those measures to go far enough. I transmit also, copy of my reply to the memorial referred to.

43. These documents will perhaps best show the present state of feelings entertained on the subject by the party I speak of.

44. In order to the completion of the labours of the committee of the Legislative Council on the fixed establishments, I did not close the Council at the end of the year, but have kept it sitting. The report of the committee is, I am informed, completed. It will remain for the consideration of the whole Council, and as great difference of opinion prevails, as well in details as in principle, I must expect that the measures will become the subject of much lengthened discussion.

45. I had the greatest attention given to the subject in the Executive Council, sitting generally twice a week on it alone. My anxiety was to have it brought to a close, and the Ordinances, directed in your Grace's last Despatch on the subject, prepared. I yet hope to accomplish this in two or three months; but the Legislative Council works slowly.

46. I transmit copy of a report from the Master-attendant at Colombo, on his late inspection of the pearl banks. The report may be deemed satisfactory; and instructions have been given for the preparation of the measures attending a fishery for next year. I am not without a sanguine hope that this source of revenue to the colony may be restored.

CEYLON.

47. In the beginning of this year, the colony was disturbed by its being reported that gold had been found in the washings of one of the rivers, the Maha Oya. An immediate move was made to the river by various parties; after some days' working, it was found that the yield of gold was exceedingly trifling, and could never repay the labour and cost of working. Perhaps from the want of efficient and appropriate means, the fact of a sufficiency of the metal to answer as a speculative undertaking has not been ascertained.

48. I am happy to report that the general prospects of the colony, in respect to production, commerce, and trade, continue to improve. Coffee cultivation has taken a very favourable turn, and land is in demand, and estates have been sold profitably I think this is likely to continue; improved cultivation, at far less cost than formerly, has been extensively introduced. A very profitable trade in cocoa-nut oil and also in cocoa-nut fibre, consequent on the present relations with Russia, has sprung up, and once thus established, it may become a lasting export trade to the great value and benefit of the colony.

I have, &c.

The Duke of Newcastle. (Signed) G. W. ANDERSON.
&c. &c. &c.

TWELFTH REPORT of the Central School Commission for the Instruction of the Population of Ceylon.

THE Central School Commission have the satisfaction to be able to report to the Legislative Council a general improvement in the schools under their management.

The total number of children taught in the Government Schools at the present time is 6,012; and there is no doubt that if it were possible to augment the Educational grant, many secluded districts of the island not yet visited by the schoolmaster might be advantageously occupied.

Even in the populous divisions of the Western Province there are places where the means of instruction are wholly wanting, and to which it is extremely desirable immediate attention should be given, with assistance proportioned to their destitution.

The multiplication of schools, however, not under the immediate control of European superintendents and at remote stations, is constantly attended with disappointment. It will therefore become necessary to adopt a system of uninterrupted visitation, which, from various causes, has not hitherto been found practicable.

With this view the Commission have lately made such arrangements as they believe will, in future, ensure a more thorough and continuous inspection of the public schools.

Extracts from the Inspector's Report with regard to the several Government Schools visited by him since the date of the last Annual Report, are to be found in the Appendix.

Colombo Academy.

The Commission have reason to believe that this institution has received a favourable impulse from the reduction of fees.

The number of pupils during the twelve months ending June last has averaged 53, and notwithstanding the apparent lowering of the standard of instruction, in consequence of the age of the students being generally younger than at any former period since the abolition of the lower school, there is ample compensation in the more extensive usefulness accorded to the institution, and in the prospect that after a training of a few months the usual standard will be attained, if not exceeded.

The increase of pupils having appeared to the Commission to justify an increase of the teachers, they proposed to the Government that an under master should be appointed to the Academy on a salary of 4*l.* per mensem, which arrangement has been sanctioned from the 1st of May last.

The following is a programme of the studies pursued at the Academy during the half year ending 30th June 1853.

CLASS I.

Scripture.—Isaiah liii.
Matthew v. vi. vii.
John xiv. xv. xvi. xxii.
Romans xiii.
1 Corinthians xiii.
Hebrews i.—xiii.
} Learned memoriter.

Watts's Scripture History.
Paley's Evidences of Christianity, Preparatory Considerations and Chapters. I—III. Part 1.
Natural Theology

Latin.—Virgil. Lib. i. ii. and iii. lines 1—320 } Learned memoriter.
Lib. i. lines 1—230. }
Ferguson's Grammatical Exercises, pp. 1—40.

Greek.—The Acts of the Apostles, x., xi.

History.—English Literature (Chambers).

English.—Young's Night Thoughts, B. II.
Whately's Logic, Chap. I.—II.

The two students who formed the First Class applied for leave of absence on the 14th of March, and have not attended the Academy since that date.

Class II.

Scripture.—Same as Class I.

Latin.—Grammar and Syntax.
Cic. Pro. Leg. Man. i.—xx.
Ferguson's Grammatical Exercises, pp. 1—31.
Delectus, pp. 1—99.

Greek.—Grammar and Syntax, pp. 1—242.
Delectus, pp. 1—50.
The Acts of the Apostles, i.—iii.

History of England, Rome, Greece, English Literature.

English.—Same as Class I.

Class III.

Scripture.—Isaiah lii.
Matthew v. vi. vii.
John xiv. xv. xvi. xxii.
Romans xiii.
1 Corinthians xiii.
Hebrews, i.—x. } Learned memoriter.

Watts's Scripture History to the end.

Latin.—Grammar and Syntax.
Delectus, pp. 1—69.
Ferguson's Grammatical Exercises, pp. 1—21.

Greek.—Grammar and Syntax, pp. 1—240.
Delectus, pp. 1—30.

History.—Same as Class II.

Class IV.

Scripture.—Same as Class III.

Latin.—Grammar and Syntax.
Delectus, pp. 1—45.
Ferguson's Grammatical Exercises, pp. 1—19.

Greek.—Grammar.
Delectus, pp. 1—18.

History—Same as Class III.

Class V.

Scripture.—Same as Class III.

Latin.—Grammar.
Delectus, pp. 1—25.

Greek.—Declensions and Conjugations.

History of England, Rome, Greece.

Class VI.

Scripture.—Isaiah
Matthew v. vi. vii.
Romans xiii.
1 Corinthians xiii. } Learned memoriter.

Watts's Scripture History, pp. 1—86, and 151—176 and 283 to the end.

CEYLON.

Latin.—Grammar.
Delectus, pp. 1—13.

History of England and Rome.

CLASS VII.

Scripture.—Same as Class VI.

Latin.—Declensions and Conjugations.

History of England.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS I.

Pure Mathematics.
Plane Geometry, Euclid, Books I., II., III., VI., with additional propositions in Bell's Treatise.
Problems from Bell's Treatise, and others proposed for solution.
Plane Trigonometry. (Bell's.)
Solid Geometry (Bell's), Books I. and II.

Algebra.—Elementary Rules, Fractions, Surds, Equation, Simple and Quadratic, Problems producing Quadratic, from Bland's and Colenso's Algebras, Problems from the Equation papers of St. John's appended to Colenso's Algebra, Part II., Ratio and Proportion Variations and Permutations, Progressions (Equidifferent, Equirational and Harmonical), Interest and Annuities.

Practical Mathematics.—Arithmetic, use of Logarithms, Plane Trigonometry, Mensuration of Heights and Distances, Surfaces and Solids, Spherical Trigonometry, Astronomical Problems, Natural Philosophy, Readings from Dr. Arnott's Elements of Physics

CLASS. II.

Plane Geometry.—Euclid, Books I., II., and III., Exercises annexed to Book I. (of Bell's Treatise).

Algebra.—Elementary Rules, Fractions, Surds, Equations Simple and Quadratic, Problems producing Quadratics.

Practical Mathematics.—Use of Logarithms, Plane Trigonometry, Mensuration of Surfaces, Heights and Distances.

Arithmetic.

Natural Philosophy.—Readings from Dr. Arnott's Elements of Physics.

CLASS III.

Plane Geometry.—Euclid Book I. Prop. 1—32.

Algebra.—Elementary Rules, Fractions, Simple Equations involving one unknown quantity.

Practical Mathematics.—Mensuration of Surfaces (select cases), use of Logarithms, Plane Trigonometry.

Arithmetic.—General Practice, especially principles of Vulgar and Decimal Fractions and Proportion.

Geography.—Europe and Asia.

CLASS IV.

Algebra.—Elementary Rules, Fractions.

Practical Mathematics.—Mensuration of Surfaces (select cases), Arithmetic and Geography with Class III.

Arithmetic—as far as Simple Proportion.

Mensuration of Surfaces (Parallelograms and Triangles).

Geography.—Europe.

The Native Normal Institution.

The value of such a school of teachers may be appreciated by the number of vernacular schools which are made the channel of imparting the principles of European science when other means of acquiring them do not exist throughout the country.

The following is a programme of the studies pursued at the Native Normal Institution during the half year ending 30th June 1853.

Religious Instruction.—Repetition. Prophecies relating to Christ from the Harmony of Prophecies and the Catechism. Old Testament; I. and II. Kings, Ezra, Nehemath, and Esther.
New Testament; Romans, Galatians, and Ephesians. Mirror of the Scriptures, p. 310—155.

Geography.—The maps of Europe and Great Britain; Problems 5th, 6th, and 7th of the Terrestrial Globe.

History.—The whole of the Ancient to the 16th Chapter of the Modern History.

Arithmetic.—Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Involution and Evolution.

Geometry.—Euclid, Book II., Prob. 9 to the end, Book III., Prob. 1—16. Practical Mathematics, Prob. 9—13.

Writing.—Composition and Dictation.

The want of books and maps in the native language is perhaps the great drawback to the complete success of these schools, but the deficiency is about to be supplied by the labours of the Translation Committee, who have already prepared

A Singhalese Spelling-book.
A Singhalese Reading-book, 1st and 2nd series.
A Singhalese Arithmetic book.
A Compendium of Ancient History in Singhalese.
A Compendium of Modern ditto.
A Compendium of the History of the British Empire.
A History of Ceylon from earliest times.
An Introduction to Modern Geography.

Central School.

The central school maintains the high character obtained by it in past years, and is attended by ninety pupils, though in respect to this school the charges for education were unaltered at the general reduction of fees.

CEYLON.

DIVISION of Time and Study in the Colombo Central School.

	TIME.	I. CLASS.	II. CLASS.	III. CLASS.
Daily.	9 10 A.M.	Religious Instruction.		
Monday and Tuesday.	10 10½ „	History	Grammar	Geography
	10½ 11 „	Composition	History	Writing
	11 11½ „	Geography	Geometry	Grammar
	12½ 1 P.M.	Logic and Writing	Geography	Writing
	1 2 „	Mathematics	Arithmetic	Geometry
	2 3 „	Arithmetic	Writing	Arithmetic
Wednesday.	9½ 10½ A.M.	Globes	Mental Arithmetic	Composition
	10½ 11½ „	Themes	Globes	Mental Arithmetic
	12¼ 1 P.M.	Trigonometry and Arithmetic	Examination in Geography and History	Globes
	1 2 „	Writing	Composition	Examination in Reading
Thursday and Friday.	10 10½ A.M.	History	Grammar	Geography
	10½ 11 „	Grammar	History	Reading and Recitation
	11 11½ „	Geography	Geometry and Dictation	Grammar
	12¼ 12¾ P.M.	Logic and Writing	Geography	Writing and Dictation.
	12¾ 1¾ „	Mathematics	Arithmetic	Geometry
	2 3 „	Arithmetic and Writing	Writing and Examination in Arithmetic.	Examination in Arithmetic

It was considered right, towards the beginning of this year, to comply with an application from Dr. Kessen to be allowed an additional European teacher to his establishment.

Girls' Schools.

The principal female schools at Colombo, Kandy and Galle, are represented as progressing favourably.

The inspector's favourable report of the girls' school at Galle, corroborated as it was by the local sub-committee, induced the commission to confirm Mrs. Braybrooke in the charge of the school, which while on probation she had managed so successfully.

The much regretted indisposition of Mrs. Palm has been followed by an application to be allowed to seek a restoration to health by a return to her native country.

The only arrangement found practicable for suitably providing for the vacancy in the Colombo girls' school during her absence has been by the nomination of Miss Crisp, a young lady of some experience in teaching, having been trained in England by the Ladies' Society for promoting Female Education in the East, at whose expense she was sent to Ceylon ; and who, in the first year of her residence in the Island, has rendered herself useful by giving private tuition in the respectable Kandian families.

The commission have not felt at liberty, during the past year, to sanction the opening of any new schools. The only changes which have taken place in that interval having been the transfer of the schools of Nildandehena and Nugatenne to Tibbotugodde and Karandegalle respectively, and of one girls' school at Galkisse to Deulpitye and another to Uyana, and the subsequent suppression of the last mentioned school and those of Morotto, Gorlewelle, Gatakurund, Laksapitya, New Bazaar, and two schools at Wellawattee; those within the district of Morotto on account of the sectarian differences of the inhabitants, which were calculated to involve the commission in unseemly contention with the various religious denominations into which the community is divided ; and the two latter in consequence of the falling off of pupils or the establishment of other schools in the vicinity.

The girls' school in Slave Island, under the superintendence of Mrs. Temple, has also at her request and with the consent of the Church Missionary Society, been transferred to the latter association.

The commission felt constrained to refuse assistance to the Jaffna Native Education Society, being of opinion that the system of education proposed to be given by that body was of a character not consistent with the objects of their institution.

They at the same time made a grant for the purchase of books for the Pioneer Schools in connexion with the department of the Commissioner of Roads, and have advertised that the usual prize of 10*l.* will be awarded, at an examination to be held in October, to the best mathematical scholar that may offer from all the schools.

The only change which has occurred among the members of the commission has been by the appointment of Mr. Swan, unofficial member of the Legislative Council, to the place in the Board vacated by Mr. Smith on quitting the island.

Appendix No. 1.

Extracts from Inspector's Reports for 1853.

Eastern Province.

Trincomalie Mixed School.

This school contained forty-six boys, divided into five classes. It is upon the whole considerably improved since my last visit, but still the master has failed in imparting instruction so generally to his boys as could be wished. The creditable answering was confined to a few in each class, the rest being either unable or unwilling to answer. This was particularly the case in the Scripture examination of the first and second classes. Those who did answer acquitted themselves satisfactorily, but the rest evidently depended on them for a hint, before they would venture to speak, showing the existence of an imperfect system of teaching.

Class I. read in the third book of lessons distinctly and fluently, and worked examples in compound multiplication correctly. Two of them passed a very satisfactory examination on the map of the World. Their penmanship is not nearly so good as it usually is in native schools.

Class II. read in the second book of English and Tamul lessons, but not at all intelligibly ; the book itself is not a good one, and it did not appear that much pains had been taken to explain it. The lower classes appear to be making tolerable progress.

Trincomalie Girls School No. 2.

Miss Hunter's School. In this school there are twenty-three girls. Class I. contains seven ; Class II., five ; Class III., six ; and Class IV. five.

Class I. and II. passed a most satisfactory examination in the history of the New Testament. They read with great fluency and correctness, and repeated several pieces of poetry very intelligently. They were well acquainted with the principal events in the History of England, and passed a most creditable examination on the map of Europe. They worked examples—Class I. in reduction, and Class II. in simple addition—very quickly and correctly ; their penmanship was good, and their books very clean and neat. The examination of Class III. in the second daily lesson book was equally satisfactory, showing that equal attention is paid to all. I have much pleasure in bearing renewed

CEYLON.

testimony to the diligence and attention evinced by Miss Hunter in the discharge of her duties. I do not know any girl's school in a more efficient state anywhere in the island.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

SCHOOLS CONNECTED WITH THE AMERICAN MISSION.

Batticotta.

At this station there are two schools, one for girls and one for boys.

The former contains forty-two girls, of whom eight were able to read very well indeed; their answering in different portions of the compendium of Scripture History was extremely satisfactory. In mental arithmetic they showed very great quickness as well as correctness. The examination in geography was upon the whole satisfactory, but they appeared to require more practice on the maps. Their writing on paper was remarkably good. The rest—nine girls, forming the third and fourth classes—passed a satisfactory examination in a Scripture catechism, repeated Tamul hymns correctly, and worked examples in simple addition. The two lower classes were making satisfactory progress. There was an air of intelligence and happiners about the children which it was quite pleasing to observe. Some of the best girls in this school had just been transferred to the boarding school at Oodooville. The increase of girls' schools in connexion with the station had prevented Mrs. Howland from devoting so much time to this school as in previous years, but the girls were evidently well taught, and in appearance were extremely neat and clean.

The boys school contained four classes. Of these the first and fourth consisted almost entirely of new boys. The twelve best boys had just been transferred to the seminary: the remainder of the former first class were allowed to continue their studies in the school on payment of twice the ordinary fee, and twelve others had been admitted from schools in different parts of the peninsula, being anxious to prepare for the seminary, and being also obliged to pay for their education.

The fourth class consisted entirely of new boys from the out schools, admitted only a few days before my visit. The boys in Class I., passed a satisfactory examination in Scripture history, and in proportion and fractions. The new boys had not been accustomed to the use of maps; the examination in geography was consequently not very satisfactory, The boys in Class II. read intelligently, and with a tolerably good pronunciation, their answers on the passages read were very correct. They showed great quickness in mental arithmetic, and worked examples in multiplication and division correctly. The examination on the map of America was satisfactory. Class III. was making satisfactory progress in Scripture and arithmetic. All boys seeking admission to this school are required to pass a certain examination, they also pay a certain sum monthly for tuition.

In connexion with Batticotta are two out schools at Kayts and Karadivoe, two of the adjacent islands.

At Kayts, sixty-seven boys receive instruction, chiefly in Scripture through the medium of the vernacular. They had learnt the different books by rote, but there was evidently a want of sufficient explanation. Indeed throughout the schools in the province that fault was observable to a very great extent. The questions and answers in the different books had been most correctly learnt, but there had been no cross-examination whatever; the consequence was, that when the words of the book were not used in putting a question an answer was very seldom obtained. Twenty-one of the boys are taught English, but had not progressed very far. Great pains appear to have been taken with them, however, and their examination was very satisfactory so far as it went. Twelve little girls are also taught in Tamul by a poor cripple; they appeared to be progressing satisfactorily. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in procuring the attendance of the girls, but the promise of a jacket had induced a few to make their appearance.

The school at Karadivoe contains seventy-five boys; of these more than one half are in the last class, learning the alphabet and words of two or three letters. The four first boys passed a satisfactory examination in the earlier part of the book of Genesis and on the map of Europe, and worked examples in simple multiplication and reduction quickly and correctly. They read English with a very fair pronunciation, and seemed to understand a good deal of what they read. The boys of Classes II. and III. answered satisfactorily in a considerable portion of the Scripture compendium, and worked examples in subtraction and addition. The rest were mere beginners. This school is evidently well taught; it is under the immediate superintendence of an active and intelligent catechist. The quickness shown by the boys in mental arithmetic is a pleasing feature in all the schools under Mr. Howland's supervision.

Pandeteripo.

At this station there are two schools, containing twenty-five boys, and fifty-three girls.

In these schools the instruction is chiefly imparted in Tamul. The upper boys read a little English very fairly indeed. In Scripture history the examination was very satisfac-

tory throughout. In arithmetic they had not advanced beyond the multiplication table. Both schools appeared to be making satisfactory progress.

Manepy.

In this school there are fifty-two girls, most of whom are very young; the three first classes contain fifteen, and the three last thirty-seven children. Very little English is taught; merely sufficient to qualify the upper girls for admission to the Oodooville seminary The examination was very much more satisfactory than when I examined it last year; but it was evident that very little beyond the questions and answers in the books had been attempted, The upper girls read Tamul very well indeed; they had not made much progress in arithmetic, but the Scriptural examination was satisfactory. Most of the children seem quick and intelligent; and if the master could but be brought to leave the beaten track and attempt something like explanation and cross-examination, much more might be effected.

Mallagam.

This school contains thirty-one boys, distributed as follows; Class I., four; Class II., seven; Class III., ten; Class IV., ten. The master is evidently an intelligent and diligent man. The different classes were making very satisfactory progress indeed, and it was quite obvious that no pains had been spared in endeavouring to explain what was read or learnt. Class I. read remarkably well, their pronunciation being better than any I met with in schools consisting entirely of Tamul boys; their explanation of the passage read was very creditable. They passed a satisfactory examination on the map of Europe and Asia, and worked examples in proportion, explaining correctly the principles on which the operations depend. Class II. answered satisfactorily in the Old Testament history from Adam to Isaac, read with intelligence and a very fair pronunciation, and worked examples in simple multiplication. Class III. was equally good in proportion. Class IV. consisted of boys just admitted into the school. This is certainly the best school connected with the American mission, except perhaps the one at Batticotta. The master deserves every encouragement.

Tillipally.

The boy's school at this station numbers forty-eight, and the girls school seventy-one attendants. The first class in each had left a short time before I examined them. The three first classes in the boys' school passed a very satisfactory examination in the Scripture compendium, their pronunciation of English was very fair, and other answering satisfactory. Class I. worked examples in fractions, and answered creditably in geography. The scriptural examination of the lower classes was satisfactory, and their progress in English was very creditable.

The girls' school is entirely vernacular. The first three classes answered very satisfactorily in their respective portions of the Scripture compendium, read with fluency and intelligence, and worked examples in addition. Class IV. answered satisfactorily in the early history of Genesis, read very fairly, and repeated a portion of the multiplication table correctly. The three lower classes passed a satisfactory examination in their respective lessons, though of course they had not advanced very far. More explanation however and cross-examination are needed.

Chavagacherry.

At this station there are two schools, one containing thirty-one girls, the other twenty-two boys.

The majority of the girls are very young, and some of them apparently quick and intelligent, but they are not well taught. There is sadly too much of mere book-work, very correctly learnt but not explained, and therefore much less useful than it might be made. The girls in the three first classes read very fairly indeed in Tamul, and worked examples in addition. The Scriptural examination was also satisfactory. In the lower classes the answering was chiefly by rote, it being almost impossible to elicit an answer when the question was not put in the words of the book, although perhaps it had been given the moment before.

The boys' school was in tolerably good order, but the same fault was obserable there also, though not to so great an extent. The upper boys passed a satisfactory examination in the New Testament History, and read with a tolerably good pronunciation. One boy was able to work simple proportion, the rest had not advanced beyond subtraction, but the examples were all worked correctly. The boys in the lower classes did not appear to be nearly so well taught; the master himself did not speak English at all well, and it was not difficult to perceive that he was by no means a good teacher, as the examination of his classes proved.

Oodoopitty.

The boys' school at this station numbers twenty, and the girls' school twenty-seven attendants. Their studies and progress are pretty nearly on a par with those of the

CEYLON.

Tillipally School. Thera is no missionary resident at the station, but it is constantly visited by the missionaries residing at Tillipally. It is probable, however, that early in next year some one will be appointed to reside at the station.

THE CHURCH MISSION SCHOOLS.

Nellore Girls Boarding School.

This school has been considerably enlarged since the time of my last visit: it now contains sixty children, many of them very young, and likely, therefore, to derive the full benefit of the plan of separating them in early life from heathenish ceremonies and practices. They are divided into six classes. The children of class six vary in age from six to nine years; with the exception of one or two lately admitted, they read Tamul remarkably well, and their answering on the passage read (the history of Naaman) was very satisfactory. They write on olas, and are just beginning to learn the English alphabet. Class V. read a chapter in St. Matthew's Gospel, and was examined in the contents of the first fifteen chapters; the answering was most satisfactory, scarcely a question was missed by any one of the girls. They are able to read English words of four or five letters, and to spell them correctly. Their answering in the Old Testament history, from Adam to David was very correct. They passed a satisfactory examination on the map of Africa, and worked examples in simple addition correctly.

Class III. and IV. were examined together in most subjects. The examination in the Old Testament history extended from Solomon to the Babylonish Captivity; that of the New Testament embraced the whole of St. Matthew's Gospel: the answering in both was very satisfactory. They showed a very creditable acquaintance with the maps of Europe, Asia, and Canaan. They worked examples in simple multiplication and division correctly, but not quickly. Their English reading was upon the whole very fair; their spelling correct and their answering as good as one could expect, their attention being chiefly confined to Tamul, until they reach the second class. Class II. was examined in the first sixteen chapters of St Luke's Gospel. They read with considerable intelligence and answered very well indeed: they did not speak so correctly as I expected they would, but I found afterwards, on allowing the master to examine them in one of the subjects, that it was chiefly owing to his deficiency. They worked examples in compound multiplication correctly, and passed a satisfactory examination, in conjunction with Class I., on the maps of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. Class I. was examined in Watt's Scripture History from the building of the Tabernacle to the death of Joshua, and in the Acts of the Apostles; their answering was most satisfactory. They were all acquainted with the greater portion of a useful little work on physiology, as connected with health, as also with the principal events in the history of England from Cæsar's invasion to the Norman Conquest. They worked examples in the compound rules correctly. Their pronunciation of English was very correct, and their reading fluent and intelligent. Most of the girls can write Tamul very well, some of them beautifully, and many of them can write very fairly in English. A certain portion of each day is employed in needle-work, and the girls take their turn in preparing the meals of the whole school. It is pleasing to know the good resulting from the education imparted in this school is visible in the improved appearance both of the houses and children of those who have been married from it.

Girls Vernacular School.

This school contains thirty-four girls, the average attendance varies from twenty-five thirty. The girls of Class I. read very nicely indeed, and their answering was satisfactory. Those of the lower classes were making satisfactory progress. The school being in the neighbourhood of one of the principal heathen temples, it is impossible to secure the regular attendance of the children; the necessary consequence of which is, that although every attention is paid to them when present, they do not progress so rapidly as in schools more favourably situated.

Kokuville.

This school contains fifty boys, forty-two being the average attendance. The boys of Class I. read English with a tolerably good pronunciation, and answered very satisfactorily on the books of Exodus and the Acts. The upper boys were pretty well acquainted with the early part of the English History, and worked examples in compound subtraction quickly and correctly. There were only two who seemed to have had any practice on the map. The pronunciation of Class II. was not very good, but their translation of single words was correct. They worked examples in simple addition. The lower classes were making satisfactory progress.

Nellore Boys School.

In this school there are sixty-seven boys. Class VI. contains twenty-one, who read words of three or four letters, as well as could be expected in the lowest class. Class V.

containing 12 boys, was an advance upon class V., but not very much so. There was mis-pronunciation of several letters, such as c, s, h, &c., arising evidently from want of attention on the part of the master. The spelling and translation were correct. Class IV. was an improvement on the one below it, as far as the pronunciation of the boys was concerned, but their general progress was not such as it ought to have been: there were only one or two boys who answered at all satisfactorily, either in Tamil or English. I fear the master who has charge of these classes is not so diligent and earnest in the discharge of his duties as he might be. In class III. the answering on the Old Testament History was satisfactory. Examples in addition were worked correctly by the majority of the class. Their reading was not very good, nor their translation of the passage read. The boys of class II. answered very well in the History of the Old Testament, from Moses to Babylonish captivity, and in St. Luke's Gospel. They were tolerably well acquainted with the map of Europe, though they require more practice; half of them worked examples in division correctly. They read with a tolerably fair pronunciation, and translated correctly. In class I. the answering in Watt's Scripture History down to the Babylonish captivity, was extremely good. They were well acquainted with the principal points in English history, from John to Elizabeth, and passed a very satisfactory examination on the map of the world. They appeared to understand an excellent little book on the Evidences of Christianity, published by the Irish Commissioners. They worked examples in proportion, and explained quite correctly the principles on which the operations depend. The head master of this school is one of the best in the province, and his boys are evidently making satisfactory progress.

Chundicooly.

In this school there are sixty-three boys. Class VI. contains twenty-seven boys, eleven of whom were learning the alphabet; the rest read words of four or five letters with a tolerable good pronunciation, and spelt them correctly. Class V. read one of the early chapters of St. John's Gospel very fairly. They are not questioned sufficiently in English; their answering therefore was in Tamil, but it was satisfactory. In class IV. the answering in English was very creditable, both on the first ten chapters of St. John's Gospel, and on the Scripture Catechism. The boys worked examples in addition quickly and correctly. Class III. read with fluency and intelligence, and with a very fair pronunciation; their spelling and translation were also correct. They worked examples in multiplication correctly; but their answering in geography was not satisfactory. Class II. answered very correctly in the greater portion of the Book of Genesis and St. Matthew's Gospel. They read very intelligently, and answered questions on the portion read very satisfactorily. They worked examples in reduction; but were not well acquainted with the maps of Europe and Asia. Class I. passed a very satisfactory examination in Scripture, English history, geography and arithmetic.

Colombogam.

This school contains ninety boys, of whom twenty-three are in the last class. It is evidently very badly taught, the boys were extremely inattentive, and there was only a small proportion in each class that knew anything of the different subjects. The government grant was about to be withdrawn from it, and transferred to another branch of the mission.

Nadutarro.

In this school there are sixty-three boys. A few of the boys in the two first classes answered pretty well in scripture and geography, but the school is not nearly so well taught as it might be. The third class especially was evidently not well attended to. This school is also to be withdrawn from the list of those receiving government aid.

Pettah Girls' School.

This school has given the missionaries so little satisfaction during the past year, that they had determined on giving it up. The result of the examination convinced me that the determination was a wise one.

THE WESLEYAN MISSION SCHOOLS.

Jaffna Central School.

This school contains 182 boys, the average attendance being 160. They are divided in seven classes, as follows:

I. 17. II. 24. III. 26. IV. 26. V. 28. VI. 27. VII. 34.

Class I. and II. were examined together in the Pentateuch. The attention of class I. having been for some time confined to the Epistle to the Romans, they did not answer nearly so well as class II. In the Epistle to the Romans their answering was such as to

CEYLON.

show that the most minute attention had been paid to it, but they appeared to have forgotten the general history of the Scriptures. The answering of Class II. was very satisfactory. Class I. was evidently well acquainted with the principles and propositions of the first book of Euclid. In Natural Philosophy their answering was very satisfactory; the subject had evidently been very carefully taught. They had not advanced very far in Latin, but the little they had learnt they understood thoroughly. They read in the first book of Milton's Paradise Lost with fluency and intelligence, and afterwards wrote out for me at their leisure a prose version of twenty lines of it, which showed that they had a very fair knowledge of their meaning. Class II. passed a very satisfactory examination in the history of Greece, (Tytler), worked examples in fractions and decimals, and in subtraction in algebra, and wrote a very fair exercise in composition. Class III. answered very satisfactorily in St. Matthew's Gospel, worked examples in compound multiplication correctly, read Marshman's History intelligently and with a tolerably good pronunciation, and passed a very creditable examination on the map of the world. Class IV. was examined with Class III. in Scripture, worked examples in division, answered satisfactorily on the map of the world, and wrote very fairly to dictation. The three junior classes form a sort of preparatory school, and were all making satisfactory progress.

St Paul's Girls' School.

This school contains 35 girls, the average attendance being 25. During the last year it had the advantage of Mrs. Walton's constant superintendence, and was consequently in a much better state than when I last visited it. In the lowest class, which contains fourteen children, two were able to read words of three or four letters, and to repeat a catechism of Bible names by rote; the rest were reading words of two letters. Classes II. and III. read a chapter in the New Testament very fairly, and their answering on the Gospel history was very good for their age. Class I. answered very satisfactorily on the books of Exodus and Numbers, and worked examples in simple division quickly and correctly; but failed in the examination on the map of the world. The penmanship of classes I. and II. was very good.

Pootoor.

There seems to be great difficulty for some reason or other in keeping this school up. There are twenty-five on the list, with an average attendance of eighteen; but of these only two were able to read; they could also work examples in any rule of arithmetic; the rest were mere beginners. I think it very probable the school will be given up altogether.

Chattavaley.

The number of boys in this school is thirty-three, but there were not more than one or two who seemed to have had any attention paid to them. Even in class I. there was only one boy able to answer in Scripture, and that very imperfectly. Three could read tolerably well, but it was evident that no pains had been taken to explain what they read. Arithmetic too was evidently very badly taught, the boys failed completely in the rules which they were said to understand thoroughly. The examination on the map of the world was equally unsatisfactory. In the lower classes the result was the same. Upon the whole this was about the worst school in the whole province.

Point Pedro.

I was glad to find this school considerably improved since my last visit. It contains forty-four boys with an average attendance of thirty-seven. Class I. answered very satisfactorily on the Book of Exodus, translated correctly into Tamil a passage from a work on the Evidences of Christianity, and read intelligently and with a very fair pronunciation. Their answering in the elements of Natural Philosophy and on the map of the world was very satisfactory. They worked examples in compound proportion correctly and quickly. The examination of class II. was equally satisfactory, as far as their knowledge of English allowed them to express themselves. Class III. were reading words of three or four letters, and appeared to be making satisfactory progress.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION SCHOOLS.

Jaffna.

There are upwards of 120 boys in this school, the average attendance varies from eighty-five to ninety.

Class I. was examined in St. Mark's Gospel, but the result was not at all satisfactory; the boys were ignorant of many of the simplest points in the history. They read a passage in Taylor's Elements of Thought, not very fluently, but their answering on its sub-

ject was very fair. They seemed to be well acquainted with the principles of the first book of Euclid, and went through several of the propositions quite correctly. They worked examples in compound proportion correctly; but there appeared to have been some defect in the explanation of algebra, particularly with reference to the use of the signs; they failed in working a very simple equation. Class II. consisted chiefly of boys, who had attained a considerable age before they attended a school; their reading was very defective, and it was evident that little pains had been taken to explain to them what they read. They worked examples in multiplication tolerably well, but ailed in the examination on the map of the world. The boys of Class III. read much better in proportion than those of Class II., worked examples in addition and subtraction correctly, and passed a satisfactory examination on the map of Europe. The three junior classes had not made much progress, indeed the whole school was in a much less satisfactory state than from the abilities of the master I expected to find it in; his excuse was the want of a supply of books, and I learnt afterwards from one of the priests that he had considerable difficulties of that nature to contend with; but independent of that, the impression left upon my mind was that he had not been nearly so attentive as he might have been.

The Girls' School contains 49 children, of whom 45 were present. The mistress is evidently a pains-taking person; her school was far superior to either of the others. The girls of class I. read with a very good pronunciation indeed, and their answers showed that the subject had been well explained. They passed a very satisfactory examination on the map of Europe, worked examples in simple multiplication correctly, and answered correctly in the greater part of the Old Testament History.

The reading book of class II. was a little too difficult for them, but they pay great attention to the explanation given, and were able therefore to answer satisfactorily. They had not advanced beyond addition in arithmetic. The two lower classes were making satisfactory progress. Several of the girls wrote very nicely. I was very much pleased too with their singing, and the specimens of their work that were exhibited.

In the other girls' school in Jaffna, under the superinteudence of the Rev. J. Arndt, the majority of the girls are very young, and do not understand much English. Half the number in attendance were able to read the New Testament, and to give satisfactory answers in reference to the simple facts contained in the chapter they read. A few were able to work examples in proportion and reduction; and class I. and II. answered very satisfactorily on the maps of Europe and Asia. The elder girls having left during the year, the school was not so far advanced as it was at the time of my last visit, but the mistress appeared to be attentive to her duties.

Manaar.

I am sorry to have to report that this school is in a most unsatisfactory state. From July to October the attendance varied from 6 to 8; and only 9 boys were present at the examination. Of these only the first boy was able to answer at all satisfactorily The school bungalow is in such a condition that when it rains there is scarcely a dry spot in it. Its exposed situation too is said to render it extremely unhealthy. The master complains of a want of books, there being none in the Manaar Cutcherry. His own health has has been far from good for several months, and I was informed that his attendance at the school has been anything but regular. Mr. Dyke seemed to think that, as a last resource, it would be desirable to try a vernacular school with one class for English, a fee being paid only by those who learn English.

Putlam.

The mixed school at this station was in a very satisfactory condition. It contains 33 children. Classes I. and II. answered most satisfactorily on the first four chapters of Watts's Scripture History. They read with intelligence and a correct pronunciation, and answered very fairly indeed. They worked examples in proportion correctly, explaining the principles of the operations. They passed a very satisfactory examination on the maps of Europe, Asia and Africa. Classes III. and IV. appeared to be making satisfactory progress; the children are very young, and do not know much English. The penmanship was very good in every class.

The vernacular school contains 28 boys, all Mahometans: the Master is also a Mahometan. It is conducted entirely on the native system, and is in as satisfactory a state as such a school could be expected to be.

Chilaw.

I am sorry not to be able to report favourably of this school. The attendance is evidently very irregular, and never rises above 17. There is only one boy who seems to have made any progress. I am afraid from what I heard that there can be little doubt that the fault lies to a great extent with the master. I was informed that the people would gladly send their children if they were properly attended to; and it was suggested that it would be well to transfer Mr. Lewis to Putlam, where he would be constantly under the eye of the Europeans resident there, and bring Mr. Perera to Chilaw. It would perhaps be desirable to ascertain the opinion of the sub-committee on the point.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

Galle.—The Elementary School.

In this school there are 41 boys, with an average attendance of 34.

Class I. passed a very satisfactory examination in all the branches to which their attention had been directed, including some beyond the ordinary routine of elementary schools, such as algebra, &c. which the master has introduced with the sanction of the sub-committee. The scriptural examination embraced the history of the kingdoms of Judah and Israel; the answering was very good, and general throughout the class. They read with great fluency and intelligence, and showed a very good knowledge of the subject treated of. In arithmetic and algebra the examples were quickly and correctly worked. In History, Geography, and Natural Philosophy, the answering was satisfactory.

Class II. was not nearly in so good a state as it ought to be. The work is evidently done merely by rote, with very little, if any explanation. It was very seldom that a question, not obviously connected with the passage read, was answered. This may be obviated to a great extent by the head master taking the class at stated times, and pointing out to his assistant the defects in his mode of teaching.

The Mixed School.

I was sorry to find this school in a less satisfactory state than on former occasions. It is too large to be entrusted to any but one of our best masters: the consequence is that each assistant is left to himself, and the school is in reality five different schools, each varying according to the ability of the master. It appears to me that it would be extremely desirable to divide it, one part being held in a building outside the Fort. More good would be effected, and it would be more convenient to the children, most of whom reside at some distance from the Fort.

The Girls' School.

The chief object of my visit was to examine into the state of the school, and I was glad to find it in a condition which shows that very great pains must have been bestowed upon it. When Mrs. Braybrooke took charge of it, it scarcely deserved the name of an English school, for there were very few girls in it who could read or speak English with anything like intelligence. Now, however, the difference is most striking. The majority of the children read very correctly, and with a particularly good pronunciation, and they evidently understand more of what they read than girls of the same standing in any other school. The examination of class I. in Scripture, Geography and History, was very satisfactory, the answering being much more general than one often finds it in girls' schools. The progress made by the lower classes was equally satisfactory. The sub-committee speak very highly of Mrs. Braybrooke's attention to her school, and the great improvement in its condition fully bears out the truth of their testimony. A map of the world is required in this school.

Akinmena Vernacular School.

This school contains 11 boys: of these only two were able to read, and that very badly. They are evidently never questioned by the master, and did not understand a word of what they read. The other boys were either learning the alphabet, or reading words of two or three letters. The school is very badly taught, and does not appear to me worth continuing, nor do I think it likely from the appearance of the master that he would be more successful in any other place.

Matura.

This school contains 47 boys. Class I. 8; class II. 14; class III. 25.

Class I. and II. were examined in a considerable portion of Watts's Scripture History, but did not answer so well as I could have wished. There were only two or three who seemed to remember what they had learnt. They read with a correct pronunciation, and answered very fairly my questions on the lesson. Class I. worked examples in square and cube root correctly, but not at all quickly. The examination on the map of Europe was not at all satisfactory. Class II. had not advanced beyond reduction. The pronunciation of the boys in Class III. was very good; but the explanation given in Singhalese was very defective; they were able to translate single words, but had no idea of putting them together in sentences. The writing was very good throughout the school.

The vernacular schools do not appear to succeed in the Southern Province. One reason is that the masters really know very little of Singhalese. The children can learn their own language much better at the temples than in our schools, and it is only the arithmetic, and perhaps the geography, that induces them to attend. I think it would be a good plan to introduce more of the study of Singhalese, as a language, into the Native Normal Institution.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

Avishawelle.

The School was opened last December, with 13 children; it now contains 35, with an average attendance of 28. They are all young, and had to commence from the alphabet both in English and Singhalese; but were making satisfactory progress. I gave the master directions to communicate Scriptural instruction orally, taking Watts's Scripture History as his guide.

Retnapoora.

This school is held in an open verandah in the middle of the bazaar, surrounded by shops of various kinds, and constantly liable therefore to be interrupted by noise: in addition to which the heat after ten o'clock is so great as to render it almost impossible to remain there. Under these circumstances I confess I was not surprised to find the school in anything but a satisfactory condition. There are 23 boys on the list, and the attendance does not exceed 18. Class I. 2; II. 7; III. 4; IV. 10.

Class I. and II. read a chapter in St. Mathew's Gospel very fairly indeed, but they do not understand English sufficiently to answer many questions. Two attempted sums in simple proportion; but evidently did not understand the principle. Two others worked examples in the compound rule quite correctly. In Class III. two or three were able to read in the second book of lessons, the rest were mere beginners. The Masters has great difficulties to contend with, for instance, the frequent absence of the boys, particularly after punishment, and the little use made of the English language out of school. I made inquiries of two or three persons respecting his attention and general conduct, and received satisfactory replies. It is absolutely necessary that other and better accommodation should be provided, if the school is to succeed at all.

Pelmadoola.

This school is in the village which contains the principal Wihara attached to Adam's Peak, and is surrounded by villages also belonging to the Peak. Budhism of course prevails, and in the neighbouring Pansalas children are not only taught, but fed and clothed. In addition to this the influence of the Budhist priests, and I suspect that of the Basnyaka Nilleme also, runs counter to what they fear may eventually lead to the introduction of Christianity, and to the loosening of those fetters with which the poor ignorant people are but too evidently bound. In spite of these difficulties the master has succeeded in collecting twenty-five boys, and since the commencement of the school in September last, the average attendance has not been less than twenty. But not having been supplied with books since he opened the school, he has been able to do but little with them. Only a few are able to read the ola books which he has procured, and one boy only knows anything of arithmetic. He ought to have a proper supply of books sent to him at once; the few I was able to borrow for him from the Balangodde master are not sufficient even for his present wants.

Balangoddle.

The headman of this place takes a great interest in the school and uses his influence with the people to induce them to send their children, setting them an example also by sending his own son. He is very kind to the master also, providing him with board and lodging gratis, merely requiring in return that he should devote as much time as he can spare out of school to the education of his son. There are several quick and intelligent boys; and I have no doubt that in a few years this school will be productive of very beneficial results. There are twenty-five boys on the list, of whom twenty generally attend. The first ten are able to read Balaprabodhana very fairly, and work examples in simple multiplication. The master devotes one afternoon in the week to a lecture on general subjects, and has introduced the practice of allowing them to question each other publicly. It was quite pleasing to observe the spirit with which they enter into this exercise, and the amount of information they had evidently derived from the lectures referred to. I should not omit to mention that the Korale has four or five boys from neighbouring villages, whom he supports in his house, hoping thereby to prepare the way for the establishment of other schools hereafter.

Kaigalle.

On list 16; average attendance 13. Class I. 6; II. 10.

The whole school was examined in the Book of Genesis, and the history of John the Baptist, and from two-thirds of them the answering was very satisfactory; the examination was in Singhalese. Five of them were able to work examples in compound addition correctly and quickly. Class I. read both in English and Singhalese very fairly indeed, and translated single words correctly. They wrote to dictation with very few mistakes. The boys of Class II. are in different parts of the first lesson book, and appeared to be making

CEYLON.

satisfactory progress. I observed that there was but one boy of the highest class present; but I was told that there are not many headmen in the neighbourhood. The attendance at the school is certainly small; but the master appears to be diligent in the discharge of his duties.

J. BROOKE H. BAILEY,
Inspector of Schools.

No. 2.

COMMISSION'S ANNUAL PRIZE FOR 1853.

Arithmetic
Algebra, as far as quadratic equations (including ratio and proportion treated algebraically.)
Geometry, Euclid's Elements. Books I., II., III., VI., and definitions of book V. solid geometry.
Plane trigonometry.
Mechanics, elementary.

Report.

In submitting the report of the examination of the candidates for the School Commission's mathematical prize, I have the honour to state that only one such candidate made his appearance. His name was Charles A. Alwis. As upon examination he showed himself well acquainted with the subjects named in the programme, I have the pleasure to recommend him as a fit recipient of the honour at which he aspired.

CHRISTOPHER C. FENN.

Resolved—That the mathematical prize of 10*l.* be awarded to Charles A. Alwis as recommended by the examiner.

No. 3.

The Rev. CHRISTOPHER C. FENN'S Report of the Examination for the TURNOUR PRIZE for 1852.

Having been commissioned to examine the candidates who have presented themselves as competitors for the Turnour Prize, I have the honour to report as follows:
The subjects for examination were specified in a paper forwarded to me by the Secretary of the School Commission. They were the following:—

I. Divinity—Watt's Scripture History.
Paley's Evidences; Preparatory Considerations, and part I. cap. 1–8.
Paley's Natural Theology.

II. Latin—Grammar and Syntax.
Virgil Æn. Lib. I.
Cicero in Cat., I. II.
pro Archiâ Poetâ.

III. Greek—Grammar and Syntax.
Valpy's Greek Delectus, pp. 1–50.
The Acts of the Apostles, cap. I.–VII.

IV. History—England, Rome, Greece.
English Literature.

V. Young's Night Thoughts, Book I.

The examination was held in the Colombo Academy on Thursday and Friday the 16th and 17th instants, and was conducted partly vivâ voce, and partly by writing. Four pupils from the academy presented themselves as candidates, viz., W. H. P. De Saram, C. A. D. Alwis, N. Dias, W. Schumacher. Two of these, De Saram and Alwis, were in general proficiency decidedly superior to their competitors. These two students appeared so nearly equal in the subjects of Divinity, Greek, Latin, and the English language, that had the examination been confined to these branches of study, I should have proposed the division of the prize. In the very important subject of history, however, De Saram evinced so unquestionable a superiority, that I feel no hesitation in recommending that the Turnour Prize be awarded to W. H. P. De Saram. I will only add, that though none of the candidates exhibited any signs of remarkable natural ability, their productions gave indication of creditable industry on their own part and careful attention on the part of their instructors.

CHRISTOPHER C. FENN.

Resolved—That the Turnour Prize be awarded to Mr. W. H. P. De Saram.

RETURN of Government Schools throughout Ceylon.

SCHOOLS.	TEACHERS.	Annual Salary.	Annual Rent.
		£ s.	£ s.
The Colombo Academy -	Principal, Rev. B. Boake - -	600 0	,,
	Secoud Teacher, E. C. Caldwell, Esq. -	350 0	,,
	Third Master, Mr. A. De Zoysa -	48	
Colombo Central School -	Principal of the Central School of Colombo, and Native Normal Institution, Rev. A. Kessen - -	480 0	,,
	Additional Master, Mr. D. Gogerly -	130 0	,,
	Head Teacher, Mr G. Gratiaen -	84 0	54 0
	Pupil Monitor, Mr. Juanis De Silva -	6 0	,,
Native Normal Institution	Head Teacher, Mr. J. Perera - -	68 0	,,
	Assistant do., Mr. Siman Silva -	18 0	,,
	21 Native Normal Students at 6*l.* each	126 0	,,
Elementary Schools.			
St. Thomas - -	Head Teacher, Mr. J. R. Blake -	100 0	48 0
	First Assistant do., Mr. D. S. Perera	42 0	,,
	Second do., J. C. Misso - -	36 0	,,
Colombo Boys' - -	Head Teacher, Mr. J. W. Spaar -	84 0	36 0
	Assistant do., Mr. R. Elders -	42 0	,,
Grand Pass - -	Head Teacher, Mr. J. G. Andriesen -	100 0	42 0
	Assistant do., Mr. E. Ludekens -	48 0	,,
Caltura - - -	Head Teacher, Mr. T. Rae - -	84 0	,,
Negombo - - -	Head Teacher, Mr. F. B. Nicholas -	72 0	24 0
Galle - - -	Head Teacher, Mr. J. E. Anthonisz -	78 0	,,
	Assistant do., Mr. J. R. Anthonisz -	36 0	36 0
Matura - - -	Head Teacher, Mr. James Barton -	78 0	,,
	Assistant do., Mr. G. H. Ernst -	24 0	,,
Trincomalie - -	Head Teacher, Mr. J. Anthonisz -	60 0	15 0
Kandy - - -	Additional Teacher, Rev. E. Labrooy -	120 0	,,
	Head Teacher, Mr. R. P. Jansz. -	84 0	,,
Mixed Schools.			
Wellicadde Jail - -	S. and E. Teacher, Mr. Don Louis -	36 0	,,
	Assistant do., Mr. A. Perera -	10 16	,,
	Tamil do., Mr. Asarawade Pulle -	12 0	,,
Marandahn - -	Head Teacher, Mr. C. D. Anthonisz -	42 0	9 0
	Assistant do., Mr. L. D. Abrew -	18 0	,,
Slave Island - -	Head Teacher, Mr. M. Perera - -	60 0	24 0
	Assistant do., Mr. Don. Hendrick -	18 0	,,
Colpetty - - -	Head Teacher, Mr. H. Perera -	48 0	18 0
	Monitor, Mr. B. De Alwis - -	4 10	,,
Kandane - -	Teacher, Mr. J. F. Poulier - -	36 0	,,
Pantura - - -	Head Teacher, Mr. W. VanCuylenberg	60 0	,,
	Assistant do., Mr. C. Pieris -	12 0	,,
Wadua - -	Head Teacher, Mr. A. Parys - -	42 0	,,
Avishawelle - -	Head Teacher, Mr. A. De Silva Jayawardene - -	48 0	,,
Caltura - - -	Head Teacher, Mr. De Hoedt -	24 0	,,
Kaigalle - - -	Head Teacher, Mr. E. H. Goondewille	36 0	,,
Ratnapoora - -	Head Teacher, Mr. T. F. Labrooy -	36 0	,,
Bentotte - - -	HeadTeacher,Mr.D.DeSilvaGooneratne	48 0	,,
	Assistant do., Mr. Don. Abraham Wettahatchy -	12 0	,,
Hickodde - -	Teacher, (Vacant) - -	36 0	,,
Galle - - -	Head Teacher, Mr. A. De Silva. Mohm.	48 0	24 0
	First Assistant do., Mr. W. Anwardt	18 0	,,
	Second do., Mr. D. S. Wickerema -	18 0	,,
	Third do., Mr. S. De Silva - -	18 0	,,
	Monitor, Mr. H. De Silva - -	3 0	,,
Belligam - -	Teacher, Mr. J. E. Jansz - -	36 0	7 4
Trincomalie - -	Teacher, Mr. G. Philips - -	48 0	9 0
Kandy - - -	Head Teacher, C. Fonseka - -	48 0	,,
	Assistant do., W. Wijeyekoon Kanangere - -	18 0	,,
Matelle - - -	Teacher, Mr. J. M. Goonetilleke -	48 0	,,
Gampolla - - -	Teacher, Mr. J. Mackauley -	48 0	,,

Schools.	Teachers.	Annual Salary. £ s.	Annual Rent. £ s.
Rickiligaskedde	Teacher, Mr. B. B. Rannesingha	48 0	„
Kaarndugalle	Teacher, Mr. A. Wijesekere	48 0	„
Hadenia	Teacher, Mr. G. Fernando	48 0	„
Napana	Teacher, Mr. J. A. Hopman	48 0	„
Nildandehina	Teacher, Mr. L. Ludovice	48 0	„
Nawellapitie	Teacher, Mr. J. Pieris	48 0	„
Bolapay	Teacher, Mr. W. D. S. Wicramasekere	48 0	„
Akurambodde	Teacher. Mr. J. Wickremesekera	36 0	„
Maturatta	Teacher, Mr. A. De Zilva	48 0	„
Badulla	Teacher, Mr. G. Pels	48 0	15 0
Nuwera Ellia	Teacher, Mr. Adrian De Silva	48 0	12 0
Calpentyn	Teacher, Mr. J. Vinton	36 0	„
Chilaw	Teacher, Mr. G. J. Perera	48 0	9 0
Putlam	Teacher, Mr. W. E. Lewis	36 0	„
Kornegalle	Head Teacher, Mr. J. H. Tennekoon	60 0	„
	Assistant do., Mr. W. Fonseka	18 0	„
Mullativoe	Teacher, Mr. T. Fry	24 0	„
Anuradhapoora	Teacher, Mr.	48 0	„
Manaar	Teacher, Mr. De Hoedt	36 0	„
Female Superior Schools.			
Colombo Female Seminary	Head Teacher, Mrs. R. Elliott	230 0	24 0
	First Assist. do., Mrs. J. Lindsay	48 0	„
	Pupil Mistress, Mrs. L. Fermer	18 0	„
Colombo Girls' School	Head Teacher, Mrs. L. Palm, (on leave) Miss M. Crisp, (acting)	100 0	„
	First Assistant do., Miss E. Ball	12 0	„
	Second do., Miss. Raffal	12 0	30 0
	Third do., Miss M. Jansz	12 0	„
	Needlework Mistress, Mrs. Koelmeyer	24 0	„
Kandy Girls' School	Head Teacher, Miss Houliston	200 0	48 0
	Assistant do., Mrs. H. Jansz	36 0	„
Galle Girls' School	Head Teacher, Mrs. M. Braybrooke	200 0	15 0
	First Assist. do., Mr. G. H. Anthonisz	36 0	„
	Second do., Mrs. G. H. Anthonisz	36 0	„
Female Mixed Schools.			
Borelle	Head Teacher, Mrs. C. M. A. Louis	18 0	„
	Assist. do., Wilhelmina Perera	12 0	9 0
Colpetty	Head Teacher, Mr. J. Botejoe	18 0	„
	Needlework Mistress, Mrs. Franciscus	12 0	18 0
Pantura	Head Teacher, Mrs. S. VanCuylenberg	18 0	„
	Assistant do., Mr. Johannes Perera	7 4	6 0
Caltura	Joint Teachers { Miss C. S. Leembruggen	18 0	„
	Joint Teachers { Mrs. Poppenbeek	18 0	„
Dalupotte	Teacher, Miss J. M. Perera	24 0	„
Trincomalie No. 1.	Teacher, Mrs. H. Williams	36 0	4 10
Trincomalie No. 2.	Head Teacher, Miss Ann Hunter	30 0	„
	Monitor, Miss C. Hunter	6 0	9 0
Trincomalie Tamil	Head Teacher, Mrs. A. Mattheisz	24 0	1 16
	Monitor, Miss Harriet Hunter	6 0	„
Matelle	Teacher, Mrs. Lewis	36 0	„
Jaffna	Teacher, Miss Jane Martbensz	24 0	„
Vernacular Female Schools.			
Wellewatte	Teacher, Domingo Pieris	12 0	„
Galkisse No. 1	Teacher, Donna Bastiana	12 0	5 8
Calany	Teacher, Francina De Silva	12 0	„
Battakattra	Teacher, Christina	12 0	„
Vernacular Boys' Schools.			
Payagalla	Head Teacher, Mr. Don Christian	18 0	„
	Assistant ditto, Mr. A. F. D. Gooneratne	9 0	„
Barbaryn	Teacher, Don Anthony De Alwis	18 0	2 14
Hangwelle	Teacher, Mr. D. J. Amereskera	18 0	„
Sedun	Teacher, Mr. Paul Silva	18 0	„
	Assistant ditto, Mr. P. D. Cornelis	9 0	„
Dehewille	Teacher, Mr. Benjamin Stark	18 0	„
	Assistant do. Mr. Johannes Stark	9 0	„

Schools.	Teachers.	Annual Salary. £	s.	Annual Rent. £	s.
Wattella	Teacher, Mr. Alexander Rodrigo	18	0	2	14
Bandaragam	Teacher, Don Alexander	18	0	"	
Mattacooly	Teacher, Mr. Arnolis Swaris	18	0	"	
	Assistant do. Mr. C. S. Wickremesakra	9	0	"	
Milagria	Head Teacher, Don Joseph	18	0	"	
	Assistant do. Mr. Istaphin Silva	9	0	"	
Kohilewatte	Teacher, Gonstantin Perera	18	0	"	
Slave Island	Head Teacher, C. Alwis	18	0	9	
	Assistant do. Mr. J. Candappa	10	16	"	
Dandogam	Head Teacher, Don Bastian	18	0	"	
	Assistant do. Mr. Savary Perera	9	0	"	
Katane	Teacher, Mr. Johannes Fernando 1st	18	0	"	
Minuangodde	Teacher, Mr. Johannes Fernando 2d	18	0	"	
Weweldenia	Teacher, Mr. Isaac Pieris	18	0	"	
Dodangodde	Teacher, Mr. Johannes Dias	18	0	"	
Calany	Teacher, Don Jeronis	18	0	"	
Horogalla	Teacher, Mr. Floris Perera	18	0	"	
Peleyagodde	Teacher, Don Mathiez	18	0	"	
	Additional do. Don A. de Silva	18	0	"	
Attadia	Teacher, Mr. Siman Fernando	18	0	"	
Palmadulla	Teacher, Mr. Samuel Gomes	18	0	"	
Ballangodde	Teacher, Don Siman	18	0	"	
Calany	Teacher, Don Jeronimus	18	0	"	
Calpentyn (Tamil)	Teacher, Mr. A Caderwelle	13	10	"	
Putlam (Tamil)	Teacher, Mr. Asina Marickar	12	0	"	
Doomaldenia (Singhalese)	Teacher, Mr. Johannes Fieris	18	0	"	
Akinmena	Teacher, Don J. Perera	18	0	"	
Dondra	Teacher, Mr. Lewis Peter Gerhard	18	0	"	
Badulla	Teacher, Don Louis de Silva	18	0	"	
Badulla (Tamil)	Teacher, Mr. S. Mailwaganem	18	0	"	

List of Government Schools showing their Classification and the Attendance of Pupils in December 1853.

	No. of Pupils. On List.	In daily Attend.
Superior Schools.		
Colombo Academy	64	59
Colombo Central School	87	
Native Normal Institution	—	147
Normal Students	21	
Pupils	42	
	214	206
Elementary Schools.		
St. Thomas	80	70
Colombo	59	59
Grand-Pass	63	60
Caltura	0	0
Negombo	53	0
Galle	51	45
Matura	60	45
Trincomalie	0	0
Kandy	64	48
	430	327
Mixed Schools		
Wellicadde Jail, Singhalese	92	77
Do. Tamil	28	25
Marandahn	50	42
Slave Island	76	69
Colpetty	38	36
Kandana	68	60
Pantura	57	53
Wadua	28	25
Avisawelle	31	34
Ratnapoora	24	15
Caltura	51	44
Kaigalle	16	14
Bentotte	56	50
Hickodde	20	15
Galle	140	120
Belligam	29	15
Trincomalie	66	25
Kandy	103	95
Matelle	38	25
Gampola	16	12
Rickiligaskedde	14	11
Karandagelle	10	5
Hadenia	31	22
Napane	10	2
Nilandehena	15	14
Nawelepitiye	23	26
Bolaepay	22	32
Akurambodde (Matelle)	17	14
Maturratta	20	17
Badulla	27	21
Nuwera Ellia	22	14
Chilaw	47	40
Calpentyn	26	0

CEYLON.

	No. of Pupils	
	On List.	In daily Attend.
Putlam	6	5
Kornegalle	52	36
Mullativoe	33	24
Manar	36	10
Anoooradhapoora	5	2
	1351	1106

Female Superior Schools.

Female Seminary	102	94
Colombo	50	47
Kandy	42	25
Galle	77	53
	271	219

Female Mixed Schools.

Borella	34	19
Colpetty	34	26
Pantura	39	0
Dalupotta	29	19
Caltura	14	10
Trincomalie No. 1	6	4
Do. No. 2	16	1
Do. Tamil	21	5
Matelle	6	3
Jaffna	47	36
	246	123

Vernacular Female Schools.

Wellewatte	26	6
Demelpetia	35	22
Calany	9	7
Battacatra	26	12
	96	47

Vernacular Boys Schools.

Payagalla	86	55
Barbaryn	66	54
Hangwelle	32	19
Seedua	60	49
Dehewelle	50	39
Paliagodde	85	55
Watelle	31	24
Bandaragama	53	36
Mattacooly	98	31
Millagria	79	54
Kohillewatte	46	23
Slave Island	41	33
Dandogam	98	78
Katane	51	26
Minuangodde	44	28
Weweldenia	30	17
Dodangodde	30	24
Horogalla	30	21
Attadia	33	24
Calony	43	22
Palmadulla	26	18
Ballangodde	21	8
Aknimene	23	15
Dondra	40	22
Bandulla Tamil	30	18
Do. Singhalese	23	52
Doomaldenia	83	70
Putlam Tamil	30	20
Calpentyn Tamil	35	0
	1397	908

Jaffna Grant Schools.

Church Mission	£150
American do.	£200
Wesleyan do.	£150
Roman Catholics	£150

Recapitulation.

3	Superior schools	214	206
9	Elementary schools	430	327
37	Mixed schools	1351	1106
4	Superior Female schools	971	219
10	English Female schools	246	123
4	Vern: Female schools	96	47
29	Vern: Boys schools	1397	908
26	Jaffna Grant schools	1443	1137
122		5448	4073

LIST OF JAFFNA GRANT SCHOOLS, per Returns of 30th June 1852.

BOYS.

	On List.	Av. Attend.	On List.	Av. Attend.
American Mission.				
1 Chavagachery (English Central school	20	14		
2 Tallepally (English)	44	35		
3 Mallagam (English)	34	23		
4 Godopitty (English)	25	13		
5 Batticotta (English)	47	46		
			170	131
Wesleyan Mission.				
1 Mission-house Boys' English school	185	151		
2 Cattawalle Boys' English school	36	31		
3 Point Pedro Boys' school	41	39		
			262	221

	On List.	Av. Attend.	On List.	Av. Attend.
Church Mission.				
1 Kokuvil Boys' English Day school	36	25		
2 Nollore Boys' English Day school	71	52		
3 Naddutanoe English and Tamil Day school	58	48		
4 Chundicully English Day school	60	56		
5 Chundicully Seminary	58	43		
6 Copay Boy's English school	38	38		
			324	255
Roman Catholic Mission.				
1 Jaffna Boys' school	91	0		
			91	0
			935	758
GIRLS.				
American Mission.				
1 Mapenay (English)	52	35		
2 Batticotta	48	43		
3 Pandateripo	45	36		
4 Tellepalle (Tamil)	73	52		
5 Chavagacherry (Central school)	35	23		
6 Oodoopitty	24	17		
			277	206
Wesleyan Mission.				
1 St. Paul's Girls' school	30	21		
			30	21
Church Mission.				
1 Nellore Girls' Boarding school	66	61		
2 Pettah Girls' English Day school	37	25		
3 Copay Girls' school	47	38		
			150	124
Roman Catholic Mission.				
1 Jaffna Girls' school	0	45		
			0	45
			508	379

LIST OF SUB-COMMITTEES.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

Negombo.

W. Barton, Esq.—J. Mendis, Modliar.—F. Dickson, Esq.

Caltura.

F. B. Templer, Esq.—Manuel de Fonseka, Modliar—The Rev. J. R. Parys.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Kandy.

C. R. Buller, Esq.—Captain H. C. Bird—J. Murdoch, Esq.—D. C. Jayetilleke, Modliar —C. B. Dunuwille, Esq.—Rev. J. Wise.

Badulla.

P. W. Braybrooke, Esq.—A. P. Werekoon, Modliar —A. J. Abeyeratne.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

Jaffna.

P. A. Dyke, Esq.—The Rev. R. Pargiter.—The Rev. Levi Spaulding—The Rev. Mr. Griffith.—A. Murray Esq.—H. Pole, Esq.—The Rev. Mr. Mola.—J. L. Flanderka. Esq.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

Galle.

The Hon. G. C. Talbot—T. H. Twynam, Esq.—R. Francis, Esq.—E. H. Smedley, Esq. —The Rev. Joseph Rippon—T. H. Stephen, Esq.—The Rev. J. K. Clarke.

Matura.

W. G. Forbes, Esq.—F. De Liwera, Esq.—The Rev. S. D. Ondaatjie—J. D. Robertson, Esq.—The Rev. W. A. Lalman.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

Trincomalie.

W. H. Whiting, Esq.—J. T. Tranchell, Esq.—W. G. Hall, Esq.—H. E. O'Grady, Esq. —Captain Higgs.

Batticaloa.

R. Atherton, Esq.—Ramanada D. Sommadine, Modliar—The Rev. John Hannah—The Rev. C. Chouneval—The Rev. Mr. Killner.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

Putlam.

W. Morris, Esq.—The Rev. S. Nicholas—Simon Casie Chitty, Esq.—J. A. Ker, Esq.—The Rev. F. Garcia—F. W. Gisborne, Esq.

LIST OF SUPERINTENDENTS.

Schools.	By whom Superintended.
WESTERN PROVINCE.	
The Colombo Academy The Central School of Colombo The Native Normal Institution	The Central School Commission.
Elementary Schools.	
St. Thomas School	The Rt. Rev. Bishop Bravi.
Colombo Boys'	The Rev. J. D. Palm.
Grand Pass	The Hon. H. C. Selby, Esq.
Caltura	Sub-Committee of Education, Caltura.
Negombo	Do. do. Negombo.
Mixed Schools.	
Wellicadde Jail	The Rev. A. Douglas Gordon.
Marandahn	The Rev. J. D. Palm.
Slave Island	The Rev. G. Pettitt.
Colpetty	The Rev. D. J. Gogerly.
Kandane	— Campbell, Esq.
Pantura	C. P. Layard, Esq.
Wadua Caltura	Sub-Committee of Caltura
Kaigelle	
Ratanpoora	E. L. Mitford, Esq.
Vernacular Schools.	
Payagalle Barbaryn	The Rev. J. R. Parys
Hangwelle	S. De Liver, Esq., Modliar.
Sedua	The Rev. C. D. Hoedt.
Dehewille	The Rev. C, Wijesingha
Wattele	The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Usula.
Bandaragam	The Rev. J. R. Parys.
Mattacooly	The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Colombo.
Malagria	The Rev. J. Thurston.
Kohillewatte	Mr. C. Wijesekere.
Slave Island	C. Temple, Esq.
Dandogam	
Katane	The Rev. D. D. Perera.
Minuangodde	The Rev. C. De Hoedt.
Weweldenia	C. P. Layard Esq.
Dodangodde	C. P. Layard Esq.
Calany	H. Dassenaika, Modliar.
Horogalla	
Paleyagodde	The Rev. Mr. Alwis.
Attadia	
Palmadulla	
Ballangodde	
English Female Superior Schools.	
Colombo Female Seminary	The Rev. D. J. Gogerly & C. P. Layard Esq.
Colombo Girls School	The Rev. Gordon.
Female Mixed Schools	
Borelle	The Rev. D. J. Gogerly.
Colpetey	C. P. Layard Esq.

Schools.	By whom superintended.
Pantura.	C. P. Layard, Esq.
Caltura	Caltura Sub-Committee.
Dalupotte	The Rev. D. D. Perera.
Vernacular Female Schools.	
Wellewatte School	The Rev. D. D. Silva.
Galkisse No 1	The Rev. C. Wijesingha.
Calany	H. Dassenaika, Modliar.
Battacatra	The Rev. P. De Zylva.
SOUTHERN PROVINCE.	
Elementary Schools.	
Galle	Galle Sub-Committee
Matura	Matura do.
Mixed Schools.	
Bentotte	} Sub-Committee of Galle.
Hickodde	
Galle	
Belligam	Do. Matura
English Female Superior Schools.	
Galle	Galle Sub-Committee.
Vernacular Boy's School.	
Aknimene	Galle Sub-Committee.
Dondra	The Rev. P. Rodrigo.
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE	
Calpentyn	The Rev. S. Nicholas.
Chilaw	} Sub-Committee of Putlam.
Putlam	
Kornegalle	
Vernacular Boys School.	
Calpentyn (Tamil)	Putlam Sub-Committee.
Putlam (Tamil)	The Rev. S. Nicholas.
Doomaldenia (Singhalese)	Putlam Sub-Committee.
EASTERN PROVINCE.	
Trincomalie Elementary School	Trincomalie Sub-Committee.
Do. Mixed School	W. G. Hall, Esq.
Do. Girls School. No. 1	Trincomalie Sub-Committee
Do. do. No. 2	
Do. Tamil Girl's School	Trincomalie Sub-Committee.
CENTRAL PROVINCE.	
Kandy Elementary School	Kandy Sub-Committee.
Mixed Schools.	
Kandy	Sub-Committee of Kandy.
Matelle	
Gampola	Do. Do.
Rickelegaskedde	Adams, Esq.
Karundugalle	} Sub-Committee of Kandy.
Hadenia	
Napana	
Nildaldehine	
Nawalepittie	
Bolopay	
Akurumbodde	
Maturatta	
Badulla	Do. of Badullah.
Nuwera Ellia	The Rev. E. Mooyart.

CEYLON.

Female English Superior School.

Schools.	By whom superintended.
Kandy - - -	Kandy Sub-Committee.

Female Mixed School.

Matella - - - -

Vernacular Boys Schools.

Badullah (Singhalese) - - - } The Asst. Govt. Agent of Badulla.
Do. (Tamil) - - - }

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

Mullativoe (Mixed School) - - Sub-Committee of Jaffna.
Manaar (Do.) - - Sub-Committee of Jaffna.
Jaffna (Girls' School) - - - The Rev. J. C. Arndt.

Enclosure No. 2.

RETURN of Cases of Small Pox, Modified Small Pox, and Chicken Pox, that occurred in Ceylon from 1st January to 30th June 1853.

STATION.	Remained on the 31st Dec. 1852.				Admitted.				Total.				Discharged.				Died.				Remaining on the 30th June 1853.			
	Small Pox.	Modified Pox.	Chicken Pox.	Total.	Small Pox.	Modified Pox.	Chicken Pox.	Total.	Small Pox.	Modified Pox.	Chicken Pox.	Total.	Small Pox.	Modified Pox.	Chicken Pox.	Total.	Small Pox.	Modified Pox.	Chicken Pox.	Total.	Small Pox.	Modied Pox.	Chicken Pox.	Total.
Western Province:																								
Colombo Small Pox Hospital.	–	–	–	–	21	6	–	27	21	6	–	27	8	6	–	14	10	–	–	10	3	–	–	
Ditto, Wellicade Jail.	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	3	3	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto, under quarantine.	–	–	–	–	15	5	15	35	15	5	15	35	11	5	14	30	3	–	–	3	1	–	1	2
Ditto, beyond the Gravets.	–	–	–	–	6	18	2	26	6	18	2	26	3	18	2	23	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–
Caltura - -	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	3	1	2	–	3	1	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Negombo - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
District of 4 Korles	–	–	–	–	5	–	17	22	5	–	17	22	3	–	17	20	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Ratnapoora - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Southern Province:																								
Galle - -	–	–	–	–	6	1	4	11	6	1	4	11	6	1	3	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Ditto, beyond the Gravets.	–	–	–	–	6	1	–	7	6	1	–	7	3	1	–	4	2	–	–	2	1	–	–	1
Hambantotte -	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	2	2	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto, Detachment Ceylon Rifle Brigade.	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	2	2	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Eastern Province:																								
Trincomalie -	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	–	5	5	–	–	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Northern Province:																								
Jaffna - -	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	1	–	1	2	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Point Pedro -	–	–	1	1	–	–	2	2	–	–	3	3	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manar - -	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Central Province:																								
Kandy - -	–	1	1	2	6	7	40	53	6	8	41	55	6	8	36	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5
Ditto, Interior -	–	–	–	–	16	36	6	58	16	36	6	58	11	35	6	52	5	1	–	6	–	–	–	–
Matelle - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Badulla - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Navalpittia - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	4	4	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total -	–	2	2	4	83	76	107	266	83	78	109	270	53	77	102	232	25	1	–	26	5	–	7	12

(Signed) A. FERGUSSON, M.D.,
Principal Civil Medical Officer.

CEYLON.

Enclosure 2 in No. 35.

Encl. 2 in No. 35.

RETURN of Cases of Small Pox, Modified Small Pox, and Chicken Pox, that occurred in Ceylon, from 1st July to 31st December 1853.

STATION.	Remained on the 30th June 1853.				Admitted.				Total.				Discharged.				Died.				Remaining on the 31st Dec. 1853.			
	Small Pox.	Modified Pox.	Chicken Pox.	Total.	Small Pox.	Modified Pox.	Chicken Pox.	Total.	Small Pox.	Modified Pox.	Chicken Pox.	Total.	Small Pox.	Modified Pox.	Chicken Pox.	Total.	Small Pox.	Modified Pox.	Chicken Pox.	Total.	Small Pox.	Modified Pox.	Chicken Pox.	Total.
Western Province:																								
Colombo, Small Pox Hospital -	3	–	–	3	91	12	–	103	94	12	–	106	17	8	–	25	43	–	–	43	34	4	–	38
Ditto, Examined	1	–	1	2	556	196	12	764	557	196	13	766	Result not known.											
Ditto, beyond the Gravets.	–	–	–	–	20	16	2	38	20	16	2	38	Result not known.				3	–	–	3	Result not known.			
Ditto, Detachment 37th Regiment -	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	2	–	2	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto, Ceylon Rifle Regiment and Gun Lascars -	–	–	–	–	3	12	1	16	3	12	1	16	1	12	1	14	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Caltura - -	–	–	–	–	22	1	3	26	22	1	3	26	12	1	3	16	4	–	–	4	6	–	–	6
Allootgamme -	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Negombo - -	–	–	–	–	4	1	–	5	4	1	–	5	2	1	–	3	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
4 Cortes - -	–	–	–	–	10	–	10	20	10	–	10	20	2	–	10	12	1	–	–	1	7	–	–	7
Ratnapoora - -	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	7	7	–	–	7	5	–	–	5	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
North-western Province:																								
Chilaw - - -	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	3	–	3	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	1
Putlam - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Calpentyn - -	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	1	–	1	2	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Southern Province:																								
Galle - - -	–	–	1	1	22	3	16	41	22	3	17	42	1	1	10	12	4	–	–	4	17	2	7	26
Ditto, beyond the Gravets.	1	–	–	1	3	–	2	5	4	–	2	6	3	–	2	5	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Matura - -	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	6	6	–	–	6	5	–	–	5	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Hambantotte -	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	2	2	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Northern Province:																								
Jaffna - -	–	–	–	–	8	2	–	10	8	2	–	10	8	2	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manar - -	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	13	13	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	12	–	–	12
Anooradhapoora -	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Central Province:																								
Kandy - - -	–	–	5	5	3	–	15	15	3	–	20	23	2	–	20	22	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
Ditto, Detachment Ceylon Rifle Regiment.	–	–	–	–	1	–	26	27	1	–	26	27	1	–	26	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Matelle - -	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
Badulla - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	8	–	–	8	8	–	–	8	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto, Detachment Ceylon Rifle Regiment.	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Maddewelle -	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total -	5	–	7	12	771	251	100	1122	776	251	107	1134	59	31	85	175	65	1	–	66	78	7	7	92

Enclosure 3 in No. 35.

Encl. 3 in No. 35.

RETURN of Cases of Cholera that have occurred among the Native Population in the several Districts in Ceylon from January 1st to June 30th, 1853.

Station.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Western Province:						
Colombo -	—	377	377	182	195	—
Caltura - -	—	1	1	—	1	—
Ratnapoora -	—	3	3	3	—	—
Southern Province:						
Bentotte - -	—	4	4	—	4	—
Galle - -	—	7	7	2	4	1
Matura - -	—	1	1	—	1	—
Northern Province:						
Point Pedro -	—	1	1	1	—	—
Manoar - -	—	21	21	5	8	8
Total -	—	415	415	193	213	9

(Signed) A. FERGUSSON, M.D.,
Principal Civil Medical Officer.

CEYLON.

Enclosure 4 in No. 35.

Encl. 4 in No. 35. RETURN of cases of Cholera that have occurred among the Troops and Native Population in the several Districts in Ceylon, from 1st July to 31st December 1853.

Station.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Western Province :						
Colombo - - - -	—	49	49	15	34	—
Ditto, Royal Artillery - -	—	8	8	2	6	—
Ditto, 15th Regiment - -	—	1	1	—	1	—
Ditto, Detachment 37th Reg. -	—	3	3	1	2	—
Ditto, Ceylon Rifle Regiment -	—	31	31	9	22	—
Allootgamme - - -	—	10	10	—	10	—
Ditto, 2d Division Pioneers -	—	1	1	—	1	—
Negombo - - -	—	215	215	53	155	7
4 Coolies - - -	—	10	10	4	6	—
North Western Province :						
Chilaw - - - - -	—	1	1	—	1	—
Puttam - - - - -	—	300	300	121	179	—
Ditto, Detachment Ceylon Rifle Regiment.	—	4	4	2	2	—
Calpentyn - - -	—	50	50	17	33	—
Kornegalle - - -	—	1	1	—	1	—
Southern Province :						
Galle - - -	1	37	38	7	31	—
Ditto, European Troops -	—	2	2	1	1	—
Matura - - -	—	752	752	401	351	—
Hambantolle Detachment Ceylon Rifle Regiment.	—	1	1	—	1	—
Eastern Province :						
Trincomalie - - -	—	514	514	112	402	—
Ditto, Detachment 15th Reg. -	—	4	4	1	2	1
Ditto, Detachment Ceylon Rifle Regiment	—	2	2	—	2	—
Batticaloa - - -	—	161	161	65	90	6
Northern Province :						
Jaffna - - -	—	1,093	1,093	219	700	174
Point Pedro - - -	—	37	37	19	18	—
Manaar - - -	8	912	920	237	683	—
Anaradapoora - - -	—	87	87	20	67	—
Central Province :						
Kandy - - - -	—	203	203	73	130	—
Ditto, European Troops -	—	9	9	3	6	—
Ditto, Detachment Ceylon Rifle Regiment	—	41	41	10	31	—
Ditto, Friend in Need Society Hospital.	—	25	25	13	12	—
Matelle - - -	—	169	169	66	103	—
Badulla - - -	—	7	7	—	7	—
Ditto, Detachment Ceylon Rifle Regiment	—	1	1	1	—	—
Maddewelle, 3d Division Pioneers	—	16	16	8	8	—
Rangolle - - -	—	1	1	1	—	—
Total - -	9	4,758	4,767	1,481	3,098	188

(Signed) A. FERGUSON, M.D.
Principal Civil Medical Officer.

Encl. 5 in No. 35.

Enclosure 5 in No. 35.

SIR, Colombo, March 20, 1854.

WE have the honour to enclose you for transmission to his Excellency a memorial on the subject of the connexion of the Government with the heathen religions of the island, and we are desired to state that with a view to avoid further delay this document

has not been generally circulated for signatures, and that had it been so circulated it would have been as numerously signed as the preceding memorials.

We have, &c.

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary. (Signed) E. J. DARLEY,
JAMES SWAN.

The MEMORIAL of the undersigned Christian Inhabitants of Ceylon.

To His Excellency Sir GEORGE ANDERSON, K.C.B., &c. &c.

Respectfully sheweth,

THAT your Memorialists express their thankful acknowledgments for your Excellency's letter of the 10th of December last, and the explanations therein given concerning the arrangements for disconnecting the government of this colony from the affairs of the Buddhist religion which were issued in your Excellency's letter of the 7th of April 1853 to the government agent for the central province—and at the same time desire to address your Excellency still further on the subject.

1. Your memorialists are led to suppose that the officers of government, when dealing with the elections of priests and nilemes and other matters connected with the Buddhist religion, will refer to your Excellency's directions in the letter of April 7th above-mentioned as the guide of their proceedings; and your memorialists cannot but feel apprehensive that in so doing they will be in danger of putting upon it a construction differing materially from the explanations afforded in your Excellency's letter of December 10th. And they therefore venture to suggest that fresh instructions should be issued, which would obviate the possibility of misapprehension on the part of the government agent, and entirely relieve that functionary from the duty apparently imposed upon him in your Excellency's letter of 7th of April and from all interference in the elections.

2. Your Excellency having distinctly stated that the sole use of the certificates at present issued by the Government is to secure the recognition of the elections in courts of justice, your memorialists beg leave to suggest that this object might be secured with greater certainty by simple registration in those courts; while such an arrangement would preclude the possibility of any document of the kind being employed for purposes never contemplated by Government.

3. Your memorialists desire also to advert to the custody of the Dalada relic. They rejoice to learn that they were mistaken in supposing that the Government still retains the right of property in that relic. This mistake doubtless arose from the fact that the government agent for the central province was directed to inform the chief priests of the Asgiri and Malwatte Wihares and the Dewe Nilleme, on giving over the relic to them, that the government would hold them responsible for the property thus consigned to their keeping—and to require their joint receipt for it. Your memorialists not being acquainted with the terms of this receipt, and supposing that it merely involves an acknowledgment of the transfer, with an assurance that the relic will not at any time be made use of for political or disloyal purposes, deem it unnecessary to offer any further observations on this subject for your Excellency's consideration.

4. Your memorialists approach your Excellency not merely to offer the preceding suggestions, but also to invite attention to another of the arrangements enjoined in your Excellency's letter to the government agent above mentioned. They refer to the fact that the Ratemahatmeyas and Koralles, also servants of the British government, are therein appointed to elect Buddhist priests and Nilemes and that they vote at such elections in their official capacity as servants of government. And your memorialists not only regard this arrangement as directly perpetuating the connexion of the British government with the heathen religion of the natives, through the medium of its servants, to whom it delegates the power of appointing the functionaries of those religions—but also fear that it will operate to the exclusion of native Christians from the offices of Ratemahatmeyas and Koralles, to which the duty of voting at Buddhist elections is now attached; or else will afford, by the appointment of Christians to those offices, a reasonable ground of complaint to Buddhists themselves.

Your memorialists, for the reasons now assigned, being as yet unable to perceive that the connexion of the Government with the heathen religions of the colony has entirely ceased—have again presumed to submit these matters for your Excellency's consideration and pray for the entire cessation of all connection and interference on the part of Government in Buddhist affairs, agreeably to the directions of Her Most Gracious Majesty expressed in Sir John Pakington's Despatch of December 4, 1852.

And your memorialists respectfully subscribe themselves.

(Signed) E. J. DARLEY,
G. BUTLER,
J. SWAN,
S. O. GLENIE,
J. MURDOCH,
and others,

Colombo, March 16, 1854.

CEYLON.

Encl. 6 in No. 35.

Enclosure 6 in No. 35.

GENTLEMEN, Kandy, April 8, 1854.

I AM directed by his Excellency the Governor, to acknowledge your Memorial transmitted through the Colonial Secretary by Messrs. Darley and Swan on the 20 ult.

2. His Excellency desires me to state, that he will always be glad to give every explanation in his power in order to afford you satisfaction in regard to the measures he has deemed it expedient to take in respect to the Buddhist secular rights, in conformity with the instructions he has received from the Secretary of State.

3. His Excellency desires me to inform you, that he has not found that any misapprehension exists on the part of the Government authorities in carrying out his instructions of the 7th April, in the spirit of the letter of the 10th December last—therefore, he does not wish to issue any fresh instructions on the subject, but would rather allow the matter to remain as it is than to disturb it.

4. But should any misapprehension hereafter appear to have arisen, his Excellency will not hesitate in immediately issuing such instructions as may be called for to correct the error.

5. In respect to the certificate of recognition, its object was to maintain the Buddhist priests in their secular rights, and it was also meant to satisfy them that the protection guaranteed by treaty would continue to be afforded them. His Excellency deems that the grant of these certificates, while it secures these rights and gives this satisfaction, cannot rightly be considered in the light of an interference, which you deprecate; nor does he deem that the certificate can be used for ill, as surmised by you. His Excellency does not therefore, desire, for the present, to make any alteration in the mode adopted for that recognition by the government of the elections; but should it appear at any time, that evils arise from the use of the certificates, simple and barely-worded as they are, he will be quite prepared to consider your suggestions and to take any other course that circumstances may show to be expedient.

6. In respect to the Dalada some misapprehension seems still to be entertained. The Dalada, or tooth of Budda, is a relic intrinsically worthless, but highly venerated, and, in fact, worshipped by the Buddhist persuasion. This relic is, however, enshrined in very valuable property in jewels, in gold and silver, estimated to be worth about 60,000*l*. It is this property of which an inventory was taken, and for which a receipt was given. Had this not been done, a dispute, at some distant time, might arise and a doubt be entertained as to the extent of the property delivered over. The trustees hold the property in trust for the Buddhist people, and not for their own use; and they are responsible for it, in the usual course of law, on complaint being made.

7. In all this there is nothing different from a public trust for which parties are liable; but in which the government, as a government, has no interest or concern.

8. In respect to the question of the election of Basnaike Nillemes by Ratemahatmeyas and Koralles, his Excellency is aware that the arrangement constituting the native chiefs and headmen the electors to those offices is not without consideration of difficulty, in the difficulty of finding any other constituent body to whom the election might been trusted.

9. The subject was very anxiously considered at the time, and it was only after much deliberation that the present arrangement was adopted—not however as a final measure, but in the hope that hereafter, as education and consequent intelligence advances, a more extended body of electors will spring up, to whom the privilege of electing to these offices might with safety be confided.

10. His Excellency would take this opportunity to observe that the officers in question, though employed in the service of the Government, are not subject to the exercise of any influence on the part of the Government authorities in respect of these elections; but should it at any time appear that such influence had been exercised, it would be viewed by Government as a great error, a very serious fault, which the Government would mark with its severe displeasure.

11. In respect to christians holding rank under government, it is ever optional with them to vote at these elections or not, as they please, and it is not supposed that they would wish to vote at an election to an office which has any connexion with heathen superstitions; therefore they will, in fact, labour under no trouble or difficulty in this matter.

12. I am directed, in conclusion, to assure you of his Excellency's great desire to see this much vexed question finally set at rest in a manner satisfactory to all parties—to the Buddhists, that they should be satisfied of the determination of the British government that justice and protection should be afforded them—to you, and to the party you represent, that you should be satisfied of the desire entertained by the government to meet your views, so far as justice and good faith in carrying out the conditions of the treaty will admit of.

I have, &c.

(Signed) P. W. BRAYBROOKE.

Messrs. E. J. Darley, Jas. Swan and the other gentlemen who have signed the memorial to his Excellency the Governor.

Enclosure in 7 No. 35.

CEYLON.

Encl. 7 in No. 35.

SIR, Master Attendant's Office, Colombo, April 10, 1854.

I HAVE the honour to submit, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, the following report of my proceedings under the authority conveyed to me in your letter No. 6, dated the 10th of February last.

2. I sailed from Colombo on the 1st of March in the hired brig, "Mohodin Box," of sixty-seven tons, accompanied by the government barge, and arrived off Sillawatorre on the 3d. I found assembled at that place the adagar of Manaar, who is the chief adapanaar of the pearl fisheries, and the other headmen of the northern province, with eight boats and additional divers for the "Mohodin Box," the barge, and the guard-boat "William."

3. I was informed by the adapanaar that he had been unsuccessful in his search for pearl oysters on the reef off Aripoo, which he had been instructed by me to make, if time permitted, previous to my arrival.

4. As a matter of the first importance I deemed it advisable to lose no time in ascertaining the state of the two beds of oysters which, after the last inspection, it was proposed should be fished in March 1855; and accordingly we devoted Saturday the 4th to the examination of the bed near Sillawatorre, and Monday the 6th to that on the south-western margin of the Chivalpaar; and I have great pleasure in being able to state that the pearl oysters on both these beds were found in healthy condition, affording every prospect of a successful fishery at the period already mentioned.

5. While passing over these beds, the divers necessarily brought up about 200 oysters from each place. I considered that it would be satisfactory to the government agent for the northern province, to have some of these oysters for his inspection, and I accordingly delivered a moiety of each sample to the maniagar of Jaffna, to be conveyed to Mr. Dyke, and the remainder I have brought to Colombo for the satisfaction of Government, whenever they may be required for inspection.

6. The oysters upon both these beds are scattered over considerable space, and are by no means so plentiful in any part as to hold out prospect of such large boat-loads as are usually expected by renters of pearl fisheries, and, therefore, it is the opinion of the headmen that the expected fishery should be held in "aumany"—that is, the oysters to be fished up and sold on shore on account of Government.

7. On the western side of the bed of old oysters, on the outer margin of the Chivalpaar, we have found beds of oysters varying in age from one and a half to two and a half years, extending into nine fathoms of water, which is within the depth that admits of their being fished up by divers. With this promising exception, I regret to have to report that our extended search, from Talamanaar to about five miles to the southward of Mount Lavinia, has not been attended with success.

8. The day previous to my leaving Colombo to search for pearl oysters, I saw some small pearls of inferior quality which had been extracted from what were supposed to be pearl oysters, which had been found by some fishermen while catching small fish for bait off Galkisse, but the shells which contained the pearls were not produced to me before my departure. In consequence of having seen the pearls, I resolved on extending my search to where they had been found, which I had previously contemplated to bring down to the vicinity of Colombo. Accordingly, after an unsuccessful search on the old fishing ground off Aripoo and the reefs and banks to the northward as far as Talmanaar, I proceeded southward towards Galkisse, sending down the divers on the way, wherever we happened to be, during the usual diving hours.

9. On reaching Galkisse on Monday morning the 20th, I sent the adapanaar with all the boats to search to the southward of Mount Lavinia, towards Pantura, and proceeded myself in the brig to where I observed a number of fishing canoes at work, which, as I had concluded, were catching small fish for bait. On inquiry, I was told by some of the fishers that they had heard of pearl oysters being found there, but that they themselves had found none, nor did they know the men who had found some. The depth of water being seventeen fathoms, the divers on board refused to descend so deep, I therefore had recourse to the use of a dredge; but after spending unsuccessfully the remainder of the forenoon dredging about the place where the fishermen were at work, I anchored the brig near Mount Lavinia, and found that the inspection boats had been equally unsuccessful in their search to the southward.

10. On the morning of the 21st the coxswain of the barge brought me two shells, which he had procured at Galkisse, in which it was said that pearls had been found, and soon afterwards the Rev. J. Thurston obligingly came off in a canoe, and brought with him two of the fishermen who had taken the fish that contained the pearls he had shown to me at Colombo, and he produced a pair of the shells from which those pearls had been taken. The shells were of the same kind, but much larger than those procured by the coxswain, and they were not those of the pearl oyster, but what the adapanaar calls in Tamil the "hallykay," apparently of the same species, resembling the pearl oyster in several particulars, besides containing pearls.

11. Having directed the adapanaar to work the divers nearer the land, I made sail in the brig to the place pointed out by the fishermen who accompanied the Reverend Mr.

CEYLON.

Thurston, which proved to be the same spot where I had been dredging and had placed a buoy on the previous day. I again used the dredge without success, and the fishermen admitted, that it was a rare occurrence for such shell fish to come up in their nets. I subsequently sent the barge with the fishermen to a place which they pointed out in about ten fathoms of water; but the divers could not find any of the "kallykay." As these two fishermen had lost their day's fishing, I gave them two rupees as compensation, and landed them, with the Reverend Mr. Thurston, at Galkisse.

12. On the 22nd I was favoured with the company of the Government agent, and I finished the examination of the space between Mount Lavinia and the shipping at Colombo.

13. On the 23rd I proceeded to the northward towards Negombo, finding the "kallykay" in several places, but in none very abundant, nor so large as those in the possession of the Reverend Mr. Thurston.

14. On Saturday the 25th I reached the banks off Negombo, and on Monday proceeded towards Chilan. When off Maraville on Tuesday, the divers from the barge and the brig's boat found a few oysters of from six months to two years old adhering to rock in five and half and six fathoms water, and on Wednesday the divers from the barge found similar oysters on the Wannitipaar to the northward of the Chilan river in five and half fathoms water. Such small quantities of oysters merely show that pearl oysters exist in these places where they have been found more abundant in former years, and that when search is made in future they should be carefully examined.

15. The "Mohodin Box" having been engaged for the month of March, and our other arrangements having been made for the same period, I terminated the search at Chilan on the 30th, and landed at Colombo on the afternoon of the 31st.

I have, &c.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, (Signed) JAMES STEWART,
Master Attendant.

P. S. This report has been kept back until the receipt of the Tamil report from the adapanaar, which arrived this instant, and is herewith transmitted.

J. S.

To the Honourable C. J. MAC CARTHY, Esq., Colonial Secretary of the Island of Ceylon.

Colombo.

The undersigned principal examiners of the Pearl banks humbly report,

That Mr. J. Stewart, who was sent as the first examiner and inspector of the banks, and ourselves have searched for oysters at Aripoo, Calpentyn, Chilan, Negombo, Colombo, and Galkisse from the 23d March to the 1st April. and the following is the result of our examination.

On the 3d March we despatched all our dhonies from Chilawatorre to within 3½ fathoms to 4½ or 5 fathoms off Muruga Chalupaa, and found the bank with sand and oysters of 3½ or 4 years old in small quantities here and there. We then left a mark to shew us the locality, and returned to the shore, it being then too late.

On the 4th we took the dhonies to the farther side of the rock Condachy, and examined the banks to within 3, 3½, or 4 fathoms to it, and found in the sand and sides oysters of 5½ or 6 years old. To the south of these, small oysters of three or four years' old were found lying closed. We then returned to the shore.

5th. Sunday.

6th. We took our dhonies to the south of the rock Senwell Paar, and examined 6½ or 7 fathoms round it, and found young oysters 1½ or 2 years old; and again, on the western side of the same rock, round 6 or 7 fathoms, we discovered oysters of 5½ or 6 years old, and being late we returned to the shore.

7th. We took our dhonies to the Rock Peria Parre Carra, and on examining, found it it to be bare with sand. We then returned to the land, being too late.

8th. We took our dhonies beyond the rock Mooroogesallepaar on the south-west, opposite to the bank Kallawatindelpaar, and on examination found the rock bare with sand, and being too late returned to the shore Marootondekooda.

9th. When the dhonies were sailing from Maretonde Cuda to the rock called Maraca Mathupar, the south-west wind blowing very hard, we anchored the dhonies at five fathoms water, and therefrom we allowed the dhonies to be drifted ashore to the place called Murugechally Paar. From the place of anchorage to Murugechally Paar, we, on examination, found bare rock and sand. After examination we coasted and came to the shore off Chilan.

10th. This day also, when the dhonies weighed anchor at the distance of four fathoms from the place called Murugechally Paar up to six fathoms off Arippoo Paar, rocks and sands were discovered scattered. We then returned to the shore having got late.

11th. We went towards the rock Vangala, and steering south-westerly we searched from 4½ fathoms deep up to 9 fathoms. Sand and in some places rocks were discovered. It being now late we steered towards and arrived at Mutwal in Manaar.

12th. Sunday

13th. We sailed and reached Cuppan Paar. On examining from 3½ to 6 fathoms deep bare rock and sand were discovered. It having got late, we coasted, and, according to orders, went up to Karatiwo.

14th. The dhonies set out, and between Karativo and Samval paar on the south side, oysters three or four months old were discovered on a spot in the sand. Having got late we coasted and came to Karativo.

15th. In pursuance to order the dhonies set out from Karatiwo and reached Thalawillu.

16th. From Thalawillu, from five to eight fathoms deep towards Colombo Chilan, bare rocks only were discovered on examination.

17th. From Chilaw the dhonies went up towards the north, examining from 3½ to 12 fathoms deep, and bare rocks and sand were discovered. It having got late we returned to Chilan.

18th. We set out from Chilaw and reached the south of the river, where we discovered bare rocks and sand. It having got late, we then came to the Colombo roads.

19th. Sunday.

20th. The dhonies set out from Colombo, and on reaching Galkisse found only bare rocks and sand from 5½ to 12 fathoms deep. In addition to this we found on some rocks a kind of oysters called "arumakallikai"; we then returned ashore to Galkisse, it having got late.

21st. From Galkisse we went and examined from five to twelve fathoms deep from the same place where search was made yesterday, and discovered bare rocks and sand. We then coasted and reached Colombo, having got late.

22d. The dhonies set out, and on examining from three to twelve fathoms deep, west of the Fort of Colombo, bare rocks and sands were discovered. Moreover, on examining south-west of the Colombo fort, at the depth of eight fathoms a cliff was found to have grown up; we examined and came on shore.

23d. The dhonies set out, and on examining that part of the roads were vessels anchor, both fine and dirty sand, with mud, and in some places, rocks were found. From that place, on examining north-westerly, bare rocks and sand, and a sort of oysters, very sparingly, called "kallikai" were found. We then returned to Colombo, it having got late.

24th. The dhonies set out, and on examining towards the north of the place where we left off examination yesterday, we discovered mere rocks and sand. It having now become late, we placed a mark on the spot, and returned ashore to Negombo.

25th. The dhonies set out, and on examining on the north of the place where we stopped work yesterday, from six to twelve fathoms deep; bare rocks and sands were discovered, after which we returned to Negombo.

26th. Sunday.

27th. The dhonies set out from Negombo, and on examining on the north of the place where we left off work on the 25th, from six to twelve fathoms deep, sand, and in some places rocks were found, and it having got late, we came ashore to Chilan.

28th. Leaving Chilau the dhonies began their search from the north of the place where we left off work, and from five to twelve fathoms deep, mere sand was discovered, we then returned to the shore, being late.

29th. From the place where we left off, on the north, from five and a half to twelve fathoms, in some places bare rocks, and in some places bare ground were discovered. It having got late we then returned to the shore.

30th. We set out and reached the rock called Pakkampittipaar, where we examined from nine to thirteen fathoms deep, and discovered bare rocks and sand. After this examination we were ordered by the inspector to search the sides of the small rocks that lie from Nawalcado to Parengikuda, leading to Manaar; and after giving this order, the inspector went off to Colombo, and it having got late we went ashore.

31st. We set out, and on examining near about the rock called Kallipaar, which lies lies adjacent to Navalcadoo, bare rocks and sand were found. It having got late, we then returned to Thallavillu.

1st April. The dhonies set out and approached the Salli paar, or small rocks near Thalavillu, and on examining from that up to Parangikuda bare rocks and sand were discovered. After examination we coasted and reached Karativo.

2d. Sunday. The dhonies left Karativo, and reached Chilan.

We most humbly beg to show that inasmuch as the oysters that are on the rock called Sanwarpaar, and those that lie near the rock called Condachipaar, present some show of prospect, we think that if they do not sustain any injury, or no harm happens to them, a regular washing can be effected in the month of March, 1855; after due estimation shall have been made thereupon in the ensuing month of October, 1854.

3d April, 1854.

Signed in English characters.
Signed in ditto ditto.
Signed in Malabar characters "Santian."
Signed in English characters.
Signed in Malabar characters.
Signed in Malabar, "Suse pulle."

HONG KONG.

HONG KONG.

No. 36.

No. 36.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir S. G. Bonham, K.C.B. to the Duke of Newcastle.

(No. 33.)

Victoria, Hong Kong, April 7, 1854.

My Lord Duke, (Received 12th June, 1854.)

1. I have the honour to transmit to your Grace the Blue Book of Hong Kong for the year 1853.

Revenue and Expenditure.

2. The total revenue for the year ending 31st December 1853, was 24,700*l.* 6*s.* 3½*d.*, exceeding the amount collected in 1852 by 3,369*l.* 4*s.* 7¼*d.* The following statement is a recapitulation of the expenditure during the same period, and shows an increase of 1,652*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.* over the expenditure of the preceding year, namely:

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Civil Establishment	13,974	4	0½
Judicial Establishment and Police	14,681	4	2½
Ecclesiastical Establishment	557	5	0
Public Works and Buildings	5,872	3	7½
Miscellaneous Expenditure	1,283	15	2
Pensions	50	0	0
Total	36,418	12	0½
Expenditure in 1852	34,765	12	9½
Excess of Expenditure in 1853	£1,652	19	3

But this excess, I beg to observe, includes arrears of salaries for 1852 paid in 1853, amounting to 1,614*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, as shown at page 21 of the Blue Book.

Military Expenditure.

3. The payments made by the Commissariat and Ordnance departments were 50,346*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*, being 46*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.* less than in the year 1852.

Public Works.

No. 2. No. 3.

4. The total outlay under this is 5,872*l.* 3*s.* 7½*d.*, of which 3,843*l.* 3*s.* 6½*d.* have been expended in the construction of the new Government House. The annexed reports by the surveyor general show in detail the various works and improvements undertaken by him, as also the progress of his department during the past year. I may here again remark that the convicts sentenced to hard labour, the chief portion of whom are Chinese, have been profitably employed on public works.

Legislation.

5. Four Ordinances were passed during the year, No. 1 being "for the Regulation of the Gaol of Hong Kong," and No. 2 "for the Removal of Doubts regarding the Right of Aliens to hold and transfer Property within the Colony." The two last, No. 3 and 4, were, as already reported, for the amendment of previous enactments.

Population.

No. 4. No. 5.

6. The enclosed returns by the officiating registrar general show that the total population of Hong Kong on the 31st December 1853, consisted of

HONG KONG.

39,017 persons, exclusive of troops. As to the climate, the report of Dr. Harland, the acting colonial surgeon, appended to the Blue Book, contains very accurate statistical information connected with this subject. The sanitary condition of the colonial gaol is given in the enclosed return from the acting sheriff, which shows that amongst its inmates, averaging 138 throughout the year, only three deaths occurred, and all in January. According to the enclosed memorandum, the mortality amongst the European troops was 5·7 per cent., being an increase over that of 1852, when it was 3·6 per cent. The number of deaths amongst the native troops (Malays and natives of India) was at the rate of 5·3 per cent. being a decrease of nearly 50 per cent. on the mortality during 1852, when it amounted to 10·02 per cent.

No. 6.

No. 7.

No. 8.

Education.

7. No remarkable change has taken place in the number of the local schools; and as to the progress of the five native ones receiving Government aid, I would refer your Grace to the annexed report of the education committee entering fully into the subject.

No. 9.

Trade.

8. The information under this head, from the unwillingness of the parties concerned to afford it (Hong Kong being a free port), may still be said to be as defective as in former years; but from the acting harbour master's returns annexed to the blue book, it will be perceived that 1,103 square-rigged vessels, carrying altogether 447,053 tons, arrived in Victoria harbour during the year 1853. Of these vessels, 201 imported and 154 exported goods into and from the colony, being a very considerable increase over the numbers returned for 1852, when they amounted to 74 and 79 vessels respectively. The total tonnage of vessels arrived, as compared with that of the preceding year, is also on the increase, and shows an excess of 13,670 tons in 1853. The inclosed return of imports and exports for the year 1853, by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers alone, gives the following result when compared with the previous year:

No. 10.

Imports.

Chests of opium - -	36,499;	Increase - -	20,752
Treasure - - -	$10,776,085;	„ - -	$10,659,774

Exports.

Treasure - - -	$2,331,931;	Decrease - -	$3,742,914

With regard to the native trade of the colony, I am satisfied it has increased in an equal ratio with the population; but, unfortunately, no reliable statistics on the subject can be given, owing to the absence of any means of obtaining regular returns.

The trade with California has continued undimished, no less than 32 vessels having left for that port during the past year, conveying in them 4,949 Chinese; three vessels have likewise left for the colonies, carrying 268 emigrants.

Crown Lands.

9. The following statement is an abstract of the rent roll for 1853, and exhibits the fixed revenue under this head:

	£	s.	d.
Lands leased by mercantile firms - -	4,721	12	4½
„ „ Private individuals -	4,439	8	10¾
„ „ Chinese - - -	1,586	10	9½
	£10,747	12	0½

Police.

10. The enclosed return of felony cases coming under the cognizance of the police, shows a decrease of fifty-two cases in 1853.

No. 11.

HONG KONG.

No. 12.
No. 13.
No. 14.

11. I beg to transmit herewith two statements for the year 1853, showing respectively, the causes under cognizance at the chief magistrate's office and the Court of Petty Sessions, and the criminal cases tried in the Supreme Court; also, a return of the number of civil cases tried and actions commenced in the Supreme and Vice Admiralty Courts, during the same period.

General Observations.

No. 15.

12. As I am about to quit the colony in a few days, after having administered its government for upwards of six years, I beg to annex some statistical tables showing its rise and progress from 1848, the date of my taking charge of it. From these, your Grace will observe that the call on the home Government for parliamentary grant has been reduced from 25,000*l.* to 8,500*l.* for the current year; that the expenditure has been reduced from 62,658*l.* to 36,418*l.*; that the number of square-rigged vessels frequenting the port has increased from 700 to 1,103, while their tonnage is nearly double; and that the population has in like manner advanced 82 per cent. during the past six years. In conclusion, I have no hesitation in saying, that were this colony taxed in the same way as are the settlements in the straits under the government of the East India Company, it could in a year or two be made to pay its own expenses, without the efficiency of the government being impaired; but I have considered myself bound by the opinions expressed by the committee of the House of Commons, in the session of 1847, upon our commercial relations with China, and in consequence refrained from the imposition of any new taxes. I must, however, with great deference say, after an experience of twenty-two years in the settlements of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and Malacca, and six at Hong Kong, I am by no means satisfied with the conclusions which the committee appears to have arrived at in this respect.

I have, &c.
(Signed) S. G. BONHAM.

The Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 36.

Encl. in No. 36.

Surveyor General's Department,
Victoria, Hong Kong, March 27, 1854.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit my annual report upon the public works undertaken during the last year.

Buildings.

New Government House progressed very slowly indeed, in consequence of the partial failure of the contractor, and a strike amongst the masons to whom a considerable sum of money being due, I was obliged to make arrangements myself for payment, and enter into agreements for the completion of certain unfinished portions, both of the stonework and brickwork, in accordance with the terms of the contract, which empowered me to do so, charging the cost of the several portions against the amount of contract. By these means I have been enabled to expedite the work in some degree, and force the contractor to attend to his own interest, by a closer attendance to his duties and the regular payment of the men. With regard to the workmanship, I have the greatest satisfaction in stating that it is of the very best description, and would do credit to European artisans. I have adopted every expedient I could devise for the preservation of the timber, by giving to it ample ventilation, by saturation in a solution of arsenic, and coating it with coal tar according to circumstances, which my experience in buildings here has taught me to be essentially necessary for the prevention of dry rot, and the destructive effects of white ants.

Contracts have been entered into for the erection of the stables, kitchen and servants' quarters, as well as for the guardhouse or lodge, considerably within the estimate. The whole of the works required for the completion of the service will be completed and the premises fit for occupation about the end of the present year. Expenditure during the year, 3,843*l.* 3*s.* 6½*d.*

Debtors' gaol, guardhouse and gaoler's house (Report and estimate, No. 5 of 1851). The two last-named buildings were commenced at the latter end of the year 1852, and the service is now fast approaching completion. The site for the debtors' gaol being occupied, this building was not commenced until the month of August last. Expenditure during the year, 1,153*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*

A new police station for Wong-nei-chung, upon the site of Leighton's Godown, was authorized under Report and estimate No. 19 of 1853, and commenced in the month of August.

Site (and road to) Government House (Report and estimate No. 11 of 1853).

This service, as far as proposed in the report, has been completed. Expenditure 189*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* Levelling the ground after the deposit of the cutting, the formation of the road and the maintenance thereof, being in course of execution by convict labour, and will be commented upon in alluding to the services performed by them.

Treadwheel house and works connected therewith, (Report and estimate No. 5, of 1853,) were commenced in August, and are not yet quite complete; the machinery now in course of erection will be finished in a week from the present date. Expenditure during the year 104*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*

Two schoolhouses for the Chinese were authorized to be built under Report and estimate No. 23 of 1853; estimate, 207*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*

Repairs.

These have been of the ordinary kind, and comprised the repair of the harbourmaster's office and residence; the floors, roof, and other portions being much decayed, were renewed, and the whole building painted and whitewashed throughout; expenditure, 48*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

Sundry services to the residence of the chief justice, the magistracy, government house, government offices, gaol, civil hospital, and burial-ground chapel were effected, at an expenditure of 64*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.*, as given in detail in the return of expenditure. The police stations required a repair, particularly to the verandahs. I stripped the timbers of all plaster, and coated them with coal tar, and trust they will not require further repair for some time. Expenditure 36*l.*

The Court House. This building having a corinthian entablature formed of brick plastered, resting on wood which had become decayed, rendered it necessary to remove the greater portion, and rebuild it with less perishable materials; this I was able to effect by reducing the projection of the cornice, and supporting it with strong tiles in lieu of the wood, which service was executed for the sum of 35*l.*

Post Office. This building originally very insufficiently erected, became so detoriated that a more than ordinary repair was requisite to render it permanent and suitable as an office and residence. The verandahs had to be entirely removed, all the flooring joists at their insertion in the external wall being rotten (caused by the alternate action of the sun and rain). In carrying out this repair I erected transverse arches from the pillars to the walls, and upon these placed the new joists, parallel with the building, thus protecting the ends from the weather, and with full ventilation below I have little doubt that they will be preserved by these means for a much longer period than by the original arrangement. This service, estimated at 203*l.* 0*s.* 8¼*d.*, was not completed at the end of the year; expenditure thereon, 62*l.* 10*s.*

Roads.

New works—comprised the erection of two flights of steps from the lower bazaar to the Queen's Road, at an expenditure of 14*l.* In the lower bazaar for the formation of the Strand Road, which is in course of formation by the Crown tenants, it became necessary for Government to assist by the erection of seawalls thereto, opposite each of the streets abutting thereon, and filling in the area proposed to be reclaimed from the sea. This service, authorized under Report and estimate No. 3 of 1853, was commenced in April, but in consequence of the dilatory manner in which some of the tenants proceeded with their share of the work, I was unable to proceed with the government portion. The expenditure during the year on this account only amounted to 31*l.* 5*s.* The greater portion has however since been completed. Estimate, 192*l.* 14*s.* 2d. Surface drains, estimated at 58*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, were also sanctioned for the lower bazaar, and upon this service an expenditure of 31*l.* 5*s.* was made. In connexion with the filling, &c. for the reclamation of land from the sea to form the Strand Road, "covered drains" were required; these were authorized under Report and estimate No. 2 of 1853, amounting to 51*l.* 9*s.* 7½*d.*, but for this service, delayed from the same cause as that referred to above, I made no payments on account up to the termination of the year.

The road extending from Aberdeen Street to the Queen's Road at the naval stores, I was directed to widen and improve, to render it available for carriages; it was sanctioned under Report and estimate No. 21 of 1853,—estimate, 319*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*,—and commenced in the month of September. One half of the road is finished, and an expenditure on account made, amounting to 102*l.* 10*s.* The road will be finished and open to the public in the beginning of May, previous to which period it is unadvisable to do so, as it requires much rain to consolidate the material, and prove the drains and retaining walls secure.

Repairs to roads were made from Aberdeen Street to Aberdeen Road, amounting to 9*l.* on one mile and 383 yards; from the Albany Godowns to Quarry Bay, amounting 11*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*; and a further repair and improvement of the same road estimated at 58*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* was authorized, but not completed at the end of the year; the Wong-nei-chung Valley Road amounting to 12*l.*, and on the the Queen's Road West amounting to 12*l.*, forming a total distance of 1¾ miles. The remainder of the roads and streets in the island were kept in repair by convict labour.

HONG KONG.

Bridges.

Sundry services were effected to bridges on the road round the island, amounting to 6*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, and the bridge at Soo-kun-poo, injured during a heavy flood, was repaired for the sum of 10*l.*

A sewer 100 feet in length for the use of some new houses in Aberdeen Street, was executed for the sum of 20*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*

The expenditure for the repair and supply of convict tools during the year amounted to 15*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*, a small sum in comparison with former years. This is to be attributed to the employment of convicts for these services; some Chinese carpenters and a European blacksmith having been condemned to hard labour, were occupied in the above work. The total expenditure during the year, as executed under my supervision, has amounted to the sum of 5,870*l.* 7*s.* 0½*d.*

Convict Labour.

The labour of the convicts has comprised the ordinary general services we can derive from it, viz., in breaking stones for the roads, picking oakum, mat making, &c., within the gaol walls, and labour on public works outside the walls. Within the walls some effective work has been performed by the carpenters in the repair of tools, as well as in the ordinary repairs of the gaol; timber and other materials being supplied from condemned buildings. I was thus enabled to turn their labour to account, particularly in the formation of a new set of beds or stretchers for the chain gang, the renewal of several windows, reflooring one room, a passage and covered way—and a variety of other useful repairs, which must otherwise have been paid for. By the regulations lately made for the gaol, the gaoler is required to keep an exact account of these and other miscellaneous works performed by the convicts, so that a more direct comparison may be made of the value of the work as a set off against the expenditure for their maintenance.

The stone broken for the roads amounts to 400 tons, which I estimate at per ton, 3*s.* 6*d.*, equals 70*l.* The greater quantity of this I propose to use in metalling the new road to Government House, which being formed entirely in filling will require to have its surface rendered as hard and as unyielding as possible to preserve it from the action of the heavy rains. The value of work performed by the carpenters and blacksmiths, the latter for a short period only, exclusive of materials, I estimate at 38*l.*

Without the gaol walls an average number of ten men are employed daily as water carriers, scavengers, &c., and in a variety of other purposes for the general duties of the gaol. Upon public works they have been employed as follows; viz., in scavenging under police direction in various parts of the city, 208 men, valued at 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; in the improvement of streets and roads, 6,914 men, valued at 144*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*; in repairs to roads and streets, 4,142 men, valued at 86*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*; in cleansing drains, &c., 237 men, valued at 4*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*; in the formation of the road to new Government House, 5,609 men, valued at 116*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*; and in miscellaneous services, such as planting trees, weeding, cutting grass, &c., 1,495 men, valued at 31*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*, thus forming a total of 18,605 men employed on public works (being 1,094 men less than last year), expressing the value of work performed at 387*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*

The three coolies attached to the department have been usefully employed during the year at work of the ordinary miscellaneous character—viz., 154 days in the supervision of labour, 391 days repairing roads, streets, and bridges, 182 days in transplanting or in the care of trees, 126 days clearing drains, 17 days at the Government House site, 45 days at the delivery of stones from Albany Godowns, 17 days miscellaneous; total 932 days.

	£	s.	d.
The total expenditure by the department on account of public works during the year amounted to - -	5,870	7	0½
Value of convict labour outside the gaol to ditto - -	387	12	1
Ditto ditto inside ditto - - -	108	0	0
Services performed by department coolies, at 3*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per month - - - - - - - - - -	37	10	0
Actual value of all services during the year - -	£6,403	9	1½

I have, &c.
(Signed) CHARLES ST. GEORGE CLEVERLY,
Surveyor General.

Hon. Lieut.-Colonel W. Caine,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 36.

Surveyor General's Department,
Victoria, Hong Kong, March 29, 1854.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit my annual report upon the progress of my department for the year 1853, for the information of his Excellency the Governor.

In the month of February Mr. Power, the accountant and clerk of deed registry, submitted an application for leave of absence for one year, upon medical certificate for the benefit of his health. This having been granted, the duties of his office were performed by Mr. Morgan (auditor's clerk) until the month of August, when the state of his health required a change of air, and he was obliged to proceed on medical certificate to England, but unhappily only reached Ceylon, where he died. Previous to the intelligence of the death of Mr. Morgan Mr. Chapman had charge of the office, and gave much satisfaction. After the receipt of the intelligence of Mr. Morgan's death the acting appointment was transferred to Mr. H. Reinhard. During the period of Mr. Morgan's services in the office, I regret to say, his health was so bad it was impossible for him to give that attention to it which it necessarily demanded, and he was reluctantly compelled to call in the assistance of some of his brother officers from time to time; assistance, however, which though willingly given was manifestly insufficient, and a variety of arrears accumulated, consequent upon the repeated changes and the sickness of Mr. Morgan. This arrear necessarily interfered much with my own duties, and it was with the utmost difficulty I could comply with the requirements of his Excellency the Governor and others, for the various documents required by the service.

The duties required from the holder of the office of the clerk of deed registry and accountant, are not like those of a clerk in other offices: in this office they are of a peculiar and miscellaneous character, and it required both dilligent care and the closest application on the part of Mr. Reinhard to bring the office again into proper working order; and I have the greatest satisfaction in thus giving him every praise for his conduct, which he richly deserves.

In the supervision of the work at Government House, the three sappers attached to the department have given much satisfaction; and, although the workmanship there has been executed in the most praiseworthy manner, I cannot accord any praise to the contractor. I believe he has had some pecuniary difficulties; and, having been most inattentive, I was, in consequence, obliged to employ day-labourers to construct a stone drain required by the contract—to guarantee payment of certain dues to stonemasons and bricklayers—and make other arrangements for carrying on the contract, which by its terms I was empowered to do.

By this means the men were induced to proceed with the work; a greater number have lately been placed on the building, and it is now progressing favourably. The assistance given by the sappers, as overseers, is entirely confined to Government House, and thus I have had the entire responsibility of all other supervision of work upon myself alone. This has comprised, together with Government House, the works at the gaol, two guard-houses, residence for gaoler, debtor's prison, treadwheel house, police station at Wong-nee-chung, boat-houses for the harbour master and police, and two school-houses for the Chinese; to which must be added the repairs to the several public buildings which have been executed during the year, the new road from Aberdeen Street to join the Queen's Road at the Naval-Stores (which it is proposed to call Bonham Road), the constant attention demanded from me in the lower bazaar, not only for the examination of the public works being partially carried on in conjunction with the crown tenants, but for the purpose of defining the several boundaries of the small lots, into which the area is divided, according as they became reclaimed from the sea. These services, coming as they did altogether, occupied so much time, that I was kept from my attendance at office more than I have ever been before: thus the necessary detail drawings for Government House, and the other houses and works, were much delayed, or hurriedly executed, which was extremely inconvenient, coupled as it was with the arrears in the registry office already alluded to.

The supervision of convict labour is also entrusted to my care. For this work I have the services of the sergeant of the guard (an active, intelligent person) at present, and to whom occasionally the duty is very severe, particularly when I am obliged to work the gang in separate parts of the town. This I avoid as much as possible, from the difficulty of properly guarding them; and, notwithstanding that the guard is sufficiently large, they are occasionally careless, and convicts escape. This is, however, of rare occurrence; and, considering the facilities they have of hiding themselves in the ravines, or over the broken, irregular surface of the hills in the vicinity of the town, or in a variety of ways when working in the town, it is seldom the case that a man is recovered.

The Chinese overseer and three coolies continue to give every satisfaction; and, indeed, without them, or some such assistance always at my command, it would be impossible for me to execute the various services demanded of me. I occasionally despatch one or more of them to superintend the repair of roads, or other services, by small gangs of convicts; as I have initiated them in the most effective mode of making repairs; and the guard, as well as convicts, being so frequently changed, they are unable, or unwilling, to complete any services which are not specially directed by some third person.

HONG KONG.

Within the gaol, the ordinary hard labour has been carried into effect in breaking stone for the roads; and latterly, three carpenters and one blacksmith have done much service in effecting such miscellaneous services as are necessarily demanded in buildings so occupied, as well as in the repair of tools of all kinds used by the men, both within and without the gaol walls. Three hard labour machines were fixed in position by these artisans, and the blacksmith was usefully employed in cleaning, oiling, and arranging the various parts of the treadwheel, previous to its erectiou.

I have to report the satisfactory termination to the law suit, instituted indirectly against the Government for the resumption of marine lots Nos. 8 and 8 a, alluded to in my last year's report.

The number of leases or extension of leases, issued from and prepared in the office has amounted to 12 during the year.

Sales of land by public auction were held, comprising an area of 8a. 1r. 5¼p. which produced a premium of 165*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, and an addition to the rent roll of 241*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* per annum. Two lots were resumed by Government, which were either abandoned by the proprietors, who were not to be found, or were taken possession of for non-payment of rent in accordance with the term of the leases, making a reduction in the rent roll of 273*l.* 12*s.* 2½*d.* per annum; but, as the new sales produced the sum as stated above, the rent roll at the termination of the year amounted to the sum of 10,747*l.* 12*s.* 0½*d.* only; 32*l.* 4*s.* 1½*d.* less than last year.

The registered transactions in land—viz., transfers, mortgages, &c., were nearly similar n number to those of last year, and consisted of 40 memorials for absolute sale, affecting 49 lots; 14 mortgages, or satisfaction of same, affecting 26 lots; and the remainder of a miscellaneous character, comprising, in the whole, 63 memorials, referring to 83 lots.

The fees received in my office during the year have amounted to the sum of 12*l.* 10*s.* for issue of leases, and 103*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* for registry; forming a total of 115*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*

In conclusion I have to report, that the various members of the department have given perfect satisfaction to me during the year, and, my own health not having suffered in any material degree, the duties of the service have been carried on without difficulty, except from the temporary inconvenience caused by the changes of clerks, and the death of Mr. Morgan alluded to before.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES ST. GEORGE CLEVERLY,
Surveyor General.

Hon. Lieut. Colonel W. Caine,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 36.

CENSUS of HONG KONG, 31st December 1852.

	Total No. of Houses.	Total No. of Boats.	Population. Male.	Female.	Children. Male.	Children. Female.	Total.		Population. Male.	Female.	Children. Male.	Children. Female.	Total.	Remarks.
Europeans and Americans	370	- -	312	86	41	37	476	- -	312	86	41	37	476	
Portuguese (Goa and Macao)			148	137	83	91	459	- -	416	175	107	113	811	
Indians, Malays, and natives of Manilla			268	38	24	22	352							
Aliens (chiefly seamen) and temporary residents			194	- -	- -	- -	194	- -	194	- -	- -	- -	194	
Chinese, in the employment of Europeans			1,746	141	15	153	2,055							
Chinese, residing in the city of Victoria	1,346	- -	10,899	2,655	1,301	1,107	15,962							
Ditto, boat population, Victoria Harbour	- -	871	4,219	1,135	604	422	6,380							
Ditto, ditto, other than Victoria	- -	997	4,187	1,295	752	505	6,739	Total of Chinese	25,715	6,114	3,117	2,494	37,536	
Ditto, resident in the villages	918	- -	3,200	808	505	307	4,820							
Ditto, temporary residents and vagrants	- -	- -	700	80	- -	- -	780							
Ditto, emigrants waiting passage to California, &c.	- -	- -	800	- -	- -	- -	800							
	2 634	1,868	26,673	6,375	3,325	2,644	39,017		26,673	6,375	3,325	2,644	39,017	

(Signed) C. MAY,
Officiating Registrar-General.

The Result of previous Censuses was

In 1844	Total	19,463	Chinese only.	„ 1847	Total	23,872	of every description.	In 1850	Total	33,292	of every description.
„ 1845	„	24,157	of every description.	„ 1848	„	21,514	„	„ 1851	„	32,983	„
„ 1846	„	22,453	„	„ 1849	„	29,507	„	„ 1852	„	37,058	

HONG KONG.
Encl. in No. 36.

Enclosure in No. 36.

ABSTRACT of RETURNS furnished from each House occupied by Chinese in the Colony of Hong Kong, stating the Number of Persons resident therein, and Mortality, during the Year ending the 31st December 1853.

Name of District or Place.	Male.	Female.	Children.		Total Population of each Place.	Deaths during Year 1853.		Total Mortality.	General Occupation of the Inhabitants.
			Male.	Female.		In the Colony.	Out of the Colony.		
City of Victoria	14,045	2,866	1,316	1,260	19,487	106	It is known that a great proportion of Chinese when seized with severe illness leave this colony for their native places; consequently, the Deaths occurring out of the colony are more numerous than those in the colony. I estimate the Deaths occurring out of the colony at 820.	-	Trade.
Aberdeen and Vicinity	749	130	71	30	980	10		-	Fishing and trade.
Hong Kong	70	50	37	26	183	-		-	Agriculture.
Ka-su-wan and Ka-su-wan	30	5	20	10	65	-		-	Do.
Hoong-heong-loo	60	6	4	3	73	-		-	Do.
Pok-foo-lum	32	24	13	7	76	-		-	Do.
Sai-wan	49	39	24	22	134	2		-	Do.
Sei-ing-poon	43	21	13	6	83	-		-	Fishing and trade.
Shek-'o	143	42	36	29	250	3		-	Do. and agriculture.
Sheak-tong-tsui	271	5	5	3	284	-		-	Do. and stonecutter.
Show-kewan	215	25	40	17	297	3		-	Do. do.
Soo-koan-poo	659	137	53	39	888	26		-	Do. and trade.
Stanley	623	165	76	44	908	15		-	Do. do.
Tsut-chee-moy	54	15	6	7	82	-		-	Do. and agriculture.
Ty-tam-took and Ty-tam	49	30	25	12	116	-		-	Agriculture.
Wong ma-kok	12	8	2	5	27	-		-	Do.
Wong-nee-choong	106	94	68	46	314	8		-	Do.
Wong-kok-tsui	35	12	12	1	60	-		-	Do.
	17,245	3,674	1,821	1,567	24,307	173			
Bodies found exposed, died in Gaol, and Government Civil Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	56			
						229	820	1,049	

(Signed) C. MAY,
Officiating Registrar General.

Enclosure in No. 36.

RETURN of the Number and Description of Chinese Vessels anchored and plying in the Harbour and Bays of Hongkong on the 31st December 1853, specifying the Number of Persons on Board.

Description of Boats.	Victoria.					Aberdeen.					Stanley.					Saiwan and Showkewan.					Sheak'o.					Total.					
	No. of Vessels.	Adults.		Children.		No. of Vessels.	Adults.		Children.		No. of Vessels.	Adults.		Children.		No. of Vessels.	Adults.		Children.		No. of Vessels.	Adults.		Children.		No. of Vessels.	Adults.		Children.		Of Boat Population.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Junks - -	13	234	–	–	–	3	46	–	–	–	1	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	299	–	–	–	299
Trading boats - -	81	698	2	23	1	6	26	2	8	2	15	225	4	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	102	949	8	34	5	996
Wood boats - -	11	126	5	18	14	12	122	63	52	41	2	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	251	68	70	55	444
Passage boats -	39	429	10	41	5	18	132	60	29	16	12	97	22	23	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	69	658	92	93	43	886
Salt boats - -	19	646	–	48	–	8	62	–	–	–	10	80	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	37	788	–	48	–	836
Lorchas - -	6	60	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	60	–	–	–	60
Cargo boats -	63	378	183	94	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	63	378	183	94	29	684
Fishing boats -	38	266	97	101	48	121	965	82	193	98	170	1,399	352	263	200	5	50	10	15	18	–	–	–	–	–	334	2,680	541	572	364	4,157
Hakow and Pull-away boats.	161	333	268	113	73	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	161	333	268	113	73	787
Cooking boats -	3	11	22	4	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	14	22	4	2	42
Water boats -	5	30	13	4	3	2	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	34	14	4	3	55
Sampans - -	412	886	521	154	246	420	588	602	93	72	156	283	63	36	19	31	64	31	33	14	2	4	2	1	1	1,021	1,825	1,219	317	352	3,713
Stone boats - -	10	98	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	9	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	107	3	3	–	113
Bum boats - -	10	30	12	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	30	12	4	1	47
Total - -	871	4,219	1,135	604	422	591	1,948	810	375	229	366	2,112	441	325	243	38	123	42	51	32	2	4	2	1	1	1,868	8,406	2,430	1,356	927	13,119

C. MAY, Registrar General.

HONG KONG.

Encl. in No. 36.

Enclosure in No. 36.

RETURN of the average Number of Prisoners confined in the Victoria Gaol during every Day of each Month, for the Year 1853.

Months.	Prisoners.		Total.	Deaths.	Remarks.
	Europeans.	Chinese and Coloured.			
January - -	55½	98½	154	3	1 European from diarrhœa. 2 Chinese from dysentery.
February - - -	29¼	113½	142¾	–	
March - -	17⅓	105	122⅓	–	
April - - -	24½	103½	128	–	
May - - -	27¼	123¼	150½	–	
June - - -	34	118¾	152¾	–	
July - - -	18⅔	125⅔	144⅓	–	
August - -	24⅓	103⅔	128	–	
September - -	41¼	106¼	147½	–	
October - -	46⅔	106⅔	153⅓	–	
November - -	26¾	97¾	124½	–	
December - -	20½	89½	110	–	
	366	1,292	1,658	3	

Average number of prisoners each day during the year - - - 138⅙
Total deaths - - - - - - - - 3
Mortality, per cent. - - - - - - - 2⅔

(Signed) C. MAY,
Acting Sheriff.

Encl. in No. 36.

Enclosure in No. 36.

MEMORANDUM showing the Number of Deaths which have occurred in the Garrison of Hong Kong, during the Year 1853.

Description of Troops.	Period.								Average Strength during the Year.	Number of Deaths during the Year.	Proportion of Deaths to average Strength.	Proportion of Deaths to entire Force.
	Quarter ending 31st March.		Quarter ending 30th June.		Quarter ending 30th Sept.		Quarter ending 31st Dec.					
	Average Strength.	Deaths.	Average Strength.	Deaths.	Average Strength.	Deaths.	Average Strength.	Deaths.				
Europeans - -	569	10	657	3	645	9	645	14	629	36	5·7	5·6
Natives - - -	352	4	343	9	341	2	268	3	326	18	5·3	5·6
									955	54		

(Signed) P. MACLEAN, Captain.
For Brigade Major.

Encl. in No. 36.

Enclosure in No. 36.

REPORT on the Five Chinese Schools receiving Government Aid.

SIR, Victoria, Hong Kong, 16th January 1854.

IN reply to your letter, No. 256, of the 10th of December, 1853, calling for a report of the government elementary schools during the year 1853, we have the honour to state, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that,

1. The attendance of boys at the schools has averaged 21 for each school, the greatest number being at the Victoria school, 31 ; and the smallest, 12, at the Stanley school. At

Stanley and Aberdeen the numbers are always very much reduced during the fishing season, when the greatest part of the scholars are withdrawn to assist their parents in the labours of the fishery.

2. The course of instruction has been, that half the day has been devoted to the study of the Scriptures and books composed under the superintendence of foreigners, and half to the study of the Chinese Classics.

3. A work on geography, published by Mr. Muirhead, at Shangae, at the expense of Mr. Lancelot Dent, has been introduced into the schools with considerable advantage; and two Chinese pupil teachers, from St. Paul's College, have, since the month of May last, attended the Victoria and Wongneichoong schools once, and latterly, twice a week, for the purpose of teaching English, in which the boys have now begun to show some progress.

4. During the year, there have been several applications, by boys, for admission into St. Paul's College; but one pupil only, from the Wongneichoong school, has been admitted, (but see par. 8).

5. Two of the schoolmasters have died during the year. There were many candidates for the vacancies, and selection was made of those who appeared to have had most experience in teaching, and to be otherwise best fitted for the office.

6. Two members have been added to the committee, the Rev. Mr. Odell and the Rev. Dr. Legge; and this addition may, it is hoped, secure for the schools better supervision, though those in out villages must necessarily be left much to themselves, owing to their distance from Victoria, the difficulty of access to them, and the more important occupations of the members of the committee, which do not permit them to leave the town frequently.

7. Two school-houses have been commenced by the surveyor general; one at Victoria, on a site adjoining the European part of the town, yet overlooking and adjacent to the Chinese part; the other at the village of Wongneichoong. Great improvement will doubtless result from the erection of these buildings, and we trust that his Excellency will see fit to sanction, during the coming year, the erection of similar buildings at the three other villages—Aberdeen, Stanley, and Heongkong, in lieu of the apartments now used as schoolrooms, which are confined, incurably dirty, and altogether unsuitable.

8. On 4th instant an examination of the scholars was held at St. Paul's College, and prizes were distributed in accordance with the suggestion made in our letter of 13th September last, and approved by his Excellency. After the examination, seven of the most promising scholars were selected by the Lord Bishop of Victoria, and transferred, with their entire satisfaction, to the college, to receive a better course of instruction. Four of these were from the Wongneichoong school.

9. A request was made during the year by the residents at West Point, that a school might be established in their neighbourhood. A similar request was made by the residents of Sookunpoo; and at the outlying village of Sheako, where the population is agricultural and stationary, a school might be set on foot with great benefit to the villagers, who are for the most part too poor to obtain this advantage without assistance.

10. We think that the study of the English language should in this, an English colony, be encouraged as much as possible, not merely in regard to its utility as a mental exercise and a means of obtaining what is valuable in English literature, but in regard to the effects to be produced by such a knowledge in preventing misunderstanding, and establishing a bond of union between the many thousand Chinese who have made this place their residence and the handful of Europeans by whom they are governed.

We have, &c.
(Signed) G. VICTORIA,
M. C. ODELL,
C. B. HILLIER,
J. LEGGE.

Hon. Lieut.-Colonel W. Caine,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 36.

Encl. in No. 36.

IMPORT of OPIUM by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamers during the Years 1852 and 1853.

1852.	1853.
15,747 Chests.	36,499 Chests.

HONG KONG.

IMPORT of TREASURE by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamers during the Years 1852 and 1853.

1852.	1853.
Value in Dollars.	Value in Dollars.
116,311	10,776,085

EXPORT of TREASURE by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamers during the Years 1852 and 1853.

1852.	1853.
Value in Dollars.	Value in Dollars.
6,074,845	2,331,931

Victoria, Hong Kong, 20th February 1854.

(Signed) E. R. MICHELL,
Acting Harbour Master.

Encl. in No. 36.

Enclosure in No. 36.

COMPARATIVE RETURN of the Total Number of Felony Cases coming under the cognizance of the Hong Kong Police during the Years 1852 and 1853, including those in which no Persons were apprehended.

Years.	Number of Cases.	Remarks.
1852	523	—
1853	471	Decrease in 1853, 52 cases.

Police Department, 16th January 1854.

(Signed) D. R. CALDWELL,
Acting Superintendent of Police

Enclosure in No. 36.

Encl. in No. 36.

ABSTRACT of Causes under cognizance at the Chief Magistrate's Office, and the Court of Petty Session, during the year 1853.

COURT OF PETTY SESSIONS.

Number of Causes.			Civil Causes, how disposed of.				Criminal Causes, how disposed of.													
Total.	Of which were		Decree for Plaintiff.	Decree for Defendant.	Non-suited.	Referred to the Supreme Court.	Total Number of Defendants.		Convicted and Punished.		Discharged without Punishment.		Released on Security.		Deported.		Committed or Bailed for trial at the supreme Court.		Ordered to find Security or to quit the Colony.	
	Civil.	Criminal.					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
876	404	472	252	63	81	8	788	12	390	5	213	5	25	2	141	–	5	–	14	–

Civil Causes consisted of Claims for Debt or Damages not exceeding $50 ; for Police R..tes ; and by Seamen for Wages, &c.

Among the Criminal Causes were for—

Larceny	283
Burglary	7
Robbery	15
Piracy	21
Receiving Stolen Property	13
Demanding Money with Menaces	6
Relating to Coin	9
Unlawful possession of Property (under Police Ordinance)	117
Malicious damage to Property	58
Assaults	320
Vagrancy	180
Keeping Public Gambling Houses, &c.	10
False Balances and Weights	2
Breaches of Regulation for Sale of Spirituous Liquors	17
Unlicensed Retailing of Opium	2
Perjury and Malicious Prosecution	14
Desertion and Refusal of Duty by Seamen—	
In British Vessels	11
In Foreign Vessels	5

CHIEF MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE.

Number of Causes.			Civil Causes how disposed of.		Criminal Causes, how Disposed of.															
Total.	Of which were		Decree for Plaintiff.	Decree for Defendant or Dismissal, in nature of non-suit.	Total Number of Defendants.		Convicted and Punished.		Discharged without Punishment.		Released on Security.		Committed or bailed for trial at the supreme Court, and Court of Petty Sessions.		Committed to Prison pending delivery to the Chinese Authorities, according to Treaty.		Ordered to find Security or to quit the Colony.	
	Civil.	Criminal.			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1,171	16	1,155	15	1	1,784	102	779	59	509	32	85	5	236	6	45	–	50	–

The 16 Civil Causes were for the most part Claims for Police Dues.

TOTAL WRITS ISSUED BY MAGISTRATES.

Summonses.	Subpœnas.	Warrants.			Total.
		Distress.	Arrest.	Search.	
937	267	81	39	2	1,326

Under the head of "Causes how disposed of," are included all such causes as were brought before the Court for decision or investigation. Those which did not proceed beyond the issue of a summons or warrant, will be found under the head of "Total Writs issued."

(Signed) C. B. HILLIER,
Chief Magistrate.

HONG KONG.

Encl. in No. 36.

Enclosure in No. 36.

RETURN of CRIMINAL CASES that have been tried in the Supreme Court of Hong Kong during the Year 1853.

Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	CRIME.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Sentence.					Remarks.			
					Death.	Death recorded.	Transportation.	Hard Labour, over One Year.	Hard Labour, One Year and under.	Charges abandoned.		Postponed.	
										No. of Cases.	No. of Persons.	No. of Cases.	No of Persons.
1	1	Abduction of girls under 16 years of age	1	–	–	–	–	(a)1	–	–	–	–	–
1	1	Assault	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
1	2	Attempting to commit felony	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
5	7	Burglary	5	–	–	–	5	–	–	(b)1	2	–	–
1	1	Larceny	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
1	1	Larceny in a dwelling house	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
2	3	Manslaughter	1	2	–	–	–	–	(c) 1	–	–	–	–
1	1	Misprision of felony	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	1	Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
1	1	Murder on the high seas	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	1	Obtaining goods under false pretences	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
1	1	Perjury	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	9	Piracy	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	(d)1	7	–	–
1	1	Piracy with endangering life	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
2	2	Piracy with wounding	2	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	1	Receiving goods obtained by false pretences	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
3	4	Receiving stolen goods	4	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	–
1	1	Robbery with arms	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	2	Robbery with wounding	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	2	Stealing and receiving	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(e)1	2	–	–
1	1	Wounding with intent to do some grievous bodily harm	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
32	44	Total	23	8	–	2	8	4	9	5	13	–	–

(a) Two years' imprisonment and $100 fine to the Queen, and further imprisonment until such fine be paid; the period of imprisonment to be reduced to one year if the child is restored to its father within a month from the date of sentence.

(b) Prisoners tried on an information for receiving stolen goods.

(c) Strongly recommended to mercy.

(d) Witnesses absent.

(e) Prosecution withdrawn, prisoners convicted, the one for obtaining goods under false pretences, the other for receiving the same.

(Signed) W. H. ALEXANDER, Deputy Registrar.
N. R. MASSON, Acting Deputy Registrar.

Enclosure in No. 36.

RETURN of the Number of Cases tried before the Honourable the Chief Justice, and Actions commenced in the Supreme and Vice Admiralty Courts of Hongkong, during the Year ending the 31st December 1853.

Cases tried before the Honourable the Chief Justice in 1853.

Court.	Number of Cases.	Amount of Debt and Damages claimed.	Judgment.			Total.	
			Plaintiff.	Defendant.	Nonsuit.	Cases.	Debt and Damage.
Supreme Court :—							
Common Law	7 (*a*)	$27,222 53	4 (*b*)	2	1		
Chancery	1 (*c*)	- - -	1	- - -	- - -		
Summary	49 (*g*)	10,433 74	35	14	- - -	63	$91,425 92
Insolvency	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	- - -		
Appeals	1	769 65	1	- - -	- - -		
Vice Admiralty Court	5 (*d*)	53,000 00	5	- - -	- - -		

Actions commenced in 1853.

Court.	Number of Cases.	Amount of Debt and Damages claimed.	Settled without Trial.	Judgment.			Remaining in Dependence.	Total.	
				Plaintiff.	Defendant.	Nonsuit.		Cases.	Debt and Damage.
Supreme Court :—									
Common Law	28	$130,316 43	17	3	1	- - -	7		
Chancery	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil		
Summary	84 (*e*)	14,158 71	19	35	13	- - -	17		
Insolvency	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	141	$168,277 51
Ecclesiastical	22 (*f*)	Assets per appraisement 7,739 37	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
Appeals	1	769 65	- - -	1	- - -	- - -	- - -		
Vice Admiralty Court	6	15,302 35	1	2	- - -	- - -	3		

(*a*) Three of these cases were in dependence on the 1st January 1853 (the remaining three in dependence were settled without trial).
(*b*) In one of these cases, marked as judgment for plaintiff, the verdict was for plaintiff on one count and for defendant on the others.
(*c*) This action being a "commission de lunatico," no amount can be stated.
(*d*) Three of these cases were in dependence on the 1st January 1853.
(*e*) In one of these cases the defendant was arrested on a capias issuing from the common law side, and was subsequently tried in the summary jurisdiction; verdict for $111 24.
(*f*) In three of these estates there was a will, consequently the property was not appraised.
(*g*) One independence from 1852.

(Signed) W. H. ALEXANDER, Acting Registrar.
N. R. MASSON, Acting Deputy Registrar.

HONG KONG.

HONG KONG.

Encl. in No. 36.

Enclosure in No. 36.

RECAPITULATION of RETURNS, showing the Progress of Hong Kong from 1848 to 1853 inclusive.

Years.	Population, exclusive of Troops.	Revenue.	Parliamentary Grant.	Expenditure.	Police Rates included under Revenue.	Square-rigged Vessels arrived.	
						No.	Tons.
		£	£	£	£		
1848	21,514	25,091	25,000	62,658	2,575	700	228,818
1849	29,507	23,617	25,000	38,286	3,116	902	293,465
1850	33,292	23,526	20,000	34,314	2,811	883	299,009
1851	32,983	23,721	15,500	34,115	2,958	1,082	377,084
1852	37,058	21,331	12,000	34,765	2,325	1,097	443,383
1153	39,917	24,700	9,200	36,418	2,704	1,102	447,053

Victoria, Hong Kong, 7th April 1854.

(Signed) J. G. BONHAM.

LABUAN.

LABUAN.

No. 37.

No. 37.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor SCOTT to the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 5.)

Government House, Labuan, March 27, 1854.

(Received May 31, 1854.)

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to forward the Blue Book for this colony for the past year.

The returns differ so slightly from those of the previous year 1852, that I do not perceive any detailed explanatory remarks are needful.

The expenditure has been reduced by a sum of 675*l.*, and the revenue increased by a sum of 751*l.*; of the latter, 447*l.* is due to the sale of farm licenses, which continue annually to increase in value.

It will be perceived that the revenue derivable from the royalty on coals has only increased by the sum of 322*l.*, while such has been the demand for this mineral in Singapore and China, that it has during the year sold at an average price of 3*l.* per ton. I have therefore again, as in former years, to regret the injury inflicted on our revenue by the tardy operations of the Eastern Archipelago Company. Having, however, in my recent Despatches to your Grace, entered fully into this question, a reconsideration of the future prospects of Labuan in this report would perhaps be considered superfluous.

Sickness has prevailed to a somewhat greater extent than in the three previous years; but although our population has increased, the mortality has not been greater than in 1852.

I have, &c.

The Duke of Newcastle, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) J. SCOTT.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

No. 38.

No. 38.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor RENNIE to the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 7.)

Government House, Stanley, Falkland Islands,
February 6, 1854.

(Received, May 13, 1854.)

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to enclose the Blue Book of this colony for the year 1853. Its details show an increase over the exports of 1852 of 75 per cent., of imports about 20 per cent. An augmentation of shipping to the extent of 3,000 tons have entered our ports.

2. The net revenue has exceeded my estimate by 255*l.*

3. By the population return it will be seen that the resident settlers are now 540, being an addition of 90 over 1852. Including the crews and passengers of vessels (all mercantile) in the harbour, the total number reaches to nearly 1,000.

4. Artizans and labourers are in great demand, and wages occasionally rise to extravagant rates, varying, for able-bodied men, from 5*s.* up to 25*s.* per diem—unskilled, in some instances, earning as much as craftsmen. This high price of labour is not conducive to extensive cultivation of the soil. It is, however, satisfactory that it keeps pace with the demand for produce.

Good order and provident habits are generally prevalent.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. RENNIE.

The Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

PART VI.

MEDITERRANEAN POSSESSIONS.

GIBRALTAR.

GIBRALTAR.

No. 39.

No. 39.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-General Sir R. GARDINER to the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 40.)

Gibraltar, March 6, 1854.

MY LORD DUKE, (Received March 16, 1854.)

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Grace the financial "Blue Book" for the year 1853.

1. It affords me great satisfaction to report to your Grace that there is an increase of revenue as compared with the year 1852; arrears also of ground and house rents are still in course of payment, which will increase the amount.

2. In the amount received as rates and duties in the Port Department, a very large increase appears as compared with 1852, arising from the increased number of arrivals of vessels. I attribute this to the unusual freedom of the port from quarantine For eleven months of the year England and all other nations were in free communication with Gibraltar.

3. In the Colonial expenditure of 1853 there is, as compared with that of 1852, an apparent increase.

4. This is accounted for by a quarter's remittance for liquidation of advances to pay pensions in England above the amount of remittances for that purpose in 1852, and by retaining in hand the sum of 600*l.* for expenses which will be incurred in clearing the Waterport ditch.

5. The increase of revenue, though not considerable, must be considered gratifying, from the unfavourable circumstances of the year. The failure of the vintage having caused a rise in the price, and diminution in the consumption of wine and spirits, the revenue under this head is consequently much less than in 1852.

6. The importation of tobacco at Gibraltar is yearly declining, and the drug will soon cease to be an article of trade here. The tobacco imported in 1852 was 18,796 cwts.; in 1853, 18,137 cwts.

7. This decrease of importation is caused by the reduction of duties on the drug in Spain, and by more effective surveillance on the part of Spain's officers to prevent its contraband importation.

I have, &c.

The Duke of Newcastle, (Signed) ROBERT GARDINER.
&c. &c. &c.

MALTA.

MALTA.

No. 40.

No. 40.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir WILLIAM REID to the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 44.)

Valetta, July 3, 1854.

MY LORD DUKE, (Received July 17, 1854.)

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the Malta Blue Book for the year 1853, together with a statement prepared by the Auditor General upon the revenue, expenditure, and financial condition of the islands.

The only important change effected since last year is in the quarantine system, which has been gradually relaxed, and which is now nearly on a footing with countries outside the Mediterranean.

All ships arriving at Malta are visited by the health officer, but no quarantine is imposed when they bring clean bills of health, and when there is no infectious disease on board.

The lazaretto continues to be maintained, to be used in case of necessity.

I have, &c.

The Duke of Newcastle, (Signed) WILLIAM REID,
&c. &c. &c. Governor.

The AUDITOR GENERAL'S STATEMENT on the Revenue, Expenditure and Financial Condition of Malta, to accompany the Blue Book for the Year 1853.

Revenue.

From a table annexed to last year's report are extracted the totals of the gross revenue of Malta received during the four years immediatelv preceding the one to which the present statement relates, being for—

1849	-	£126,298	Yearly average, £129,000
1850	-	129,293	
1851	-	133,080	
1852	-	127,728	
Fractions	-	1	

2. The extracts have been limited to these four years, because the table from which they are taken excludes for the antecedent years certain municipal revenues, which until the end of 1848, in which year they amounted to 7,720*l.*, were separately accounted for, and have since been consolidated with the general revenues.

3. During the year 1853 the gross collection of revenue was only 123,305*l.*, being 5,795*l.* less than the aforesaid average, and 4,423*l.* below the receipt of 1852. If to the latter difference there be added 1,584*l.* received in 1853 for proceeds of certain building sites of ground sold in aid of the expense of removing individuals from tenements occupied by them in parts of the lines of fortification, a falling-off will remain to be accounted for to the extent of about 6,000*l.*

4. Setting aside minor differences in the comparison of departmental receipts, which acting in opposite directions may be left to compensate one another, the falling-off will be nearly accounted for by two influential causes: 1. the general high price of corn in the Mediterranean having lessened the consumption of wheat, liable to the higher rate of import duty, and thus reduced by 4,218*l* the net receipts of the customs; 2. the insufficient rains and the two violent storms of the season of 1852-53 having occasioned so great a failure in the produce of cultivable lands, as to have rendered imperative the remission of a large portion of the country rental. This loss was assessed by the collector of land revenue at one third of the year's rents, and confirmed by a commission of three civil officers appointed by the Governor to inquire into and report on the grounds upon which the collector's opinion was founded. The total abatement for loss from this cause, but not allowed on the long leases, was 2,925*l.*, strictly assignable to the rents of 1853; but some of the rents having already been collected in full, there was only room for writing off 1,771*l.* from the rents of that year, leaving 1,154*l.* to be deducted from the rental of 1854. For such an abatement precedents exist with reference to the drought of 1840-41, when a remission was allowed of half the yearly rental, and to that of 1845-46, when one third of the year's rental was relinquished.

Expenditure.

5. In the general estimate of expenditure, prepared in 1852 or the service of the year 1853, a provision was made of 126,064*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.* To this was added a balance of 5,998*l.* 8*s.* 2¼*d.* remaining unexpended at the end of 1852 from the provision of previous years; and, in the course of the year 1853, various supplemental appropriations, to the amount of 24,917*l.* 7*s.* 4½*d.* were made from the surplus revenue previously accrued. An additional fund of 1,584*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*, as already noticed, was obtained for a special object from the sale of certain building sites of ground; and, lastly, a sum of 200*l.* was brought forward from a supply made in 1848, but then omitted to be reserved. In all, 158,764*l.* 10*s.* 11¾*d.* at disposal for expenditure.

6. The total sum actually disbursed within the year out of this provision was 135,033*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* (being 11,947*l.* more than the total outlay of the previous year), 1,484*l.* 14*s.* 3½*d.* have been written off as unavailed of or saved, and 22,246*l.* 1*s.* 0¼*d.* remain for future outlay.

7. Of the amounts respectively expended and remaining over, the following sub-divisions are to be distinguished, under the prescribed regulations in regard to the sources of authority for the local civil expenditure.

MALTA.

	Paid within the Year. £	s.	d.	Remaining over. £	s.	d.
Civil List—Consisting of those salaries, allowances and services which are defrayed under the authority of the 9th Article of the Queen's Instructions to the Governor, dated May 11, 1849, -	49,617	0	9	3,421	7	2¾
Voted Services—Consisting of those salaries allowances and services which are defrayed under the authority of Ordinances passed by the Council of Government, and assented to by Her Majesty - - - - - - -	84,350	13	5½	17,275	10	1½
From a special provision made in 1848 -	200	0	0			
From the sale of certain building sites (before referred to) - - - -	35	5	2	1,549	3	8
Discharged for loss on specie, in the disposal of old Maltese silver coins -	830	16	3½			
	£135,033	15	8	£22,246	1	0¼

Financial Condition.

8. A further detail than what has here been given will be found in the comparative statements of the revenue and expenditure, as prepared by the auditor.

9. The year closed with the following state and liabilities of the island treasury:

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Effects - -	Cash	92,264	17	6	97,896	5	2
	Advances	5,631	7	8			
Debts - -	Deposits -	-		-	50,095	6	11¼
	Surplus Capital -				47,800	18	2¾
Liabilities:—							
The Revenue of December, reserved to meet the expenditure of that month, payable in January 1854 - -		9,058	16	10¼			
The portion of expenditure remaining undefrayed, as already stated -		22,246	1	0¼			
					31,304	17	10½
	Available Surplus				£16,496	0	4¼

Audit Office, Valetta,
July 4, 1854.

Wm. H. Thornton,
Auditor General.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the estimated Revenue of Malta for the year 1853, with the Revenue received in that year, as shown by the Accounts made up from 1st January to the 31st December 1853.

Heads of Revenue.	Amounts. Estimated.	Amounts. Received.	Above the Estimate.	Below the Estimate.	Remarks.
Customs—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Import Duties -	81,688 0 0	74,618 9 3	- -	7,069 10 9	Compared with the receipts in 1852, the decrease is 5,331*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*
Tonnage dues - -	4,655 0 0	5,790 6 0	1,135 6 0	- -	Compared as above, the increase is 1,028*l.* 6*s.* — See Note (*a*).
Store-rent - -	1,103 0 0	1,530 19 4	427 19 4	- -	Compared as above, the increase is 85*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* — See Note (*a*).
Quarantine dues - -	600 0 0	154 10 6	- -	445 9 6	Compared as above, the decrease is 294 6*s.* 4*d.* See Note (*b*).
Land sales - -	105 0 0	1,878 19 10½	1,773 19 10½	- -	Compared as above, the increase is 1,438*l.* 15*s.* 11¼*d.*—See Note (*c*).
Land revenue - -	10,860 0 0	9,242 19 2	- -	1,617 0 10	Compared as above the decrease is 1,508*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.*—See Note (*d*).
Rents exclusive of land -	17,255 0 0	17,408 16 8¾	153 16 8¾	- -	Compared as above, the increase is 43*l.* 18*s.* 5½*d.*
Licenses - -	1,505 0 0	1,427 10 0	- -	77 10 0	73*l.* 10*s.* less than in 1852. Tax on calesses for hire abolished in June 1853.
Postage - -	76 0 0	75 2 10	- -	0 17 2	5*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* above the receipts in 1852.
Fines, forfeitures, and fees of court.	6,085 0 0	5,810 9 8	- -	274 10 4	The collection is nevertheless 606*l.* 2*s.* 8½*d.* beyond the receipts in 1852.
Fees of office - -	587 10 0	621 18 10	34 8 10	- -	190*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.* above the receipts in 1852.
Sale of government property	126 0 0	270 5 1	144 5 1	- -	A casual branch which cannot be estimated by any rule.
Reimbursements in aid of expenses.	360 10 0	563 11 4	203 1 4	- -	The greater portion of these receipts are not of a nature to be approximately estimated.
SPECIAL RECEIPTS.					
Rents of pious foundations -	2,800 0 0	2,685 2 8¼	- -	114 17 3¾	Compared with the receipts in 1852, the decrease is 156*l.* 5*s.* 3½*d.*—See Note (*d*).
Recovery of arrears by the Monte di Pietà.	53 0 0	29 3 10¼	- -	23 16 1¾	A debt extinguished, leaving a single one recoverable at the rate of 12*l.* per annum.
Interest of money lent by Monte di Pietà on pledges	1,192 0 0	1,145 16 3½	- -	46 3 8½	50*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* below the receipts in 1852. Interest abolished in May 1853 on pledges of wearing apparel.
Penalty for breach in a contract.	- -	50 0 0	50 0 0	-	Not of a nature to come into particular comparison.
Damage to street lamps secretly compensated.	- -	1 0 0	1 0 0	- -	Not of a nature to come into particular comparison.
	129,051 0 0	123,305 1 5¼	3,923 17 2¼	9,669 15 9	

Below the Estimate, 5,745*l.* 18*s.* 6¾*d.*; and 4,423*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* below the total receipts in 1852.

(*a.*) The general high price of corn in the Mediterranean has transferred much of the consumption from wheat paying the higher rate of duty, to barley paying the lower rate, while the augmented transit trade from the same cause has increased the collection from tonnage dues on shipping and from store rent on bonded goods.

(*b.*) Very few quarantines were imposed during the year, the Mediterranean having continued free from epidemic disease.

(*c.*) The sales include 1,584*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*, derived from certain building sites contiguous to the military parade ground at Floriana, the proceeds of which are to be applied to the expense of removing civil tenants from the fortifications.

(*d.*) The insufficient rains and the two violent storms of the season of 1852-53 were the cause of so great a failure in the produce of cultivated lands that after due investigation it was deemed equitable, and had even become imperative, to remit 2,925, being one third part, from the year's rental, payable on short leases of such lands. Of this abatement 1,771*l.* are allowed against the rental of 1853, and the remaining 1,154*l.* will be written off from the rental falling due in 1854.

Audit Office, Valetta, 3rd March 1854.

WM. H. THORNTON,
Auditor General.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the estimated Expenditure of Malta for the year 1853, and the actual Expenditure of the Year, as taken from the Accounts made up from the 1st January to the 31st December 1853.

HEADS OF SERVICE.	Amounts. Estimated.	Disbursed within the year.	Remaining over for future Disbursement.	Unavailed of, or Saved.	Remarks in part explanation of some of the principal items of difference.
Civil Establishments :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
The Governor	5,954 19 7	5,954 19 7	- -	— —	
Chief Secretary	3,323 0 0	3,234 18 0½	72 16 0½	15 5 11	
Cashier	953 0 0	950 6 1	- -	2 13 11	
Auditor General	1,015 0 0	1,014 15 9½	- -	4 2½	
Government Press	330 5 0	330 4 6	- -	6	
Post Office	169 10 3	167 14 6	- -	1 15 6	
Customs Department	2,691 10 0	2,673 19 1	- -	17 10 11	Temporary vacancy in appointment of Collector.
Port Department	6,521 3 4	6,497 7 5	- -	23 15 11	16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* connected with excess in the Land Revenue Office.
Land Revenue	1,560 5 9	1,622 4 5½	- -	- -	61*l.* 18*s.* 8½*d.* exceeded; whereof 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* connected with saving in the Port Department, and the remainder covered by the provision on the Civil List.
Public Works	1,364 0 0	1,333 3 2½	- -	30 16 9½	Temporary cessation of salary.
Comptroller of Contracts	1,329 0 0	1,276 9 1	- -	52 10 11	Connected with excess in the medical establishment.
Judicial Departments:					
Superior courts	6,362 19 8	6,373 18 1	- -	- -	10*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.* exceeded from emoluments fluctuating with the receipt of court dues.
Crown lawyers	663 7 0	663 7 0	— —	— —	
Courts of judicial police	1,574 3 0	1,573 9 5	- -	0 13 7	
Syndics of country districts	638 0 0	637 18 7	- -	0 1 5	
Courts of the Island of Gozo.	917 19 0	914 19 4	- -	2 19 8	
Ecclesiastical establishments	1,045 10 8	1,045 10 8	— —	— —	
Educational establishments	5,158 18 1	5,000 8 5	- -	158 10 3	Temporary vacancies on the establishments.
Medical establishments	4,760 8 8	4,810 6 0	- -	- -	49*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* exceeded; connected with and covered by the saving in the comptroller's office.
Police, including prisons and gaols.	8,189 3 0	7,921 7 3¾	11 13 4	256 2 4¼	Discontinuance of the appointment of superintendent at Gozo.
Pious foundations	1,276 18 4	1,212 17 5¼	18 17 4	45 3 6¾	Temporary vacancies on the establishments.
Agent General in London (see note *a*.)	262 10 0	262 10 0	— —	— —	
			103 6 8½ Deduct	608 5 5	
				112 14 5½	Exceeded on three heads as above noted.
1. Establishments	56,061 11 8	55,472 14 0	103 6 8½	485 10 11½	
2. Pensions, retired allowances and gratuities.	15,103 8 3¼	12,330 19 10½	2,772 8 4½	— —	
3. Revenue services, exclusive of establishments.	5,375 0 0	5,153 7 7¾	174 2 6	47 9 10¼	
4. Administration of justice, exclusive of establishments.	323 5 0	258 18 3	32 2 6	32 4 3	
5. Ecclesiastical administration of justice, exclusive of establishments.	92 0 0	65 9 11¼	- -	26 10 0¾	
6. Charitable allowances	3,630 0 0	3,257 5 2¼	370 0 0	2 14 9¾	
7. Education, exclusive of establishments.	1,115 9 1¾	755 17 8½	359 11 5¼	— —	
8. Hospitals, exclusive of establishments.	12,115 0 0	10,646 9 9½	- -	1,468 10 2½	See Note (*b*).
9. Police and gaols, exclusive of establishments	1,505 0 0	1,341 0 8¾	- -	163 19 3¼	See Note (*b*).
10. Rent	249 15 0	215 1 11	- -	34 13 1	
11. Transport	423 10 0	403 1 2¾	- -	20 8 9¼	
12. Conveyance of mails	— —	— —	— —	— —	
13. Works and buildings	18,275 14 2½	9,386 14 10¼	8,888 6 11	0 19 5¼	
14. Roads, streets, and bridges.	23,588 12 6¾	16,805 18 7	6,781 15 4¼	0 18 7½	
15. Miscellaneous services	697 11 3	126 10 5	564 8 9	6 12 1	
16. Interest	2,861 3 3	2,680 1 4	- -	181 1 11	See Notes (*c*) and (*d*).
17. Contribution towards military expenditure	6,200 0 0	6,200 0 0	— —	— —	
18. Burthens on property	1,555 0 0	1,481 11 9¼	- -	73 8 2¾	See Notes (*c*) and (*d*).
19. Drawbacks and refund of duties.	5,963 14 5½	6,192 18 5¼	- -	- -	229*l.* 3*s.* 11¾*d.* beyond the estimate; deducted below. See Note (*d*).
20. Council of government of Malta.	750 3 7½	675 11 7½	74 12 0	— —	
21. Special services under direction of the Secretary of State.	1,294 3 8½	718 0 11	576 2 9½	- -	See Note (*e*).
Removal of civil tenants from the fortifications.	1,584 8 10	35 5 2	1,549 3 8	- -	See Note (*f*.)
Loss on specie	- -	830 16 3½	- -	- -	830*l.* 16*s.* 3½*d.* in excess; deducted below, See Note (*g*).
Totals (see Note *h*)	158,764 10 11¾	135,033 15 8	22,246 1 0½	2,544 14 6¼	
			Deduct	1,060 0 3¾	Exceeded on the two heads above noted.
				1,484 14 3½	Net amount unavailed of or saved.

NOTES. MALTA.

(*a.*) Sums amounting to 3,481 1*s.* 8*d.* were remitted to the agent in London during the year 1853, classed in the above statements, as follows.—Establishments, namely chief secretary 4*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.*; comptroller of contracts 1*l.* 10*s.*, and agent 262*l.* 10*s.*; Pensions 2,232*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.*; Revenue Services 11*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*; Education 38*l.* 1*s.*; Hospitals 188*l.*; Police and Gaols 465*l.* 3*s.*; Special Services under direction of the Secretary of State 141*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*; and loss on specie 135*l.* 16*s.*

(*b.*) The provision under the heads of Hospitals, and Police and Gaols, is always ample, exceeding the amount expected to be required, in order to be prepared against any extraordinary season that may ensue of sickness, dearth or distress, or to meet any extraordinary number of prisoners at any particular time. In the year 1853 the high price of bread and other articles of food has been the cause of reducing the saving under these two heads of expense to less than half the amount spared during the year 1852.

(*c.*) In the ordinary cases of interest and burthens the practice is to consider the sum expended within the year as the sum belonging to it, without making any reservation for the unpaid balances.

(*d*) The payment of drawbacks being sanctioned by a permanent Legislative Act, are brought into the yearly ordinances of appropriation merely as a matter of estimate; therefore any excess that may ensue under this head, whenever covered by savings or other branches of expenditure, does not require any further provision. A like observation would apply to the heads of interest and burthens were they to exhibit any excess.

(*e.*) The payments charged under this head are 290*l.* for the salary and allowance of the Inspector of Charitable Institutions and of Prisons, 160*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* for clothing and other expenses of the Maltese Militia; 67*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* for cost of engines for watering the gardens and plantations; and 200*l.* for remuneration of the Secretaries to the Commission on the Laws of Civil Organization and Procedure.

(*f.*) Paid and payable out of the proceeds from the sale of certain building sites contiguous to the military parade ground, Floriana.

(*g.*) This loss is the difference of value between the sum of 10,062*l.* 0*s.* 3½*d.* in old Maltese silver coins sent to England to be disposed of as bullion, and the sum of 9,367*l.* in British gold coin received in return as the proceeds of that silver. Being covered by savings on the general expenditure, the discharge of the loss has not required any special provision.

(*h.*) The total estimated is formed thus: 51,993*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* out of the provision of 52,273*l.* for the Civil List in the terms of the 9th Article of Her Majesty's Instructions to the Governor, dated 11th May 1849; 74,070*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.* "voted services," in the terms of the Ordinance of appropriation, No. V. of 1852, passed by the Council of Government on the 30th June 1852; 24,917*l.* 7*s.* 4½*d.*, supplemented "voted services, in the terms of another like Ordinance No. III. of 1853, passed on the 5th August 1853; 5,998*l.* 8*s.* 2¼*d.* reserved from the provision of former years on last year's comparative statement; 200*l.* for the remuneration described in Note *e*, assigned under authority of the Secretary of State, dated 28th June 1848, (before the present constitution for granting supplies) out of the surplus revenue accrued to the end of the year 1847; and 1,584 8*s.* 10*d.* derived from the sale of certain building sites, described in Note *f*, assigned by resolution of Council, passed on the 6th June 1853, to defray the expenses required to cause the evacuation of casements and premises on or near the ramparts of the four cities, including Floriana.

Audit Office, Valetta, 3rd March 1854.

WM. H. THORNTON,
Auditor General.

IONIAN ISLANDS.

IONIAN ISLANDS.

No. 41. No. 41.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Lord High Commissioner Sir H. G. WARD to the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 76.) Corfu, May 25, 1854.
(Received June 16, 1854.)

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Grace, herewith enclosed, the annual Financial Statement, called the Blue Book, for the year 1853, together with the usual Report thereon.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. G. WARD.

The Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c.

REPORT on the Blue Book for the financial year ending 31st January 1854.

As the causes of increase and decrease in the general revenue cannot be better explained than is done by the Treasurer General in his Comparative Statement contained in the present Blue Book, from pages 30 to 34, I shall limit myself in this report to a reference to that statement, which contains the most accurate information on the several items of general revenue and expenditure, and pass on to the causes which have led to an increase or decrease in the municipal revenue and expenditure during the year.

Municipal Revenue.—Increase.*

The articles of municipal revenue showing an increase are as follows:—
Land revenue.
Salines and salt monopoly.
Port duties.
Export duty on Zante soap.
Export duty on Valonea, Corfu.
Incidentals.
The seventh of general import duties, and
Roads duties.

* Vide annexed Comparative Statement.

IONIAN ISLANDS.

The increase which appears under the several heads of
Land revenue,
Salines and salt monoply,
Export duty on Zante soap,
Seventh of general import duties, and
Roads duties,
is to be attributed to the improvement in the olive crop during the year.

That under the head of port duties, to the return of vessels to the Ionian flag, in consequence of the disturbed state of commerce in the east.

That under the head of export duty on Valonea is too trifling to call for any special explanation.

Of the increase under the head of Incidentals, 189*l.* relate to a deposit from the Corfu land revenue office, pending the inquiry into the administration of the collector; and 52*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* are a re-credit for repairs of Dogano warehouses in Zante, chargeable to general expenditure; the remaining 48*l.* casualty.

Decrease.

The articles of municipal revenue, showing a decrease, are as follows:—
Sale of lands and houses.
Arm licenses.
Shop, tavern, &c. licenses.
Fines and confiscations.
Mole duty, Sta. Maura.
Water rates, Corfu and Zante.
Inter-island duty on native wines.
Import duty on cattle.

The decrease under the head of sale of lands and houses is in consequence of no property having been sold in 1853.

In arm licenses, and shop, tavern, &c. licenses, in consequence of licenses to that amount not having been renewed during the year.

The trifling decrease under the heads of fines and confiscations, and mole duty at Sta. Maura, is simply a casualty.

That under the head of water rates, Corfu and Zante, is caused by the temporary suspension of the payments by the ordnance department.

That under the head of inter-island duty on native wines, to a diminished inter-island traffic, in consequence of the continued exportation of island wines to Venice, &c.

That under the head of import duty on cattle is too trifling to call for any particular explanation.

Municipal Expenditure.—Increase.*

* Vide Comparative Statement herewith annexed.

The items of municipal expenditure, which show an increase during the financial year, are as follows:—
Hospitals and charities.
Prisons—diet, clothing, and contingencies.
Contingent expenses of salt monoply.
Salaries.
Incidentals.
Ecclesiastical and municipal buildings.
Repairs.
Moles, not forming harbours.

The increase under the head of hospitals and charities was caused by the arrear accounts of the Corfu hospitals, and increased expenditure in those of Zante.

That under the item of prisons, clothings, &c., by an increased number of prisoners, as noted last year.

The small increase under the head of contingent expenses of salt monopoly is simply a casualty.

The increase in salaries in consequence of the operation of the new civil list, voted and taking effect from 1st September 1852.

The increase of 5,063*l.*, noted under the head of incidentals, is to be attributed to an allowance made to the Corfu Theatre Commission, to the settlement of

outstanding claims on the Government by Widow Delviniotti, and Spirid. Theotoky, both natives of this island, for two instalments to proprietors of houses destroyed during the disturbances in Cephalonia in 1849, and farther instalment on account house Metaxà for public offices in Cephalonia, also for electioneering expenses in 1853.

That under the heads of ecclesiastical and municipal buildings, repairs, and moles not forming harbours, by building and moles damaged by the great hurricane in February 1853.

Decrease.

The articles of municipal expenditure, showing a decrease, are as follows:—

Livelli or ground rents.
Lighting and cleaning streets.
Aqueduct.
New canal, Sta. Maura, and roads, labour, and materials.

The trifling decrease observable in the item of livelli, or ground rents, is caused by some of these payments being biennial.

That under the head of lighting and cleaning streets, is caused by the charge for 1852 having included the Corfu arrears of 1851, a saving on new contract for lighting the town of Corfu, and a smaller expenditure for scavengers.

That under the head of aqueduct, by no charge being made in 1853, but only for casual repairs.

That in the item new canal, Sta. Maura, in consequence of a suspension of the work; and that in the item roads, labour and materials, because less work has been undertaken.

Military Establishment.

The 25,000*l.* agreed upon to be paid to the protecting Government has been punctually paid during the year to the Commissariat Department by the Ionian Government.

Judicial Establishment.

The Judicial Establishment was completely re-organized in April 1853, and the system of district courts again brought into operation.

Ecclesiastical Establishment.

No alteration has been made during the year in this establishment.

Education.

No material alteration has been made in this establishment during the year. It would appear, however, that upon comparing the number of scholars that attended last year, and those of this, that some 400 have been added to the list of pupils during that interval.

Agriculture.

I am happy to say that in consequence of the establishment of the agricul-cultural committees mentioned in my last year's report, this branch of industry is gradually, but at the same time perceptibly improving.

Population.

A trifling increase in the population is observable upon comparing last year's return with this; and although the general total may not be very accurate, still the increase may be relied upon, as a tolerably correct account is now kept of the number of births and deaths in the islands.

J. Fraser,
Secretary to the L.H.C.

Comparative Statement of Municipal Revenue.

Heads of Revenue.	1852.			1853.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Land revenue	3,552	17	$8\frac{2}{10}$	5,552	8	$9\frac{8}{10}$	1,999	11	$1\frac{6}{10}$		—	
Sale of lands and houses	1,678	10	$1\frac{9}{10}$	18	3	$6\frac{3}{10}$	-	-	-	1,660	6	$7\frac{6}{10}$
Arm licences	1,280	12	0	1,100	8	8	-	-	-	180	3	4
Shop and tavern licences	1,662	0	2	1,538	18	$8\frac{5}{10}$	-	-	-	123	1	$5\frac{5}{10}$
Salines and salt monopoly	3,301	3	$11\frac{3}{10}$	3,393	10	$10\frac{4}{10}$	92	6	$11\frac{1}{10}$		—	
Fines and confiscations	776	3	$4\frac{2}{10}$	751	2	$6\frac{4}{10}$	-	-	-	25	0	$9\frac{8}{10}$
Port duties	305	15	$2\frac{5}{10}$	449	9	7	143	14	$4\frac{5}{10}$		—	
Mole duty, Sta. Mura	161	14	$6\frac{5}{10}$	153	8	$3\frac{1}{10}$	-	-	-	8	6	$3\frac{4}{10}$
Water rates, Corfu and Zante	560	11	10	297	1	$11\frac{6}{10}$	-	-	-	263	9	$10\frac{4}{10}$
Inter-island duty on native wines	285	7	$11\frac{4}{10}$	199	3	$2\frac{3}{10}$	-	-	-	86	4	$9\frac{1}{10}$
Import duty on cattle	2,462	2	2	2,443	0	6	-	-	-	19	1	8
Export duty on Zante soap	769	11	$7\frac{4}{10}$	977	18	$2\frac{4}{10}$	208	6	7		—	
Export duty on Valonea, Corfu	2	6	$2\frac{5}{10}$	7	1	5	4	15	$2\frac{5}{10}$		—	
Incidentals	204	8	$5\frac{3}{10}$	493	17	$6\frac{5}{10}$	289	9	$1\frac{2}{10}$		—	
Seventh of general import duties	3,556	4	$1\frac{3}{10}$	3,953	7	$7\frac{1}{10}$	397	3	$5\frac{8}{10}$		—	
Roads duties	6,565	10	$0\frac{8}{10}$	9,143	12	$3\frac{7}{10}$	2,578	2	$2\frac{9}{10}$		—	
Total	27,124	19	$5\frac{3}{10}$	30,472	13	$8\frac{1}{10}$	5,713	9	$0\frac{6}{10}$	2,365	14	$9\frac{8}{10}$

Vide Remarks noted in Blue Book Report.

Comparative Statement of Municipal Expenditure.

Heads of Expenditure.	1852.			1853.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Livelli, or ground rents	124	3	$10\frac{2}{10}$	107	16	$9\frac{8}{10}$	-	-	-	16	7	$0\frac{4}{10}$
Hospitals and charities	5,651	6	$11\frac{3}{10}$	6,344	1	$10\frac{8}{10}$	692	4	$11\frac{5}{10}$		—	
Lighting and cleaning streets	3,176	2	$8\frac{3}{10}$	2,846	9	$0\frac{8}{10}$	-	-	-	329	13	$7\frac{5}{10}$
Prisons—diet, clothing, and contingencies	1,258	19	$3\frac{2}{10}$	1,430	10	$8\frac{7}{10}$	171	11	$5\frac{5}{10}$		—	
Contingent expenses of salt monopoly	285	6	$10\frac{6}{10}$	312	17	$11\frac{3}{10}$	27	11	$0\frac{7}{10}$		—	
Salaries	9,500	8	0	9,829	15	$9\frac{6}{10}$	329	7	$9\frac{6}{10}$		—	
Incidentals	4,137	1	$11\frac{3}{10}$	9,300	2	$8\frac{6}{10}$	5,063	0	$9\frac{3}{10}$		—	
Municipal public works. Ecclesiastical and municipal buildings—repairs	256	12	$10\frac{5}{10}$	593	10	$11\frac{3}{10}$	338	18	$0\frac{8}{10}$		—	
Municipal public works. Moles not forming harbours	-	-	-	11	9	2	11	9	2		—	
Municipal public works. Aqueducts	408	2	$7\frac{7}{10}$	262	4	$4\frac{8}{10}$	-	-	-	145	18	$2\frac{9}{10}$
Municipal public works. New canal, Sta. Maura	304	13	$3\frac{7}{10}$	189	8	0	-	-	-	115	5	$3\frac{7}{10}$
Roads, labour, and materials	12,678	19	$11\frac{1}{10}$	3,419	10	$6\frac{3}{10}$	-	-	-	9,259	9	$4\frac{3}{10}$
Total	37,782	8	$3\frac{9}{10}$	34,549	18	$0\frac{5}{10}$	6,634	3	$3\frac{4}{10}$	9,866	13	$6\frac{8}{10}$

Vide Remarks noted in the Blue Book Report.

LONDON:
Printed by George E. Eyre and William Spottiswoode,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

Date Due

FOR LIBRARY USE ONLY

University of Alberta Library
0 1620 0075 4802